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THIRD REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38.

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON.

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REPORTS.

I.

THIRD REPORT of the Inspectors of the Home District.

PART I.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

My Lord, *Raymond Buildings, May 1st*, 1838.

IN our last Annual Report we had the honour to lay before your Lordship the result of our inquiries respecting the comparative merits of the Silent and Separate Systems of Prison Discipline. The facts and reasonings by which we then sought to establish the superiority of the latter System (which contemplates the complete separation of each Prisoner from the sight, and, as far as may be, from the hearing of his fellow Prisoners), are, to us, so conclusive, that we might content ourselves with resting our present defence of it upon a mere repetition of the statements which we have already had the honour of submitting to your Lordship's notice. But it is our purpose in this Report, to proceed much further: we are now enabled, by a more full and matured consideration of the subject, and by a watchful and diligent attention to much that has since been done and written with reference to it, to confirm our original statements by further arguments, by additional and most important facts, and by the suffrages of numerous authorities of distinguished reputation. The ground which the Separate System has gained since we had last the honour of addressing your Lordship upon its character and merits, forbids us to entertain the slightest doubt of its ultimate success. To hasten that event, and to contribute, as far as we are able, to remove the prejudices and misconceptions which oppose the progress of this improved and efficacious plan of Prison Discipline in this country, and to show by an exposition of its nature, and by authentic accounts of its operation, that it is calculated to confer the most important advantages upon the community, is the task to which, with a just sense of its magnitude, importance, and necessity, we are now about to apply ourselves.

We have neither inclination nor reason to complain of the searching scrutiny to which the Separate System has long been subjected, nor of the jealous vigilance with which all its movements have been investigated, and its progress has been watched; although we might find much ground for remonstrance at the many incorrect and exaggerated statements, with reference to its nature, object, and effects, which have been put forth. The national interests involved in this question are too momentous to justify a precipitate decision; and we are too sensible of the fallibility of human judgment, especially upon a subject like the present, to regard with any other feelings than those of satisfaction, the long, extensive, and sifting examination which the Separate System has undergone. These considerations will, we trust, sufficiently excuse us to your Lordship for entering into a wider and more circumstantial consideration of the whole subject of Prison Discipline, than might otherwise be necessary, and for endeavouring to keep up that public attention to it, which, we feel assured, must issue in a fair and satisfactory decision of this much agitated inquiry.

Design of Imprisonment.

The design of imprisonment, considered generally, is two-fold: the safe custody of persons accused, but not yet brought to trial; and the penal confinement of those whose guilt has been duly established. It is obvious that the former description of prisoners cannot, either in reason or justice, be subjected to the discomfort and privations to which the law sentences the latter. With respect to the prisoner who is awaiting trial, care must be taken to preserve his morals from further contamination, his feelings from being unnecessarily outraged, either by a forced companionship with depraved associates or otherwise, and his character from the stain which

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must attach even to an involuntary intermixture with the ordinary inmates of a gaol. These are rights to which every untried prisoner has an inalienable claim, whatever the circumstances may be which render necessary the present safe-keeping of his person. The truth and importance of this remark will be rendered still more obvious by the facts and observations which we shall have occasion to bring forward in the course of this Report. There is an additional consideration with reference to the untried which has been too long and too much neglected, but which is now about to receive from the Legislature that attention which is due to it—we mean the duty of rendering imprisonment before trial as short as possible. But, however limited the term to which such imprisonment may be reduced, the confinement of an innocent person (for in such a light must a prisoner awaiting trial be regarded) is a legal anomaly which ought not to be made more glaring by any *avoidable* inflictions whatever; and no infliction can be more cruel and unjustifiable than any addition to that degree of restraint upon personal liberty which is necessary, or to communicate any moral injury to character, principles, and habits. In making this assertion we are sustained by the spirit of the British Constitution, which has always evinced a remarkable repugnance unnecessarily to abridge the personal liberty, or injure the personal character, of the accused, even in cases of very grave delinquency; rendering it permissive to the magistrates even in such cases to take bail for his forthcoming at the time appointed.

With respect to the *convicted* prisoner, the object of his imprisonment is, with the exception of preventing his escape, different from that to which the untried is subjected. He has committed an offence; he must, therefore, be punished: he is depraved himself; he must therefore not be suffered to corrupt others: he is capable of further depravation; he must, therefore, be secluded from all intercourse with such as may impart it: he is to return, at the expiration of his sentence, to society; he must, therefore, be trained to such habits, and be subject to the inculcation of such duties, as shall afford as strong a guarantee as possible to the community that he shall not be led to further violation of the law; or, at least, that he shall be deterred from such violation, by a recollection of the privations, hardships, and discomforts of a prison. This last consideration must never be lost sight of. We are anxious to impress it upon the public mind for two reasons; first, because many excellent and benevolent persons are too apt to overlook it; and, secondly, because, in the great majority of cases, the imprisonment is comparatively so short as hardly to afford time for the frequently slow progress of moral reformation. In these cases, we must forego the hope of amendment; satisfied with intimidating, where we are unable to reclaim. In all cases, with reference to the place of confinement for the *convicted*, whatever may be its moral advantages, a prison should be a place from which both the public and the criminal will recoil with more or less of dread: repugnant to the imagination of the one, painful to the recollection of the other. These effects should be wrought out by means which shall not shock the feelings or excite the disgust or the commiseration of the public; but they should be enforced by the recollection that the fears of the criminal are the safeguards of society.

From these general observations, the obviousness of which releases us from the necessity of saying more in confirmation of their truth, we now proceed to submit to your Lordship, in a more detailed form, what we deem to be the necessary features and characteristics of a proper system of Prison Discipline.

Features and Characteristics of a sound System of Prison Discipline.

In the first place, its regulations ought to be so framed as to guard the prisoner from all those evils which must inevitably flow from even the most restricted, and the most watchfully superintended, association with other prisoners. This applies both to the case of the Untried and of the Convicted. The whole tenor of the evidence upon the subject of Prison Discipline proves that the greatest mischief proceeds from the intercourse which is permitted, or imperfectly restrained, in the several prisons in the Kingdom. The comparatively innocent are seduced, the unwary are entrapped, and the tendency to crime in offenders not entirely hardened is confirmed, by the language, the suggestions, and the example, of more depraved and systematic criminals. Every motive, therefore, of humanity, as regards the individual prisoner, and of policy as regards the good of society in general, requires that the most efficient regulations should be established, in order to save all prisoners, and especially the Untried, from the contamination which must result from prison intercourse, whether unrestricted or clandestine. Let it not be supposed that this precaution is excessive, or that it would involve too great strictness of separation in the case of untried prisoners, or that a hardship would thus be inflicted upon such persons, inconsistent

with the character which they sustain in the eye of the law; for it appears from the evidence taken in various prisons, from the prisoners themselves, that many of them have expressed the greatest disgust at the language and conduct which they are liable to hear and see when allowed to congregate together, and a deep anxiety to be saved from the evils which many of them know, from sad experience, must infallibly follow from it. These evils may, and ought to be totally suppressed. But not only the further depravation of the prisoner, supposing him to be criminal, is effectually prevented by his absolute and uninterrupted severance from other prisoners, but the hope of his reformation is totally dependent upon it. The prisoner's self-respect, his character in the eyes of the world, his exemption from future exposure on the part of his fellow-prisoners, and from all the disheartening apprehensions to which the fear of such exposure must give rise—all depend upon the completeness of his exclusion from the *sight*, even more than from the hearing, of those who are fellow-occupants of the same prison. Even in a lower sense, this will not fail to produce beneficial effects upon those who are placed under its influence. The young offender will have learnt no new vice, even if he should not have acquired higher and more operative principles of good conduct. The older and more practised criminal will be deprived of the morbid and guilty satisfaction (which experience proves to be habitually strong in the minds of such persons) of working mischief in the disposition and principles of those whom he too frequently endeavours to make his associates, his dupes, or his victims. And thus it may be hoped that the inmates of a prison will leave it, not the worse for their imprisonment, but with a better prospect of not reverting to their evil habits, and of becoming inoffensive members of society; and the Prison System will have attained that which all parties are agreed in considering as the purpose of enlightened criminal jurisprudence—not abstract punishment—but the prevention of crime. In short, the steady pursuit of this object will guard us against those mistakes to which the present deplorable prevalence of crime is, in some degree, to be ascribed; and will teach us that, while, on the one hand, the hardships of a prison may be wisely and justly inflicted, it is our duty, on the other, to take care that the means which we employ to arrest the progress of crime may not contribute to its increase; and that persons guilty of petty offences, from the repetition of which they might be deterred by the first detection, and consequent punishment, suffering, and alarm, shall not, by our means, be utterly polluted, hardened, and accomplished in depravity, by a permitted or clandestine intercourse with the most hardened and irreclaimable.

This is one characteristic of a good Prison Discipline. But compare this with the actual condition of the great majority of Prisons in this Kingdom. The prisoner is well clad, well fed, and well housed, and is placed in society most congenial to his taste and habits. During the day, his labour, if he has any, is often lighter than that of any honest artificer, or agricultural labourer: his diet is often better, his relaxations are more numerous, his anxieties are often less: at night he retires earlier to repose, and enjoys more conveniences; and he rises in the morning without a thought as to the wants of the day, which are all supplied with regularity, and in sufficiency: thus cherishing and confirming that very recklessness about the future, which is the usual vice of criminals, who seem to have no such day as to-morrow in their calendar.

Again, the Law intends and presumes that the sufferings of the offender should be proportioned to the enormity of his offence. The Prison frequently inverts this principle; and not satisfied with releasing the most guilty from the prison labour and regulations, actually raises him to a post of authority over his less guilty fellow-prisoners, there to exercise over them either the favouritism or petty tyranny, in which his partiality or dislike may prompt him to indulge. The Law enacts for the same crime the same penalty; whereas, the penalty varies according to the Prison in which it is inflicted. The Law views the untried prisoner as innocent, and, by implication, forbids him to be treated as criminal. The Prison opposes the design of the Law; sparing neither the feelings, nor the shame, nor the morals, of the prisoner; surrounding probable, and in many instances, positive innocence with every thing that can shock the moral sense, or, what is more dreadful still, lure it to its ruin. The Law designs that Prison Discipline shall act as a corrective, and possess a moral efficacy to reform the offender. The Prison often receives the novice in crime, the petty pilferer overwhelmed with shame, terror and remorse; and sends him back skilled in iniquity, hardened in effrontery, the accomplice of the most daring offenders, himself a finished, irreclaimable villain! The Law expects and presumes that the prisoner will be trained to habits of industry which shall survive

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the term of his confinement, and serve at once to guarantee and facilitate his future good behaviour. The Prison either leaves him to all the baneful effects of utter idleness, or its discipline consists in teaching him to *tread the wheel*—an employment which is enough to make him avoid all labour to the end of his days. The Law presumes that the religious and moral instruction of the prisoner will be attended to with that careful assiduity which ought to be bestowed upon the most effectual instrument of moral transformation, and which, whenever it has been tried, has been found to possess an efficacy which no substitute can produce. The Prison either makes no adequate provision even for the stated Sabbath services, or rests in them alone as sufficient means of imparting to the prisoner that acquaintance with the facts, doctrines, and duties of religion, which personal communication and systematic instruction can alone properly communicate. Such is the striking and deplorable contrast which the condition of the vast majority of our Prisons presents to the spirit and provisions of the Law, and to the necessary characteristics of a good system of Prison Discipline.

Another quality which a good system of prison discipline should possess is that of subduing the prisoner, and convincing him of his weakness from the moment he enters within the reach of its influence; so that he may patiently submit to the discipline of the prison. The prisoner on entering his cell ought to see at once that all his efforts to struggle with that discipline will be utterly unavailing. Every thing around him should present the appearance of a barrier, against which the utmost exertion of his strength, seconded by his most skilful ingenuity, and the most untiring perseverance, must contend in vain. This is of the utmost importance: for when once the prisoner finds such to be his condition, and that no exertion of strength or ingenuity can afford the slightest hope of altering or bettering his position, (and criminals are always on the look-out for, and are remarkably quick at discerning such circumstances,) he quietly conforms to it, gives himself up to those reflections which such a position is calculated to produce, and his mind presents to those whose duty it is to direct, superintend, and instruct him, a fit soil for sowing those seeds from which correction and amendment almost uniformly spring. But if, on the other hand, on entering his place of confinement, he sees even a remote chance of effecting his escape, or of carrying on a clandestine communication with his fellow-prisoners, he will instantly set about compassing these purposes, and the attempt will preoccupy his thoughts to the exclusion of every other. In this case, the utmost strictness of discipline, the greatest watchfulness on the part of his keepers, and the most judicious and unceasing attention on the part of his instructors, will be thrown away; they will not only have no influence in reforming his morals or correcting his habits, being unheeded and unfelt; but they will be attended with this positive mischief—they will satisfy the prisoner that all this array of penal discipline, however imposing it may be designed, and believed, to be, is utterly powerless when addressed to those whose superior dexterity enables them to despise it. Thus self-confidence, the pride of artifice, and dependence upon indirect resources, are engendered and sustained;—the mind becomes more deeply and subtilely fraudulent, and better fitted to contend with, evade, or overcome the law, and unrestrainedly to prey upon society.

The necessity of this quality in a sound system of prison discipline is suggested to us by several facts which have come under our notice in the course of our researches and inquiries; although it is one, the propriety of which the very nature of the case, and the anxious desire of those who feel an interest in the correction and amendment of the convict, might naturally point out. Its application refers to every situation in which the convict may find himself placed during the whole period of his confinement. Upon no pretence whatever should he be taught or tempted to contemplate the most remote prospect of being able successfully to employ force, fraud, or ingenuity, individually, or in combination with his fellow-prisoners, to alter or alleviate the inconveniences of his position. If he is so circumstanced, mark what follows—the apprehension of such attempts must be provided against by numerous prison regulations; the observance of those regulations must be enforced by numerous punishments;—those punishments must inevitably generate feelings of irritation and annoyance; while they betray the fears of those who inflict them, and the weak points of the system which they are designed to uphold. The prisoners see plainly by what a slender thread the whole frame-work of the system is held together, and that a moment's relaxation on the part of those who conduct it, or a moment's outbreak on the part of those who are

subjected to it, would lead to its subversion. Such, apart from other considerations, must be the inevitable consequences of endeavouring to prevent by punishment a prisoner from doing that which, under a good system of prison discipline, he would never have the opportunity or temptation to do.

The next quality which we deem indispensable in a sound system of prison discipline is the capacity of producing in the prisoner permanent habits of useful labour. It must never be forgotten that the system contemplates the return of the prisoner to society, upon the expiration of his sentence. The State ought, then, both on grounds of policy and humanity, to take the best possible security that the convict shall leave the prison with those habits which afford the surest ground for expecting that he will not return to those pursuits, or again indulge in those practices, which have subjected him to the penalties of the law. Now, next to the inculcation of religious duties, and to the preservation of character, which the system to which we refer ensures to the offender, nothing affords better security for his future good behaviour, than the resources which *habits* of industry confer. But the habit must be *permanent*. If the system cannot effect this, its efforts to benefit the convict by a regular course of daily labour will prove abortive. It is not the training and treatment which the prisoner undergoes in confinement that we are mainly to look to; it is the habits and feelings with which he returns to the world, which determine whether his training and treatment have been judicious or otherwise. In this view, the moment of the prisoner's departure from the gaol is the most important. The disposition and resolutions with which he issues from the prison door at the instant of his enlargement are the only sure tests by which the character of his penal treatment can be determined. He may have been habituated during the whole period of his sentence to a course of unintermitted, useful, and productive toil; and yet be restored to liberty with a determination never to betake himself to another day's work while he lives. And if these be the impressions with which he quits the prison, we may be sure that notwithstanding all the inconvenience which the discipline may have caused him, it will not be long before he returns. The feelings, therefore, which the prison labour is calculated to generate, is a matter of the very last importance in a proper system of prison discipline. The question is not how much work a convict can do, or how well he does it, or how closely he is kept to it, or how high a price it will fetch in the market; but with what *temper of mind* he performs his daily task? We cannot too earnestly urge the most serious attention to this point.

We have not the slightest doubt that the necessity of prison labour will receive from all who are engaged in the administration of the penal system, a large share of attention. But the views with which labour has hitherto been enforced appear to us to be mischievous and erroneous. By some it is regarded only in connexion with considerations of economy and finance: by others it is viewed as subsidiary to the maintenance of the internal police and order of the prison: and by all it is thought to be indispensable as a most efficacious instrument of reformation. But labour, as such, and merely for its own sake, is neither the cause nor the sign of the prisoner's moral amendment. It is not liked by such characters when first imposed as a daily task; and the repetition of the act will not conduce to its being voluntarily embraced. The labour, therefore, which is constrained, will not be continued when the force which imposes it is removed: the industry which is compulsory, will not only cease when the compulsion is withdrawn, but the recollection of it will mingle ever after with the thought of labour of every sort, and will leave upon the culprit's mind a lasting distaste for those occupations to which it should be one of the leading objects of the prison regulations to inure him. Bodily exertions are never voluntarily resorted to, but from the hope of some enjoyment which they are to produce, and the enjoyment is thus identified with the means of procuring it. But whenever this association of ideas is broken, labour is deprived of those cheering accompaniments which render it a resource, as well as a duty; and the recollection of its distasteful character will adhere to the convict during his future life, and prevent him from betaking himself to it, even when his distresses might be supposed sufficient to overcome his dislike to toil. Forced labour must always produce this disagreeable connexion of ideas; and whenever the coercion ceases, the natural aversion to fatigue will combine with the remembrance of the evils with which it was embittered, and make the culprit fly to vice to forget, or to crime to avoid it. If these reflections be well founded, employment should be offered to the prisoner, and regarded by

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him as an alleviation of punishment, not superadded to aggravate it. In short, no succession of involuntary acts, to which adults may be coerced, is calculated to produce permanent habits of industry; they must be the effect of the will, operated upon by the judgment, producing a conviction that such acts are beneficial. This brings us back to the position with which we set out, that the penal system ought to recognise the necessity, and to aim at the production, of permanent habits of labour. The System ought scrupulously to avoid all imposition of bodily exertion as a task, and to place the prisoner on his arrival in such a situation as shall soon lead him to solicit labour as an alleviation, as a source of positive enjoyment, as a privilege to which he becomes entitled by the simple circumstance of having asked for it. The wish for the means of honest labour in one whose crime has probably originated in a repugnance to engage in it while at liberty, is a hopeful sign in the newly committed offender, and is one of the leading characteristics and one of the noblest triumphs of a judicious and humane system of Prison Discipline. Under such a system effectual means would be taken to make the prisoner feel that labour is an indulgence, and a solace; and then it would be offered to him as such. The prisoner would not be threatened with it as an evil, nor would it be urged upon his acceptance as an advantage to any but himself. And when he ceases to avail himself of the alleviation which labour is calculated to afford, it is withdrawn from him, and he is thrown back upon his previous position, to be again taught by the experience of its discomfort that he has forfeited, by his own misconduct, the most effectual means of assuaging the painful tedium which arises from having no one to converse with, and nothing to do. Experience has shown incontestably that, by proper management, and by a mode of treatment which secures the bodily health, and preserves the mental faculties unimpaired, the desire for labour may be speedily generated, and the habit of labour permanently maintained during the period of the prisoner's confinement; and that, too, not only with the concurrence of his will, but at its original suggestion.

Another indispensable characteristic of a good system of Prison Discipline is, that the prisoner should be placed in such circumstances as shall most powerfully lead him to reflect upon his condition and conduct, and dispose him to receive, with docility and reverence, the instructions and admonitions of those appointed to teach and advise him. Of all the means which a sound system of Prison Discipline employs, moral and religious instruction is that from which the best and most durable effects are most generally and reasonably expected. But it seems to be forgotten that the best religious training depends, so far as human agency is concerned, upon the frame and posture of mind of him who is the subject of it. However earnest, or judicious, the teacher's addresses may be, they can make no impression when spoken in the ear of one who is indifferent, inattentive, or averse from receiving them. It is obvious that the frame of mind, in which offenders in general enter the walls of a prison, is not very favourable to religious impressions, or to the feelings which naturally dispose persons to the reception of such instruction as is fitted to lead them to self-examination, and to resolutions of amendment.—But if, in addition to the natural repugnance of such characters to entertain the thoughts which befit their condition, there be added the society of those who are similarly circumstanced; if they be plunged at once into all the bustle and activity of the prison; the marching and countermarching from the cell to labour, and from labour to the cell, six or eight times each day—the novelty of the scene around them—the excitement—the enforcement of regulations to which they are strangers—the punishment of the refractory—the subdued demeanor of the timid—the sullen submission of the morose—the shifts and expedients of the crafty—the threats and perplexities of the superintendents—all these acting powerfully and incessantly upon the mind of the convict, must completely occupy his attention, and produce a tumult and distraction of thought, and a total absorption in external objects, the most unpropitious that can be conceived to the profitable enforcement of religious truth. Such circumstances are neither calculated to originate serious reflections in the prisoner's mind, nor to foster and cherish them if they had previously existed there. On the contrary, the society of his fellow-prisoners is to such a person a positive source of pleasurable feeling, a solace to the dispirited, a scene of excitement to the adventurous, and to all a most effectual means for stifling every serious thought, and for barring every avenue by which the prisoner's instructors might hope to urge home their admonitions and reproofs. The importance of this fact justifies the earnestness with which we have enlarged upon it. Experience attests

the truth of our representations, and shows that no hope of the prisoner's permanent amendment can be justly entertained, where obstacles so formidable as those to which we advert, are permitted to oppose the entrance, or neutralize the efficacy, of moral and religious instruction. No chaplain of a prison can rationally expect to succeed in his ministrations, when such impediments are thrown in his way; such a state of things must inevitably discourage even the most able and conscientious minister of religion from devoting his time and energies to a task which, in its very nature, must be hopeless; and thus would the State be deprived of the advantage of such a valuable functionary, precisely in those very circumstances in which the difficulties of the case would render his services most desirable and necessary.

No good system, then, will contemplate, for a moment, the association of the inmates of a prison, however strict a superintendence may be exercised over them, or however short the time during which they are permitted to be assembled. No vigilance is sufficiently wakeful to prevent the rapid and subtle commerce of looks and gestures, nor can any quickness of hearing detect the furtive conveyance of imperfect but intelligible sounds. By the "muttering behind the teeth," unobserved by the keepers, but well-managed and fully-understood by the prisoners, while the lips are unmoved, the most mischievous communications can be made in the lowest whisper. The most pernicious intercourse is that which is carried on in secret; and the greatest skill of the culprit is that by which he is enabled to elude the watchfulness, or to triumph over the precautions of those set over him. Superintendence, it is true, can do something; but then it depends upon its severity: and severity produces evils as bad almost as those against which the superintendence is designed to guard. It excites irritation, feelings of hatred, resolutions of revenge, and passions gloomy, dangerous, and resentful. Under such circumstances as these, no benefit can be expected from instruction, religious or moral; and, indeed, it would be almost a mockery to employ it. We therefore maintain the necessity of adopting such a system as shall effectually guard against those evils, by placing the prisoner in such a condition as shall completely separate him from seeing or communicating with any one of his fellow-prisoners on any occasion, or under any circumstances whatever. Compelled dissociation from his guilty companions, and the absence of all false excitements, are objects the most distasteful to a culprit. But they are at once salutary and severe: they produce that self-communion, that introversion of mind, which is most favourable to the reception of every useful and serious admonition. In stating this, we do not rest our assertion upon theory alone; but upon our own experience, and numerous facts attested by unexceptionable witnesses, who, though natives of different countries, and holding on other points the most various and discordant opinions, are unanimous in this—that religious instruction, when given to the prisoner under circumstances which are calculated to exclude external impressions of an unfavourable tendency, and to lead the culprit to reflection, is, with hardly any exception, of signal and abiding efficacy; and that, when the circumstances are adverse, the religious teaching is fruitless. We know that it is alleged, that, under the most favourable circumstances, and with our best exertions, we shall not always be successful. This may be true. Are those unhappy creatures, then, whose hearts are not irremediably hardened and corrupted, to be deprived of the benefit of a sound penal system, adapted, under the Divine blessing, to lead to the reformation of their morals, and their spiritual improvement, because others may be found, upon whom its salutary power would be exerted in vain? We desire to see the System established for the sake of those whom it will eventually reclaim. We must not be deterred from doing good to *many*, because we cannot do good to *all:* remembering that in every reformed criminal the State has not only one dishonest and mischievous member the less, but one useful and worthy member the more. This consideration should at once encourage the efforts of enlightened philanthropy, and silence the cavils of the coldest scepticism. Let religion be permitted to have fair play; suffer her to minister comfort to the afflicted, and to instruct the docile; let her aid be called in where it is required, and where it will be welcome: but let her not be subjected to the indignity of being employed under circumstances so fatal to her operations, and obtruded, as it were, upon those who are so situated, that their hearts cannot be softened to feel her benign influence, or their ears opened to her admonitions.

Let, then, no regulations be adopted which have a tendency to thwart the great aim of a good penal system: let not the labour of the convict be carried on under circumstances which must counteract all the measures that are taken for his amend-

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ment: let not the prisoner find an asylum from galling reflections in anything *without him*, but in the voluntary labour of his hands; nor in anything *within him*, but in the acceptable consolation which religion provides for the penitent. Let all irritation be avoided, by cutting off all temptation to those offences for which irritating punishments are inflicted. Let the less advanced in crime see his restoration to an honest course facile and certain; and let the sufferer for a grave offence feel in all his treatment, that even for him society has some regard, and that the severity of his privations has a direct tendency to his lasting benefit. Thus will the prisoner be led to feel no pain but that which is inflicted by remorse, and to experience no gratification but that which springs from sources never tried before—honest labour, and religious instruction, not imposed upon him as a part of his sentence, but extended to him as an alleviation of its rigour. This, we respectfully submit to your Lordship, is the triumph of the System. The convict, upon his enlargement, will look back upon his prison as a place in which he has been treated with salutary strictness, and will resume his station in society with feelings of gratitude for moral benefits for which he will consider the rectitude of his future life to be but a very inadequate requital. Such will be the results of treating men as beings who are accessible to reason, and who, in the midst of all their depravity, have secret springs of thought and feeling within them which may be happily and permanently touched.

The next requisite in a good System of Prison Discipline is, that it should hold out encouragement to persons of every description to prosecute the offender. It is well known that, under the present system, many excellent persons feel a reluctance to institute legal proceedings against a culprit, from a persuasion (too often well grounded) that a committal to gaol will only make a bad man worse; and that, whatever may be the degree of his moral turpitude, the discipline of a prison will not deter him, if he is obstinate; nor reclaim him, if there be any remains of virtue within him. No ground should be afforded for such a determination; else the offender will inevitably speculate upon it, to his own undoing, and to the injury of society. Let every one be convinced by the excellence of our prison system, that the best thing he can do for an offender, young or old, a novice or otherwise, is to subject him to its discipline. Justice will then assume her proper sway: no feelings of misplaced commiseration will shield the guilty, or encourage the wavering to the commission of crime. He who yields to temptation will be arrested at the commencement of his career: and thus it may reasonably be hoped that the number of atrocious crimes will be greatly diminished by the timely discouragement and suppression of trivial offences. It is from slight offences, negligently or leniently corrected, that great crimes generally proceed. The petty theft is the parent of the felony.

Another point to which special attention is due in the framing of a sound penal system, is to take care that it shall be of such a nature as to admit of its being carried into operation with exact uniformity in every prison; in order that the working of the system shall not be influenced, as to strictness or lenity, by the character of the moral agents by whom it is administered. A system which is chargeable with a defect in this particular is utterly unfit for general adoption. The severity which arises, not from the system itself, but from the character and temper of the governor and his assistants, implies in its very nature the exercise of a discretionary power which cannot safely or legally be lodged in any hands. The same may be said of a laxity of discipline. Both have a tendency to run to an excess; and the effect of the one upon the prisoner is as pernicious as that of the other. Great severity irritates and exasperates; excessive lenity neither reclaims nor deters. Besides, this want of uniformity is, upon the very face of it, illegal and unjust. The sentence of the Judge contemplates the infliction of a punishment measurable, ascertained, and definite in its nature and degree. The System, then, which admits of so glaring an absurdity as a variable standard to regulate a fixed quantity, carries its own condemnation along with it. It is in evidence that the same prisoner who, for a given sentence, would in one gaol be treated with disproportionate indulgence, would undergo in another gaol, nominally conducted upon the same system, a measure of harshness at once extrajudicial and cruel. Public opinion will never be brought to countenance such a violation of the principles of justice and policy. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the advocates of any prison system, no matter how excellent it may be in other respects, to show satisfactorily, that it is free from so palpable a fault. Let the punishment be determined by the law, and let the System carry the punishment into effect without deviating, on the one hand, into oppressive severity, or, on the other, into

unjustifiable remissness or indulgence. The offender will then know what he is to undergo, and will not add to his hope of escaping detection, the expectation that, even should he be convicted, his "good luck" may yet befriend him, by consigning him to a prison in which the known remissness of the administration divests his punishment of nearly all its terrors. This, however, would be the inevitable effect of such a vicious system: prisoners, as is well known, are influenced, not by the chances against them, but those which are in their favour; so that whatever the excess of suffering may be which the system inflicts upon individuals, its general influence upon society at large—its power to deter—will be measured only by its leniency. The reverse of this is the great aim of penal jurisprudence; in which it is a cardinal maxim, that punishments should be inflicted so as to produce the most direct and immediate correction and amendment of the offender, with the greatest possible effect upon the mass of society. Whatever goes beyond, or falls short of this, is an act of oppression to the individual, and of injustice to the public. Under the best system that can be framed, and notwithstanding the utmost circumspection in the choice and superintendence of the agents who carry it into operation, so long as those agents are men, there will be failures and imperfections. Let us not add to their number, and aggravate the evils of these unavoidable defects, by adopting a system which must open a wide door to others which, however inevitable they may be under it, do not belong to a more efficient plan.

To the last mentioned requisite we beg to subjoin another, closely connected with it, and which is only beginning to excite that public interest to which, from its importance, it is entitled;—we mean the capacity in a good penal system of ascertaining early, and readily adapting itself to, the character and temper of the individual. It is plain that if the reformation or intimidation of the convict ought to be the aim and object of his treatment while in confinement, this purpose can only be rationally and successfully pursued, by discovering, as soon as possible, what is the peculiar cast or frame of mind of the prisoner; what are his capacities, wants, feelings, and inclinations; and by suiting the treatment which he is to receive, and the behaviour and conduct of those who visit him, to the character which he appears to bear. Unless this be done, the whole process of penal discipline is a mere game of chance, or rather an absurd and abortive pursuit of an end without the employment of any likely means. We do not think it possible to overstate the importance of bearing in mind this consideration. The efficacy of a sound system may be safely said to depend upon the accuracy and facility with which it discovers the temper and character of the prisoner, and upon the facility and effect with which it adapts itself to the exigency of the case. The endless diversities of human character require appropriate treatment. Some prisoners are stubborn, and should be dealt with accordingly; some are tractable, and will readily hearken to reason; some are ignorant of their duty, and must be patiently instructed; some are penitent from the hour of their commitment, and need comfort and encouragement; some are committed for longer periods, and with them a regular course of moral teaching and useful labour may be advantageously pursued; others are committed for periods too short to attempt such objects, and upon them the main point is, to make impressions calculated to intimidate and deter. In short, no system can address itself with effect to the case of the individual convict, unless it possesses that self-adjusting power of adaptation to these different circumstances:—it should bend to the submissive, and show itself inflexible to the stubborn, without incurring the charge of favouritism to the one, or undue severity to the other:—it should cut off all attempts to struggle against its authority, by the obvious hopelessness of resistance:—it should encourage those who are disposed to be obedient to its regulations, by convincing them that every thing that can advance their interest will be secured to them, and that against every thing that has a contrary tendency they will be scrupulously and effectually protected. Wherever the prison regulations have provided for these things, the consequences have been most encouraging. Experience proves that such a system has a powerful effect in tranquillizing the mind of the convict; in rendering him tractable, communicative to his instructor, and impressing him with the persuasion that his treatment and condition have a direct reference to the supply of his moral and physical necessities, and that his own benefit is the sole aim of the discipline. Everything which the prisoner sees, every thing he hears, is fitted to remind him of his condition, his guilt, the wisdom of amendment, and the shield which the precautions of that Society, whose laws he has broken, mercifully throws around him. Even the occcupations in which the

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convict seeks to escape from the wearisomeness of his imprisonment, have one aim and converge to one point,—his own permanent advantage.

A good Penitentiary System will, in the next place, provide that the prisoner shall, from the first, contemplate nothing short of the full endurance of his sentence.

His entrance within the prison walls ought to be regarded as cutting off all hope and expectation of any abbreviation of the term, or any alleviation of the severity, of his imprisonment. We have seen the greatest evils resulting from a neglect of such a regulation. Hope of this kind is no balm to a convict's mind: on the contrary, it operates as a perpetual cause of tumult and disturbance: it stifles all calm reflection and thoughts of amendment; its painful uncertainty perplexes and unsettles; and renders futile the efforts that are made for the prisoner's advantage. It is well known, and now, happily, acknowledged, that the efficacy of all punishment depends, not upon its severity, but upon its certainty. The imperfection of all human regulations forbids the hope of attaining absolute certainty in our penal sanctions; but this only shows the necessity of making the nearest approach to it in our power, and strongly enforces the necessity of not diminishing that certainty by holding out to the convict any hope whatever of a mitigation of his sentence. All regulations, therefore, which give to any prisoner an indulgence upon supposed good behaviour, or which release him, on that ground, from any privations to which the rest of the prisoners are subjected, is mischievously calculated to impair the salutary dread which, with all our Police and Prison Discipline, is too weak to countervail the numerous and powerful temptations to crime. We say nothing of the obvious injustice to other prisoners, of raising one equally stained with moral turpitude to a condition of authority over them, or to a station which distinguishes him from them either by its greater comparative ease, or by its positive indulgences. Besides, there is in this an additional evil to the prisoner himself, inasmuch as he will be injuriously led to seek a mitigation of his punishment by an hypocritical show of good behaviour, which will at once effectually preclude the possibility of reforming him. Let the culprit be made to feel discomfort; and let this be effected by the moral influence of self-communion,—a state of mind which prisoners seek to avoid with the utmost earnestness: but let it not be produced by harassing treatment, nor by bodily suffering, which injures his health and distracts his mind. Let him feel that all the mitigation of which his state of mind is capable, must proceed alone from within himself; he will learn wisdom, and love virtue, and exercise voluntary labour for its own sake; and consequently he will be induced to love it permanently. But to make the prisoner's comfort depend upon his apparent good conduct, is to hold out a bounty to hypocrisy. "If it were necessary to mention a prognostic," says the late Governor of the American prison at Sing Sing,* "I would even say that the prisoner who conducts himself well, will probably return to his former habits when set free: I have always observed that the worst subjects make excellent prisoners. They have generally more skill and intelligence than the others; they perceive much more quickly, and much more thoroughly, that the only way to render their situation less oppressive, is to avoid painful and repeated punishments, which would be the infallible consequence of insubordination; they therefore behave well, without being the better for it."

Another requisite in a good system, is one which we should have hardly thought necessary to notice, but for the unhappy neglect of it which some prison regulations of modern date have exhibited—we allude to the expediency of not making the prison a place of ease and enjoyment to the prisoner with reference to his physical necessities. We know of no annoyance that a prisoner feels more acutely than a bare sufficiency of coarse diet; and we are persuaded that the true secret of making such characters feel the discomfort of a prison life, is to deny them inflexibly, and upon system, all approach to that pampering of the appetite, to which the private history of prisoners shows them to be especially addicted. A graduated scale of proper prison diet is a subject into which we shall not enter at present; but we take this occasion to state that it has received our particular and serious attention. Half of the reckless indifference, or rather we should call it the insolent gaiety of manner, which is shown by too many offenders on their committal, and during the whole time of their confinement, is owing to the certainty with which they look to the daily,

* "Penitentiaries of the United States," by MM. de Beaumont, and de Tocqueville, p. 202.—Lieber's Translation.

regular, sufficient, and palatable diet which, without a thought or a feeling of anxiety on their part, is sure to be provided for them while under punishment. The extent of the mischief which is caused by this most impolitic indulgence, it is not easy to estimate. It is not for the advantage of the prisoner himself; it is injurious to society at large; and it is cruelly unjust to the poor but honest labourer and mechanic, who can seldom obtain by the sweat of his brow, a diet so palatable and nutritious as that which in some prisons a felon, living in idleness, or but lightly worked, enjoys daily at the cost of the State. We are not adverting to the quantity of the prison rations; which ought to be *quite sufficient* to maintain the prisoner in health; but we are referring to its quality; and that, we again affirm, ought to be of the coarsest, plainest, and least agreeable description compatible with health. And we refer to it the more particularly, because it is a privation of which the prisoner is most sensible; which may be inflicted with least injury to his health; and which may be made to mark most distinctly and effectually the difference between the fare of the honest, and of the offending citizen. Other enjoyments, viewed in the light of comforts (as for example, well ventilated cells, with good light, and sufficiently warmed in cold weather) are so necessarily connected with the prisoner's health, that no denial or diminution of them could be safely recommended. But coarse diet for a convict is a prison infliction at once safe and efficacious. The effect of this regulation would be greatly felt in its tendency to deter. It would therefore be good policy to adopt it: it would be more; it would be mercy to the criminal; for trivial punishments encourage the prisoner to proceed in his career, till it is brought to an ignominious close; while judiciously severe punishments effectually arrest him at the commencement of his course. The more forbidding the aspect of the prison,—the more distasteful a prison life is rendered, by means which do not engender malignant passions or bodily infirmities, the more nearly shall we approach to that repression of crime which it is the object of a sound penal system to effect. Some systems contemplate only the reformation of the offender; others regard intimidation as the utmost that can be accomplished: the system which we are describing aims at both these ends; and will, we are convinced, in the majority of cases (which is all that can be expected) satisfactorily attain them.

The next requisite in a good System of Prison Discipline, is that of providing effectually that the convict shall not find in prison companions suited to his tastes and habits. It is a circumstance which ought never to be overlooked, that a proper system of imprisonment will have the effect of preventing crime, and therefore will exercise some influence over other than actual prisoners. We are able to confirm the observation by well-attested facts, that criminals are but little daunted by the prospect of hardships or sufferings awaiting them in prison, provided they are sure of meeting there with their old associates. But they dread a prison in proportion as it offers more or fewer opportunities of intercourse with their fellow-convicts. This salutary dread, then, ought to be carried to its utmost extent, by such measures as shall cut off the possibility of prisoners holding the slightest intercourse whatever. We say "the possibility;" for where the prisoner sees that he can, by the exercise of his ingenuity, or the negligence or connivance of his keepers, find occasion to communicate his thoughts to his fellow-prisoners, he will undoubtedly seize it. And we see not what is gained under a system which, while it forbids open communication, takes no effectual means to prevent that which is always more iniquitous and demoralizing—covert and clandestine intercourse. Such mischievous intercommunication is never noisy, and is seldom audible, except to those who are engaged in it.

What then shall we say of that system, which actually compels prisoners to restrict their intercourse to that stealthy, secret exchange of thought, in which they would choose, if even left to themselves, to convey the most odious, mischievous, and abominable suggestions! Let it be recollected that the society of a prison lends to vice and crime a moral support of incalculable strength. The mere aggregation of individuals is known to inspire sentiments of confidence and hardihood. But when this association ripens into intercourse, the consequences become extensively pernicious. A single irreclaimable convict is able to taint the whole confederacy, to repress any rising thought of amendment, to sear the conscience, and to fix the wavering spirit in the ways of guilt. No system of inspection, no strictness of discipline, can prevent an understanding between convicts, when they are allowed to be in each other's company. The principle or feeling of association still continues, however strict the watch kept over them, and stands in the way of every attempt at reformation.

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No truth respecting our common nature is better established than this, that the attachment of man to social intercourse is universal and not to be eradicated. Whatever, then, counteracts this ruling passion, where there is the remotest possibility of indulging it, is sought to be overcome with a determination proportionate to the intensity of the impulse. The consequence, therefore, of any regulations which expose corrupt men to this irresistible temptation, must be—either repeated and exasperating punishments for yielding to it—or a mass of secret, undetected intercourse, which it is frightful to contemplate. There is no instance in which the impotence of the law is more glaringly and injuriously manifested, than in the association of criminals in a place designed for their punishment. There, vice reigns triumphant; and the feeble arm of society is the object of contempt and derision to its most depraved and most dangerous members. Under these circumstances we deliberately affirm, that a system must be devised which shall prevent such intercourse, not merely by making it *difficult*, but by rendering it practically *impossible*. The effect upon a culprit of such a privation as that which shall completely prevent him from conversing with his fellow-prisoners may be well imagined. Few will desire to undergo a second time a punishment, which even the best of men would regard with some uneasiness, and which bad men view with peculiar dread.

Another requisite of a good system of Prison Discipline, is the careful and effectual exclusion of everything that has a tendency to produce and uphold false courage in the minds of the prisoners. This evil is very prevalent and mischievous, and is most commonly owing to the presence of profligate companions. There is nothing upon which a culprit values himself more highly, than the reputation of being staunch —one, whose constancy in guilt is not to be shaken by the terrors of the law—upon whom the regulations, and even the privations and sufferings, to which he is subjected in prison, make no impression; and who evinces his contempt for the rights of society, by the apathy and indifference with which he endures the penalty which his violation of those rights has brought upon him. A character of this description is looked up to by his less hardened associates with admiration; he seeks their encouragement and applause. And although the indifference is often assumed and counterfeit, the mischief is real and extensive, and is productive of incalculable evil to those who witness such behaviour, as well as to those who exhibit it. The former strive to imitate a line of conduct which ensures so much distinction; and the latter are led to make greater displays of that false bravery, and insensibility to correction, upon which their distinction is founded.

A system which not only takes no measures to cut off all temptation to such misconduct, but also adopts regulations which are calculated to develop and cherish it, must forego all hope of effecting the moral improvement of the criminal. The mind of such a character, under such circumstances, is foreclosed against any appeal, either of reason or religion; it is pre-occupied with pursuits which reason and religion condemn; and it is thus occupied exclusively and incurably. This perverted passion for distinction is almost universal among criminals; and in the circumstances in which the greater number of prisoners are placed, they have abundant opportunity and inducement to indulge it. These occasions for the display of personal vanity ought to be entirely suppressed; and this can be done only by removing all spectators, and excluding the society of all companions who may be disposed to applaud a culprit's perseverance in a guilty course. All nourishment for false pride and false shame ought to be scrupulously excluded from a place devoted to the intimidation or amendment of an offender, where everything that can advance the end which it has in view will be rendered powerless, by the operation of these strong and pernicious passions. But so long as the prisoner is surrounded by those who encourage him by example, or confirm him in pride, who deaden the sense of guilt by investing its agents with qualities which win applause, and destroy the efficacy of punishment by the exhibition of spectacles of criminal intrepidity that are powerfully exciting, no shadow of a hope can be rationally entertained that a culprit will be reclaimed. We have known too many instances of this evil, even in prisons which are otherwise considered to be good. But we trust that this exposure of its nature and extent will satisfy your Lordship that no precaution in guarding against it, can be deemed excessive, or uncalled for.

Having now enumerated some of the principal features of a proper and efficient system of prison discipline, we shall next proceed to lay before your Lordship evidence that there exists in the Separate System all the requisites, and all the

advantages, which we have described. But before we enter into a particular description of this system, concerning the nature and operation of which much misconception prevails, we are anxious to guard against a very general mistake, by which *separate confinement* has been inadvertently confounded with *solitary confinement;* taking the latter terms in the sense in which they are usually understood.

Nature and Design of the Separate System.

Separate confinement differs from solitary confinement both in its *nature* and in its *design.* Solitary confinement is universally and correctly understood to be a condition of as unmitigated, uninterrupted seclusion from human society as is practicable: often in dark or gloomy cells of small dimensions, ill ventilated, often damp, and destitute of those accommodations necessary for the prisoner's convenience; his diet being generally restricted to mere bread and water. Separate confinement, as we have said, is totally different in its *nature* from this. It differs from it in the following particulars:—In providing the prisoner with a large, well-lighted, and well-ventilated apartment, instead of immuring him in a confined, ill-ventilated, and dark cell;—in providing the prisoner with every thing that is *necessary* for his cleanliness, health, and comfort during the day, and for his repose at night, instead of denying him those advantages: in supplying him with sufficient food of wholesome quality, instead of confining him to bread and water:—in alleviating his mental discomfort by giving him employment:—by the regular visits of the Officers of the prison, of the Governor, Surgeon, Turnkeys, or Trades' Instructors, and particularly of the Chaplain, instead of consigning him to the torpor and other bad consequences of idleness, and the misery of unmitigated remorse, resentment, or revenge:—in separating him from none of the inmates of the prison except his fellow-prisoners, instead of cutting him off, as far as may be, from the sight and solace of human society:—in allowing him the privilege of attending both chapel and school, for the purpose of public worship and education in class, (securing on those occasions his complete separation from the sight and hearing of his fellows) instead of excluding him from Divine service and instruction:—in providing him with the means of taking exercise in the open air, whenever it is proper and necessary, instead of confining him to the unbroken seclusion of his cell. Separate confinement also differs from solitary confinement in its *object.* The object of separate confinement is the permanent moral benefit of the prisoner, an object which he can plainly see that the system has in view. The object of solitary confinement is solely to punish the prisoner, principally for violating the prison regulations, and that too by means always harsh and severe, and often vexatious and exasperating; and this, not to effect a lasting moral benefit for himself, but to uphold the prison discipline at the price of severe bodily and mental suffering. Under the Separate System an appeal is made to the moral sense and understanding of the prisoner; he is treated as a man, and with the respect and benevolence due to humanity, even in its lowest debasement. Under solitary confinement, on the other hand, the offender is treated as a being divested of the common rights, capacities, and feelings of human nature. It is upon his corporeal frame that the punishment is designed to act; no attempt, or but little, is made to appeal to his reason and conscience. This treatment tends to harden, provoke, and brutalize; whereas the other is fitted and designed to induce reflection, kindliness, gratitude, and amendment. In short, separate confinement is the separation of each offender from all communication and association with his fellow-offenders, regard being had to his bodily health, his mental sanity, his intellectual improvement, and his moral amendment, by inculcating industrious habits, and by religious and moral instruction. Solitary confinement is the seclusion of the prisoner, as far as is practicable, from all human society, attended with privations both bodily and mental, which are intended merely to inflict punishment, to subdue obstinacy of temper, and to uphold authority by the operation of pain and fear: it employs harsh measures to effect a temporary purpose.

We have gone into the discriminating features of these two systems at a length, and with a minuteness of detail, which the mistakes and misrepresentations that have been made on this subject have rendered absolutely necessary, and with a conviction that it is our bounden duty to bring more distinctly and prominently forward to public view the features of a prison system in which the public interests are so deeply involved.

We now proceed to describe the nature, mode of operation, and effects of the

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Separate System; and in doing this we shall enumerate its particular characteristics in the order in which we have arranged the various requisites above mentioned of a sound system of prison discipline, and with which they respectively correspond; so that your Lordship may the more readily perceive how completely the System of Separate Confinement fulfils all the conditions which are included in the account which we have attempted to give of a good and efficacious penal system.

Features and Characteristics of a sound System of Prison Discipline possessed by the Separate System.

In the first place, the confinement of a prisoner in a separate cell of suitable dimensions, and so constructed and furnished, as to ensure to him pure air, sufficient light, proper warmth, and the supply of every needful convenience, is the most humane and judicious mode of restraining the personal liberty of the subject, whether viewed as a necessary precaution for enforcing his safe custody under the suspicion, or his punishment and reformation under the legal certainty, of his guilt.

If the relation in which the prison stands to the prisoner be merely that of a place of safe keeping, nothing can be clearer than the obligation which the necessity of the case imposes upon the State of guarding his health, morals, feelings, and character, from any injury to which his confinement may expose him. Of the multitudes who yearly throng our gaols, there to await the issue of their trial, how many are liberated not only without legal evidence of their guilt, but without a stain upon their reputation! This is proved by the unquestionable evidence of official documents. The painful result is, that the proceedings of justice, in their case, have inflicted a great, but unavoidable injury. The law has restrained their freedom, subjected them to the harassing proceedings of a public trial, at which they have been acquitted as innocent of crime; it has torn them from their homes; it has taken from their families the main pillar of their support. All this was perhaps necessary and unavoidable: but it has done more:—it has blasted their reputation; it has debased their morals; and has discharged them from prison ruined and depraved, bereft of the means of honest maintenance, to subsist upon the property, to disturb the order, and corrupt the morals of Society. Such is the deplorable effect which for centuries has attended the treatment of prisoners under our system of penal jurisprudence. All this has been seen and acknowledged:—it has been again and again pointed out to public notice:—it has been complained of by the benevolent:—it has been remonstrated against by the administrators of justice:—it has been denounced in Parliament:—it has been fruitlessly grappled with by the enactments of the Legislature. Yet it continues: and until lately has seemed to defy every contrivance which human ingenuity has been able to provide for remedying so grievous an injustice to the individual, and for which it is not in the power of the community to make him the slightest reparation. But a system of prison discipline has been devised which provides an efficacious remedy. By the Separate System the untried prisoner, innocent or guilty, can receive no injury from the foul contamination of profligate companions;—here the person who is unhappily the victim of an unfounded suspicion, which nothing but a legal investigation can remove, may await the hour which is to restore him to society with a full and confident persuasion that no eye shall see him, no ear shall hear him, but of those whose duty it is to minister to his wants and to comfort him in his distress. His health is cared for; his morals are guarded; his feelings are respected; his friends are consoled by the persuasion that however harsh the necessity may be which deprives him of his liberty for a time, that necessity is not embittered by the certainty that his reputation and his morals will be incurably wounded by a forced companionship with depraved, violent, or malignant associates. He has not wronged society; society has not injured him, beyond what the exigencies of the case have rendered inevitable; and he resumes his station in the world uninjured in health, morals and character. If this be the effect of separate confinement, no price can be too costly to purchase such a national advantage; no difficulties in the way of its establishment should be considered insuperable by the Legislature of a great, wise, and Christian Empire. We may therefore indulge the hope that whatever other nations may be induced to effect with a view to guard from wrong the rights and feelings of its innocent members, England will not be slow to listen to the claims which justice, policy, and humanity, urge on behalf of those whose condition is the more lamentable, inasmuch as it is the result of a misfortune from which no individual in society can promise himself exemption for an hour. No man, whatever may be his station and character, can tell how soon it may be his lot to fall under groundless suspicion for an

offence which must consign him to confinement in a common gaol: and we appeal to the feelings of every one who values untainted morals and an unblemished name, whether he would not willingly make any sacrifices to secure for himself and for those who are allied to him by the ties of kindred or friendship, a legal and certain protection and sanctuary from exposure to evils, the very apprehension of which is terrible to the imagination. If it be necessary to imprison a man whose guilt is doubtful, it is necessary also, if it be possible, and if that possibility be made apparent, to provide without delay an efficient guard for such a person against the mental agony to which the present condition of things, even in the best constructed and most judiciously managed prisons, must inevitably give birth. Thus much with reference to the untried.

We now proceed to a consideration of the beneficial effects of the Separate System in regard to the convicted. It is plain that a very large proportion of those who are proved to be guilty may, by association with others, be rendered still more depraved in their morals, and more dangerous to society. This is shown to be the consequence of companionship in a gaol. It is the inevitable consequence of such companionship everywhere, and under all possible variations and circumstances. No preventive, then, short of that which renders impossible all intercourse between such characters, can be effectual. The Separate System contemplates and accomplishes this: it is effected in a way at once simple and satisfactory; it subjects the prisoner to no minute and harassing regulations, it exposes him to no temptation to violate the prison discipline, and so avoids the necessity of having frequent recourse to prison punishments, by cutting off all inducement to the commission of those offences for which such punishments are inflicted. The pernicious intercourse which it forbids, it effectually prevents, not by making the indulgence of it inconvenient, but by rendering it impossible.—The time, then, which would otherwise be spent in vain, or in successful attempts to carry on an interdicted conversation, is occupied in such thoughts as must naturally spring up in a prisoner's mind in the stillness of solitude, unbroken save by the visits, frequent and regular, of the Officers of the prison. These Officers are required to visit their charges, and to treat them with attention and civility, to listen to their just complaints, to supply their needful wants, and to teach them, by all they do and say, that the whole design of the system which they administer is to prepare them, by the formation of habits of useful labour, and by the inculcation of important truths and duties, so to demean themselves on their return to society, as to render unnecessary a repetition of their punishment. All that is calculated to bring about this desirable object is here provided; every thing that has a tendency to frustrate this design is carefully excluded. In the selection of the means of reformation, it is never forgotten that the prisoner's condition is that of one suffering the penalties of the law; but in the mode in which the punishment is inflicted nothing is employed that can produce needless irritation, or tend to the disturbance or distraction of the culprit's mind. The prisoner is thus humbled without being degraded; his temper is subdued but not irritated; and all feelings of false pride, which disdains to give way to authority, and which owes its existence and its vigour to the presence of associates, die within him for want of that nourishment which alone sustains them. Personal vanity, which so often leads a prisoner to value himself on being regarded by his fellows as a "staunch man," here deserts him; for there is no one to applaud, admire, or see him.

"The facility of managing an Institution of this nature," say MM. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville (in their admirable work on the Penitentiary System of the United States), "without the application of severe and repeated punishment, is "certainly a very great advantage. There are some persons who consider the "order established at Philadelphia complicated, organized with difficulty, and "maintained with trouble. They are, in our opinion, greatly mistaken. The "Philadelphia (Separate) System is expensive, but not difficult to be established; "and once established it maintains itself. It is this very system, the discipline of "which offers the least embarrassment: each cell is a prison in itself; and the "convicts who are detained there cannot render themselves guilty of offences "which can only be committed in company with others. There is no punishment, "because there is no infraction. Its execution presents itself with all the ad-"vantages of extreme practical simplicity. It is believed that two depraved "individuals confined in the same apartment must corrupt each other; they are "therefore separated. Their passions, or the bustle of the world, had misled

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" them; they are insulated, and are thus brought to reflect. Profligate inter-
" course had perverted them; they are condemned to silence: idleness had depraved
" them; they are compelled to work. Misery had conducted them to crime; they
" are taught a useful art. They have violated the laws of their country; a punish-
" ment is inflicted upon them. Their life is protected: their body is safe and
" healthy; but nothing equals their moral suffering. They are unhappy: they
" deserve to be so. Having become better, they will be happy in that society
" whose laws they have been taught to respect." In a message from the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Legislature of that State (Dec. 1832) we find the following observations respecting the working of the Separate System, which had then been in operation in the Eastern Penitentiary, near Philadelphia, for more than three years. " The experiment of the efficacy of solitary confinement with labour, so
" far as there has been opportunity to test it, has exceeded the expectations of the
" most sanguine amongst its friends. On the 25th of October, 1829, the first
" convict was received into the Eastern Penitentiary, and from thence up to the
" 1st of November, 1832, the whole number admitted amounted to 132 males and
" four females, convicted of various offences. On the day last mentioned, there
" remained in confinement, 90 male and four female prisoners. The whole number
" discharged between the above dates, by reason of the expiration of sentence, was
" 28; nine died, and five were pardoned.

" The experiment made in the Eastern Penitentiary has demonstrated the
" fact, that solitary confinement, with labour, does not impair the health of those
" subjected to that species of discipline. The prisoners work to more advantage;
" having no opportunity for conversation or amusement, they eagerly desire em-
" ployment; here all communication is cut off; no one knows his fellow-prisoner;
" no acquaintance is formed; no contamination takes place; the convict sees no
" one, holds communication with no one, except such as will give him good advice;
" he is placed in a situation where he has every inducement to grow better, but
" little temptation to grow worse; these thoughts and reflections will crowd upon
" the mind, and prepare it for solemn impressions, and for moral and religious
" instruction. The discipline established in this prison; the manner of the con-
" struction of the building itself, and of the cells in which the prisoners are confined
" and employed, are admitted by all who have turned their attention to the subject
" of penitentiary reform, to possess decided advantages over those of any other esta-
" blishment designed for similar objects, in this or any other country."*

By no other method than that of Separate Confinement can extreme severity be dispensed with in the prevention of intercourse between prisoners in the same gaol. This is an important consideration. Under the Separate System communication and consequent contamination cannot take place; it operates with quietness and effect, without subjecting the convict, by repeated punishment, to a frequent recurrence of disgrace and irritation, for misdemeanors which the common principles of human nature are strong enough to impel him to commit. But it is not the negative advantage of non-contamination alone that this system secures. It leads to the positive and substantial benefits that arise from the culprit's solitary communion with his own conscience. In the stillness and solitude of his cell the long-forgotten religious precept, the early domestic admonition and example, the last solemn warning of the dying parent, the traces early impressed upon the youthful memory, all arise before the guilty conscience with a vividness and force to which the solemnity of the occasion gives tremendous emphasis. All artificial supports are now withdrawn, and the culprit is made to feel the reality of his condition, and the fearfulness of that prospect leads him to think of " righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come." He has opportunity and leisure to cherish these thoughts, and we may truly say that if ever there was a season in which advice and instruction would be profitably given—if any circumstances can be imagined calculated to impress with salutary effect the warnings and encouragements of religion upon the mind—it must be those of the convict in his solitary cell, where he is unseen and unheard, and where nothing can reach him but the voice which must come to him, as it were, from another world, recalling to his awakening conscience, truths to which it had long been a stranger, and to which, but for this salutary treatment, it might have continued a stranger to the last. This impression, under the system of which we are speaking, is not likely to be effaced from the prisoner's mind so long as his confinement

* Penitentiaries of the United States," p. 40.—Lieber's Translation.

continues. The solemn thoughts which occupy him at one time, are not liable to be interrupted or effaced by the occurrence of scenes of social activity or laborious bustle. The quiet monotony of his prison life tends but to give permanence and effect to these occasional meditations, and to render them subsidiary to the efforts of his instructors as often as they visit him for the purpose of directing his thoughts into a serious and profitable channel, and of calling upon him to engage in the ordinary services of the day. When once the prisoner is thus brought to think—when once he is forced by his circumstances to make himself the subject of his own reflections, half the work of reformation is accomplished. This self-communion is not soon laid aside; when once it has been commenced, it is not even long suspended. Even the labour of the day does not always interrupt it. Often has the convict been found by unexpected visitors, absorbed in thought, and yet labouring with as earnest assiduity as the most industrious of artisans, but reflecting upon kindred and home; upon the parents whom his conduct has agonized and disgraced, or the wife and children whom, yielding in an evil hour to bad example or temptation, he has for a time deprived of their natural protection and support; but sustained in the midst of the most poignant of his sufferings, by resolutions of amendment and future honesty of life, which no prison associates can weaken, and to abide by which the very system which corrects him, imparts assistance and encouragement. Numerous instances of this kind are upon record; and we may safely affirm that they are advantages which no other system than that of separate confinement can ever exhibit.

Such accounts may appear incredible to some; indeed they cannot be otherwise. Under the systems which have hitherto been pursued in this country, these effects are impossible; but with such instances before us, we may be tempted to exclaim,—Who can calculate the mass of guilt and misery that might have been prevented if a more judicious system had been tried; or the beneficial effects upon individuals, and upon society at large, which may result from its establishment! In fact, profitable reflection is the most promising symptom in the case of any convict; it affords the only sure foundation for the hope of amendment, as indeed it is the only basis upon which to rest our proceedings. But we see not how reflection is to be generated under any system which allows the association of the prisoners; and even if there were any such system, it would be impossible to pursue a course of instruction adapted to the case of the individual; that course can be effectual only where the seclusion is complete.

Let it further be observed, that when under the Separate System the prisoner has been brought to exercise the salutary act of self-examination and reflection, no new punishment awaits him; he is subjected to no additional disgrace; no corrupting and degrading company; no new cause for considering himself an outcast from society, and a fit associate for the most debased and profligate of its members. Separate confinement indeed is still his lot; but it does not irritate him by further inflictions, nor disturb him by the apprehensions of petty tyranny, or of criminal recognition. How much soever he may have been offended by his sentence, the prison itself inflicts no further degradation. His keeper appears as a friend rather than a taskmaster. If he is disposed to abjure his criminal inclinations, and to lead an honest life, his weakness is not put to the trial by offended shame—by the consideration that he is an outcast, and an associate of outcasts. Prisoners in separate confinement have been interrogated as to their preference for association, and many of them have declared that they would not exchange solitude for prison society. They prefer perfect solitude (alleviated only by permission to work, and to read, and to converse with their instructors) to the society of their fellow-prisoners, with whom all intercourse is sought to be prevented under the threat of punishment.—The punishment is severe: it ought to be so: it is designed to be so. It is said, indeed, that its severity is excessive; but this has never been proved: nor shall we cease to reiterate the assertion that it never can be proved, until it can be satisfactorily shown that it is cruel and unjust to separate a prisoner from his fellow-prisoners in a large and well-ventilated cell, sufficiently lighted, warmed, and furnished for the health and necessary convenience of the prisoner,—where the means of work are provided for him,—and where he is visited daily by the officers of the establishment, and by the chaplain, whose duty it is to attend to his mental and physical necessities.

When we consider the multitude of petty offenders who are inmates of our prisons, and recollect that the crimes for which they are confined are generally of that species which are privately and clandestinely committed, we shall see an

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additional reason for not associating them at the commencement of their course with others of greater criminality, whose more atrocious offences are rarely planned or perpetrated except in combination. The timely arrest of a young and inexperienced offender may lead to his preservation from grosser depredations, if he be kept apart from more advanced criminals: but if he be exposed to their corrupting intercourse, all hope of reformation must be abandoned.

We have one more observation to make before we dismiss this part of our subject. The great question (of which a good System of prison discipline is a practical solution) is, how ought we to treat an offender who is to return to society at the termination of his imprisonment? We have sufficiently indicated one of the main features of such a system—a complete and uninterrupted separation of the prisoner from all other prisoners. We think, moreover, that there is an additional ground for adopting this measure, from the consideration that any method short of separate confinement involves the necessity of regulations to be enforced by punishments inflicted by irresponsible agents,—a fruitful source of oppression and mental irritation. However debased the morals of the criminal class may become, they retain as strong a sense of their legal rights, and as quick and resolute a spirit in asserting them, as the most upright and irreproachable member of the community. Now a system which is designed to operate upon the moral sense of the convicts, must scrupulously avoid every approach to what might be interpreted into an invasion of their rights; inasmuch as this tends to excite a feeling which is utterly adverse to the recognition of that moral influence, upon the possession of which the system must rest its hopes of success. Against the excitement of this feeling on the part of the prisoner, we must guard the system, at whatever price. Complete separation from all other prisoners is the only remedy; and it is an effectual one. There is no alternative in the case, but the isolation of the convict, or his exposure to all the irritation and sense of injustice which are inseparable from the enforcement of non-intercourse, by means of punishments. A system which inflicts upon the prisoner any measure or degree of suffering which is not the direct consequence of his legally established guilt, but of his obstinacy or inadvertence;—a system which imposes privations not defined by the law, nor apportioned by the Judge, but inflicted only at the discretion of a common gaoler, who is almost irresponsible for such conduct, often capricious, sometimes unjust;—such a system is calculated to kindle in the prisoner's mind a sense of injustice, a spirit of resistance, a feeling of resentment, a thirst of vengeance, which occupies his whole soul, to the exclusion of all consciousness of guilt, or inclination for amendment. What advantages will the regulations of a prison, otherwise excellent, impart to this man, or with what resolutions will he leave it? Is it to be supposed that the forced labour on which he has been employed will have made him industrious, or that the religious exercises in which he has been engaged, will have rendered him devout? Will the recollection of the companions with whom he has been associated (the sharers in his wrongs, and the participators in his resentments), have induced him to renounce all connexion with them for the future; or will he have learnt henceforth to respect the rights of society, while he is still smarting under the sense of its unfeeling treatment of himself? No! we may boast of having trained the culprit to a sullen submission to our rules, but we have sent him forth to prey upon society without a single good and lasting habit of industry, and with a mind exasperated by such treatment, rather than softened and improved.

We are bound to avow our persuasion with a confidence which long experience and observation supply, that any system which opens a door to such evils as these is utterly unfit for adoption. On the other hand, we feel ourselves justified in declaring our belief that the evils of association are so extensively mischievous that no cost incidental to the introduction of the separate system, which effectually prevents them, can justify a rejection of it; and especially by any community so enlightened as to see how closely its own interests are identified with the proper management of its criminal members, and so benevolent as to desire by proper means to aim at their permanent reformation. In this respect, the pre-eminence of the Separate System is great and undeniable. It is more philosophical in its principles, more effectual in its operation, more simple in its nature, and more facile in its application, than any other that has ever yet been applied to the management of prisoners.

Next to the necessity of saving the prisoner from the evils of association we have placed that of making him plainly see, from the commencement of his imprisonment, that the arm of the law is too strong for him. At the very outset he must be

curbed, and made to feel his own weakness. All hopes of acting in concert with others, or of availing himself of any favourable opportunity which a momentary relaxation of vigilance on the part of his keepers might afford him, must be completely cut off. And this the system of separate confinement alone can effect. Isolated from all help and sympathy from his associates in guilt, and seeing in the walls which encompass him a restraint which no exercise of individual force or ingenuity can overcome, the prisoner submits at once to the necessity of his condition, and delivers himself up without reserve to the reflections which it must suggest to him. It is a new thing for one whose whole life has been passed in company with criminals to find himself suddenly and totally sundered from such society; the transition from a state of excitement to one of forced and unbroken quietude and repose will infallibly turn the current of the thoughts into an unusual channel. Under such circumstances, the most degraded of criminals will be compelled to hold communion with his own conscience, and to hear, for the first time, perhaps, the rebukes of that internal monitor, whose voice is never heard with more effect than in those moments when all external intercourse is withdrawn, and when the hope of again plunging into the society from which he has been separated is viewed as a distant object. This feeling of solitude in him whose enjoyment has hitherto sprung from guilty fellowship; this conviction of helplessness in him who had learnt to deride the wholesome restraints of law; this compulsory self-communion in one who had hitherto sought to escape from it as the greatest torment—these are the circumstances which are best calculated to invest the prison with a severe and salutary sternness of aspect, which will be felt not merely by those who are directly subjected to its influence, but by thousands who will be moved by its terrors to avoid that course which would expose them to similar treatment. It is surprising, that the known and otherwise inevitable difficulty of mastering the turbulent, and of baffling the crafty offender, has not long since pointed out the necessity of adopting the expedient of separate confinement. It is still more surprising, that the success which has attended the experiment, has not already led to its general adoption in this country. Under the different systems now in operation, this important requisite is either lost sight of altogether, or is sought to be attained by means which at once disclose to the prisoner the importance which is attached to it by the prison authorities, and the deplorable imperfection of the regulations which are employed to secure it. When the culprit sees that a complicated machinery is in action around him for the purpose of restraining his violence, or of keeping watch over his conduct, he is naturally led to compare his own strength and ingenuity with the means which are used to render them unavailing for any mischievous purpose: and if he discovers that an opportunity may be afforded for successfully exercising his physical or mental powers against his keepers, he will watch for, and avail himself of it, whenever it arrives. If he have companions, witnesses and applauders of his dexterity and address, he will feel the more eager to lose no occasion of displaying those qualifications which are almost those only on which the culprit prides himself, the only attainments that serve to raise him in the opinion of his confederates in crime. We shall have numerous opportunities of exemplifying the truth of this in the course of our observations. In this place we would merely draw your Lordship's attention to the adequate provision which the system of separate confinement makes for the complete attainment of this requisite of a proper plan of prison discipline. The prisoner is convinced, from the moment he enters his cell, that attempts to engage in a contest with the officers of the gaol must be utterly fruitless. And this is done, not by rendering it *inconvenient* to the culprit to engage in such a contest, but by rendering it *impossible*—not by employing a degrading system of espionage, and enforcing that system by irritating and vexatious punishments, but by the simple and efficacious physical restraint of the four walls that encompass him, which offer neither temptation to his ingenuity, nor provocation to his enterprise. Whatever may be the excitement and turbulence of mind with which he first enters his cell, all usually subsides when the officers withdraw, and the door is locked. With the shooting of the bolt, his obstinacy, with few exceptions, sinks, and his courage gives way: he is calm and composed, and readily indulges in those reflections which it ought to be the first aim of the discipline to excite: it is upon such reflections alone that we can hope to engraft those higher thoughts, and those hitherto unaccustomed meditations, which it will now be the office of the minister of religion to suggest to one so well prepared and so willing to entertain them.

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The third requisite of a good system of Prison Discipline to which we have referred, is the power of producing in the prisoner *permanent habits of useful labour*. Our present purpose is to show that the mode of treatment to which the offender is subjected under the Separate System, is that which alone can be expected to effect this indispensable result. When we see a prisoner busily employed, we are not straightway to infer that he is acquiring a habit which will survive the term of his confinement; because the act of labour may be compulsory; and if it is, it will cease when the power which enforces it is withdrawn: and it will cease the more certainly, in proportion to the greater degree of severity with which its enforcement has been attended. Regular labour in an honest calling, is what the prisoner has not been accustomed to—it is what he is averse to. It is admitted that, by compelling the convict to perform a regular daily task, we accustom him to useful labour, and may in some cases impart to him considerable skill in the performance of it; but we must not forget that no iteration of compulsory acts will induce a habit. And here all forced labour fails. So far from overcoming the settled dislike which the convict has for regular work, we increase it by forcing him to do it. The prisoner regards his labour as a punishment, and he feels degraded by the regulations and penalties which enforce it: this is incompatible with the design of reformation. Naturally he feels a distaste for stated work. It is absurd to attempt to subdue that distaste by setting him to daily employment under a penalty for non-performance. But this is done by every system of prison discipline which contemplates convict labour, except the separate system. Under that system the labour is voluntary; it is not imposed upon the prisoner as a task, but is solicited by him as an indulgence. The tedium and ennui of inaction and seclusion make him fly to labour as a resource from the pain of doing nothing. This is testified by all the witnesses who have observed the effects of separate confinement. The Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia has been long in operation upon this system, and we have before us a mass of evidence bearing upon this point, proving incontestably this fact. MM. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville visited this Penitentiary in 1831 and 1832. From their valuable Report of the various prisons in the United States visited by them, we beg leave to make the following extracts respecting the point now under consideration. Referring to the Eastern Prison of Philadelphia, under the Separate System, they say:—"No where else is the neces-
" sity for labour more urgent. At the same time, it would be inaccurate to
" say that, in the Philadelphia Penitentiary labour is imposed; we may say with more
" justice that the favour of labour is granted. When we visited this Penitentiary,
" we successively conversed with all its inmates. There was not a single one
" among them who did not speak of labour with a kind of gratitude, and who did
" not express the idea that without the relief of constant occupation life would be
" insupportable. What would become of the prisoner, during the long hours of
" solitude, without this relief, given up to himself, a prey to remorse, and to the
" terrors of his imagination? Labour gives to the solitary cell an interest; it
" fatigues the body and relieves the mind. It is very remarkable that these men,
" the greater part of whom have been led to crime by indolence and idleness,
" should be constrained to find in labour their only comfort. By detesting idleness
" they accustom themselves to hate the primary cause of their misfortune; and
" labour, by comforting them, makes them love the only means which, when again
" free, will enable them honestly to gain their livelihood."* These gentlemen have given, in an Appendix, a circumstantial account of their interviews with several of the prisoners in this Penitentiary; they have set down their own questions, with the answers of the convicts severally subjoined. A few of these we insert, with reference to the effect of separate confinement in producing a desire for occupation.

No. 28. "Do you believe you could live here without labour?—Labour seems to me absolutely necessary for existence.

No. 36. "Asked whether he is obliged to work.—He answers, No. But adds, labour must be regarded as a great benefit. Sunday seems interminably long; because then he is not allowed to work.

No. 41. "Do you think labour an alleviation of your situation?—It would be impossible to live here without labour. Sunday is a very long day, I assure you.

"What is your opinion of the utility of this system?—If there is any system which can make men reflect and reform, it is this.

No. 72. "You seem to work with pleasure; was it the same with you in Walnut-street?—No; there labour was a burden, which we tried to escape in all possible ways: here it is a great comfort.

* "Penitentiaries of the United States," p. 23.—Lieber's Translation.

No. 66. "(Aged 21 years.) Though at first he refused to work, he now feels the necessity of labour in solitude, and works with ardour. He has learnt, in a short time, shoe-making, and makes now eight to nine pairs of shoes a-week.*

Twelve months after the visit of MM. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville, an official inquiry was instituted by the British Government into the discipline of the several Penitentiaries in the United States; and we beg to extract from the Report thereupon, afterwards submitted to the Secretary of State, the following passage bearing upon the present subject:—"For the first day "or two the convict is not allowed to have even a Bible, nor is any employment "given to him for at least a week; a period during which he is the object of "the warden's special observation. The prisoner soon petitions for an occupation. "It is not, however, until solitude appears to have effectually subdued him, that em- "ployment of any kind is introduced into his cell. Under such circumstances, "labour is regarded as a great alleviation; and such is the industry manifested, "that, with few exceptions, has it been necessary to assign tasks."†

In 1834, Dr. Julius was commissioned by the Prussian Government to visit the American Penitentiaries. In a letter which he has since published on this subject, he thus expresses himself:—"Labour is only a means employed "for the purpose of altering the habits of the convict, and of disposing him "to betake himself to it on his departure from prison. It ought, therefore, "to be so dealt out to the prisoner as that he shall voluntarily, and of his "own will, betake himself to it. Now the prisoner left to himself in his cell, finding "in the activity of labour an improvement in his bodily comfort, and an asylum from "the monotony of his existence and the remorse of his conscience, will devote him- "self to it with readiness and satisfaction; and that unconstrained employment will "produce upon his mind and habits, a more important moral effect than if his "unremitted application were the consequence of the perpetual apprehension of "corporal punishment, which is the case under the silent system."‡

In the year 1836, MM. DeMetz and Blouet, commissioned for the same purpose by the French Government, visited the Penitentiaries in the United States; and from their Report published soon after their return, we extract the following passage:—"When the prisoner is reduced to submission he is allowed some work. "This release from irritation and ennui, is regarded by him as an inestimable "benefit and consolation. He devotes himself with ardour to an employment which "then becomes an alleviation, instead of an aggravation of his punishment. Solitary "labour is a powerful agent in reforming the convict; it helps reflection, and "directs its course. The mind of the prisoner is engaged in his occupation, and "is thus relieved from the too oppressive weight of the recollection of his past "delinquencies. His work becomes the subject of his thoughts, and he performs "it well; while it draws his mind from preying upon itself. He sees, by the "progress he is making, a pleasing development of faculties, of which he had been "previously unconscious, and he gradually arrives at the conviction, that, instead "of leading a life of debauchery, as a degraded criminal, detested or despised by "his fellow-creatures, he has it in his power to become a useful and industrious "citizen. . . . . If solitary confinement is favourable to the development of "moral and religious instruction, it is no less so to that of the profession which the "convict will have adopted in it; for necessity is an incomparable instructress; no "adviser is superior to meditation; and the lessons of Trades' Instructors will be "rapidly productive. The number of trades carried on in the penitentiaries "may be as numerous as the cells themselves, for such of the prisoners as bring "with them a skill acquired in a sedentary occupation. As for the rest, they will "have choice of the trades taught in the establishment. The prisoner will have "this advantage, that, being accustomed to work in his cell at a trade which does "not require a plurality of workmen, he will be under no necessity, on his enlarge- "ment, to take his place in a workshop. Being trained to an occupation which "requires only a single hand, he will the more readily find means of learning it to "advantage. . . . . If solitary labour be, as is pretended, less profitable than "labour in common, it will be more highly finished.§ A celebrated manufacturer

* "Penitentiaries of the United States."—Appendix, p. 188.

† Crawford's Report on the Penitentiaries of the United States, page 10. The first prisoner, a negro lad of twenty, who had been brought up on a farm, made a shoe on the fourth day after the commencement of his instruction. The shoe passed with others, and was paid for by the contractor.

‡ Letter to W. Crawford, by Dr. Julius. Leipzig, 1837.

§ Have we not seen prisoners become, as it were, inspired (*s'inspirer*) in solitude, and, without rules, without principles, without any other guide than their imagination, left to itself, and fixed upon a single object, produce master-pieces of art?—Note by MM. DeMetz and Blouet, p. 40.

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"in Paris, M. Pradier, in a letter which he has lately addressed to us, enumerates "seventy-eight occupations fit to be carried on in solitary cells. He does not "hesitate to give the preference to the labour of prisoners in solitary confinement, "over that of associated convicts."*

On this point the following observations, extracted from a letter of the late Roberts Vaux, Esq., of Philadelphia, (a gentleman well-known for his enlightened exertions for the improvement of prison discipline,) are worthy of attention: —"The wish to return to a life of honest industry is not so rare in re- "leased convicts as most persons suppose, provided the prisoner has not been "kept in a state of constant contamination. A vicious life is not comfortable. "Generally the causes which make a wicked person prefer the path of crime to an "honourable life are two-fold—the love of idleness, and the love of excitement. If "you can overcome these two dispositions; if you can instil into the convict a love "of labour, and make it a habit with him; and if you can cure him of the craving "for excitement, you will, in most cases, have laid the firmest foundation for a "thorough reformation. Now, labour appears to the prisoner in solitary confine- "ment as the sweetest comfort. He asks—he begs for it; and no punishment "could be harder than denying him the comfort of labour in his lonely cell. They "all will tell you so."†

We have thought it our duty to confirm our reasonings upon the efficacy of separate confinement as a means of producing a desire for, and consequently a habit of labour, by the foregoing appeal to authorities and well-attested facts: and we believe that we shall be found to have established our position, that the Separate System is calculated to produce in the prisoner those habits of useful labour which afford the best security to the State that the offender will not relapse into crime on his return to society; and without which the hour of his enlargement can only be regarded as the beginning of a fresh criminal career. Let it be recollected, in estimating the force and value of this habit of labour, that there are other subsidiary advantages arising from the culprit's seclusion from his fellow-prisoners, which render his industrious habits immediately and permanently serviceable to him: he may enter at once upon an honest course of life, without the dread of exposure: his good resolutions have been fortified by the moral and religious instruction he has undergone: he feels that he has been treated with kindness, with a severity which was designed only to amend and to benefit him, and with a well-directed care to render the remainder of his life happy and honourable to himself, and useful to society. He comes forth improved in understanding and in morals, with his health humanely attended to, his character shielded from future reproach, his feelings unhurt by vexatious treatment, and his hands skilled in some useful trade. For such a man Society has done its best; and it is not too much to expect that in numerous cases of the kind the effects will be successful, and that under such a well-digested system the worst members of the community will not be those who issue from the prison-gate. We have long tried the effects of excessive severity, of relaxation of discipline, of improved classification, of vigilant superintendence, and of associated labour; and what has been the result? Crimes have increased in number; the sagacity of the Legislature has been almost overmatched by the dexterity of the criminal; and juvenile delinquency has rapidly spread. It is time to adopt some better plan. Let the experiment be made, or rather let the example be followed, of treating the criminal with wholesome severity indeed, which overlooks not his guilt; but, at the same time, with judgment and humanity, which is mindful of his nature as a rational creature, and of his feelings as a man. If this be done, we entertain no fears of the issue. The facts which have resulted from the Separate System, as exemplified in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, prove that the plan there adopted is productive of all the benefits which the most earnest and sanguine advocates for the improvement of prison discipline have ever ventured to hope for.

We have mentioned, among the requisites of a good penitentiary system, its capacity to place the prisoner in such circumstances as shall most powerfully lead him to reflect upon his condition and conduct, and dispose him to receive with docility and reverence the instruction and admonition of his religious adviser. Not only is this advantage attained by the system of separate confinement, but it is not even pretended that it can be secured by any other. In claiming, therefore, for the

* DeMetz's Report, pp. 35, 36.

† Lieber's Appendix to his Translation of de Beaumont and de Tocqueville, p. 297.

plan which we advocate so indisputable a superiority as the sole possession of this indispensable requisite involves, we feel that it is incumbent upon us to satisfy your Lordship that our assertion is not merely sustained by argument, but that it is also borne out by facts attested by every one of those witnesses whose testimony upon the case has come under our notice. It might be expected, indeed, that the circumstances of a prisoner secluded from the world at large,—from his friends and kindred—from his associates in guilt, and delivered up for a time to uninterrupted and unmitigated self-communion, without a shadow of a hope that he shall be able to hold any intercourse during his confinement with any one of his usual associates, must compel him to reflect upon the conduct which has brought him into this condition—a condition so new and so distasteful to a criminal, that nothing can be imagined more calculated to arrest the ordinary current of his thoughts, and to render him contemplative and submissive.

We have observed above, that the earliest visitors from Europe to the Eastern Penitentiary (where the Separate System has now been in operation for nearly nine years) were MM. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville, who minutely examined that establishment in 1832. We again refer to their valuable publication, from which we make the following extracts:—

"This separation, which prevents the criminal from injuring others, is also "favourable to himself. Thrown into solitude, he reflects. Placed alone, in view "of his crime, he learns to hate it: and if his soul be not yet surfeited with crime, "and thus have lost all taste for anything better, it is in solitude that remorse will "assail him. In Philadelphia the moral situation in which the convicts are "placed, is eminently calculated to facilitate their regeneration. We have more "than once remarked the serious turn which the ideas of the prisoner in this "penitentiary take. We have seen convicts there whose levity had led them "to crime, and whose mind had, in that solitude, contracted habits of meditation "and of reasoning altogether extraordinary, The system of this prison appeared "to us especially powerful over individuals endowed with some elevation of mind, "and who had enjoyed a superior education. Intellectual men are naturally "those who are the least able to endure a separation from all society."

"We can, however, assert that this absolute solitude produces *the strongest "impressions on all prisoners*. Generally, their hearts are found ready to open "themselves, and the facility of being moved renders them also fitter for reform-"ation. They are particularly accessible to religious sentiments, and the remem-"brance of their family has an uncommon power over their minds. One who "enjoys the intercourse of society is perhaps incapable of feeling the whole value "of a religious idea thrown into the lonesome cell of a convict. Nothing distracts "in Philadelphia the minds of the convicts from their meditations; and as they are "always isolated, the presence of a person who comes to converse with them is the "greatest benefit, and one which they appreciate in its whole extent. When we "visited this penitentiary, one of the prisoners said to us, 'It is with joy I perceive "'the figure of the keepers who visit my cell; this summer a cricket came into my "'yard: it looked like a companion. When a butterfly happens to enter my cell, "'I never do it any harm.' If the soul is thus disposed, it is easy to conceive what "value the prisoners must attach to moral communications, and how great must be "the influence of wise and pious exhortations on their minds!

"The superintendent visits each of them at least once a-day. The inspectors "visit them at least twice a-week, and a chaplain has the special charge of their "moral reformation. Before and after their visits they are not entirely alone. "The books which are at their disposal are, in some measure, companions that "never leave them. The Bible, and sometimes tracts containing edifying anecdotes, "form their library. If they do not work, they read; and several of them seem "to find in it a great consolation. There are some who only knew the letters of "the alphabet, and have, in prison, learnt by themselves to read. Others, less in-"genious or persevering, have succeeded in it only with the assistance of the "superintendent or the inspectors. These are the means employed in Philadelphia "to enlighten and reform the convicts. Can there be a combination more power-"ful for reformation than that of a prison which hands over the prisoner to all the "trials of solitude, leads him through reflection to remorse, through religion to "hope; makes him industrious by the burden of idleness; and which, whilst it "inflicts the torment of solitude, makes him find a charm in the converse of pious "men, whom otherwise he would have seen with indifference, and heard without "satisfaction?"—p. 22.

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These views are fully borne out, if they were not actually suggested, by the observations and demeanor of the prisoners themselves, on the occasion of several interviews which these gentlemen had with them; from the account of which we make the extracts which follow:

No. 28. "The prisoner knows how to read and write, has been convicted of murder. Confesses to have been a drunkard, turbulent, and irreligious. But now, he adds, his mind is changed: he finds a kind of pleasure in solitude: and is only tormented by the desire of seeing his family once more, and of giving a moral and religious education to his children.

No. 41. "(A young man) confesses his guilt; sheds tears during our whole conversation, particularly when he is reminded of his family. 'Happily,' says he, 'no one can see me here.' He hopes to return into society without being branded with shame, and not to be rejected by it.

"Do you find it difficult to endure solitude?—Ah! sir, it is the most horrid punishment that can be imagined.

"Does your health suffer from it?—No, it is very good; but my soul is very sick.

"Of what do you think most?—Of religion; religious ideas are my greatest consolation.

"Do you now and then see a minister?—Yes, every Sunday.

"Do you like to converse with him?—It is a great happiness to be allowed to talk with him.

"What idea have you formed of the utility of the system to which you are subject?—If there is any system which can make men reflect and reform, it is this.

No. 56. "Says he loves solitude: he wishes to lose sight of his former acquaintances, and form no new ones; shows his Bible, and assures us that he draws his greatest consolation from this book.

No. 61. "Asked how he passes his time;—He says there are but two ways—labour and the reading of his Bible; the Bible is his greatest consolation. He seems to be strongly actuated by religious ideas: his conversation is animated. He cannot speak long without being agitated, and shedding tears. We have made the same remark of all whom we have seen.

No. 20. "Has been eighteen months in the penitentiary, health excellent. He says that at first solitude was insufferable, but custom gradually reconciles one to it: labour becomes entertaining and the Bible a pleasure. He has learnt in prison the art of weaving. The turn of ideas of this prisoner is peculiarly grave and religious. *It is a remark we have had occasion to make upon almost all whom we have visited.*

No. 00. "Convicted for an attempt to murder; fifty-two years of age; has received a good education. Asked his opinion respecting the system of imprisonment; he says that it cannot fail to make a deep impression on the minds of the prisoners.

No. 1. "This prisoner, the first who was sent to this penitentiary, is a negro. Has been here more than two years; his health is excellent. This man works with ardour: he makes ten pairs of shoes a week; his mind is very tranquil; his disposition excellent; he considers being brought to the penitentiary as a signal benefit of Providence; his thoughts are in general religious; he read to us in the Gospel the parable of the good shepherd; the meaning of which touched him deeply—one who was born of a degraded and depressed race, and had never experienced any thing but indifference and harshness.

No. 50. "Thirty-seven years old; relapsed convict; paints energetically the vices which prevail in his former prison. 'If they had put me here for my first crime' he said, 'I should never have committed a second; no where but here is it possible to reflect.'

No. 00. "Age forty years; has been in the penitentiary but eight days; we found him reading his Bible; he seemed calm and almost contented; he said that during the first days, solitude seemed insufferable to him; he was neither allowed to read nor to work; but the day before we saw him, books had been given to him, and since then he found his condition entirely changed; he showed us that he had already read almost the whole volume which contains the four Gospels; this perusal furnished him with several moral and religious reflections.

No. 00. "Age sixty-two; has arrived at the last stage of a pulmonary phthisis; he is occupied with ideas of a future life alone.

No. 00. "Was a physician; has the charge of the pharmacy of the penitentiary. He converses intelligently, and speaks of the various systems of imprisonment with a freedom of thought which his situation makes very extraordinary. The discipline of this penitentiary appeared to him, taken in its entire operation, mild, and calculated to produce reformation; 'For a well educated man' he says, 'it is better to live in absolute solitude than to be thrown together with wretches of all kinds; for all, isolation favours reflection and is conducive to reformation.'

"But have you not observed that solitary confinement is injurious to health? In your quality of prisoner, and physician, you are more able to answer this question than any body else? I have not observed that, on the whole, there are more diseases here than in society; I do not believe that people here feel worse as to health.

No. 00. "Age twenty-five; he belongs to the most comfortably situated classes of society, has been convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy.

"I see that the punishment inflicted upon you seems extremely hard; do you consider it conducive to reformation?—Yes, Sir, I believe that this whole system of imprisonment is better than any other; it would be more painful to me to be confounded with wretches of all kinds, than to live alone here. Moreover, it is impossible that such a punishment should not make the convict reflect deeply."—Appendix, pp. 187—198.

It would not have been necessary to extend these extracts to such a length if the purpose for which we produce them did not require us to support our arguments by facts which would leave no doubt as to the efficacy of separate confinement in producing habits of serious and salutary reflection, and in disposing the prisoner to receive with gratitude and profit the admonition which is given him. The most sceptical must see in the evidence which we have adduced, an unanswerable proof of the superiority of that system which isolates the prisoner. We proceed to quote a few passages from other witnesses in support of this fact.

In the Report on the American Penitentiaries presented to the Secretary of State in 1835, the following passages occur with reference to this point:

"Having had the unrestrained privilege of visiting the cells (of the Eastern "Penitentiary, Philadelphia), at all times, I have had many opportunities of con- "versing in private with a considerable number of the prisoners. Aware of the "strong feeling which exists of the danger resulting from long periods of solitary "confinement thus strictly enforced, my inquiries were carefully directed to the "effects which it had produced upon the health, mind, and character of the "convict. I have uniformly found that the deterring influence is extremely great, "and such as I believe belongs to no other system of gaol management. The "exclusion of all knowledge of their friends is severely felt. But although every "allusion to their situation was accompanied by a strong sense of the punishment "to which they were subjected, I could perceive no angry or vindictive feelings. "I was indeed particularly struck by the mild and subdued spirit which seemed "to pervade the temper of the convicts. Solitary imprisonment is not only an "exemplary punishment, but a powerful agent in the reformation of morals. It "inevitably tends to arrest the progress of corruption. In the silence of the cell "contamination cannot be received or imparted. A sense of degradation cannot "be excited by exposure, nor reformation checked by false shame. Day after day, "with no companion but his thoughts, the convict is compelled to reflect, and "listen to the reproof of conscience. He is led to dwell upon past errors, and to "cherish whatever better feelings he may at any time have imbibed. These cir- "cumstances are, in the highest degree, calculated to ameliorate the affections and "reclaim the heart. The mind becomes open to the best impressions and pre- "pared for the reception of those truths and consolations which Christianity can "alone impart. Instances have occurred in which prisoners have expressed their "gratitude for the moral benefit they have thus derived. The services of the "religious teacher are gratefully appreciated by the prisoners. In the impressive "stillness of the cell even the sound of the human voice is a relief, and few "situations can be more favourable to the reception of religious truth." *

MM. DeMetz and Blouet, the French Commissioners, thus express their opinion of the advantages possessed by the plan of separate confinement as a means of producing and cherishing devotional feelings in the mind of the convict.

"A prisoner, whatever be his character, finds that he is forcibly cast back on "himself. No man in solitude is ashamed of following his natural tendencies, "which, for the most part, are good, rather than evil. If every sentiment of "morality and religion be not extinct within him, it inevitably revives; for he finds "himself brought to issue with his conscience, which is the voice of God."

"Having nothing to dissipate his own reflections, they cannot fail to place "before his eyes the picture of his past life, and to exhibit to him its fatal result. "He sees that his punishment is the consequence of his own faults, and, that if he "is deprived of his liberty, it is because he has abused it."

"At first he gives way to his rage; he listens only to the suggestions of "revenge; he rebels against the arm which has punished him, and he vents his "fury in imprecations and threats. But the pitiless silence which follows all his "vain clamours soon convinces him how senseless and useless they are. Never "before has he been so thoroughly conscious of his own weakness and worth- "lessness as now that he is left entirely to himself; and he begins to wonder that "society, all powerful as it is, against which he has dared to lift his frantic hand, "should have contented itself with depriving him of the power of doing mischief, "when the means of utterly destroying him were within its reach."

"The transition from a consciousness of helplessness to submission is insen- "sible. He loses both the power and the will to resist. He finds himself baffled

* Crawford's "Report on the American Penitentiaries," p. 11.

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" and subdued, and he becomes disposed to receive the new impressions, and to " follow the new direction which is given him." *

Such is the uniform testimony of all the witnesses that have come under our notice, as to the actual working of the separate system, with reference to its powerful effect upon the conscience of the prisoner. We are persuaded that nothing further will be required of us to make good our allegation, that this system is calculated to produce that most desirable and indispensable result—the moral reformation of the convict. From the moment that the offender enters the prison until he quits it, he sees that society, whose rights he has invaded, takes a humane and judicious interest in his welfare, and especially in that which must afford to him the best security for his welfare—his moral training and religious instruction. This, surely, has the likeliest tendency to soften the most obdurate, and to reclaim the most depraved. We have seen this exemplified in the facts which we have stated. No other system has ever exhibited such results.

We are not so unreasonable as to expect that the System will be equally fortunate in every case. Moral experiments succeed only for the most part; and their failure in any particular instances is never alleged as an impeachment of their general excellence. When we have seen what can be done under proper management, we are bound to adopt that plan, if no better can be suggested. We have stated our own conviction to your Lordship; we have supported those views by various arguments; we have sustained them by high authorities; and we have established their truth by an appeal to the testimony of several years' experience in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia. We ought to add, that the evidence which we have seen, universally affirms the total and deplorable inadequacy of religious instruction in that prison. No proper means are taken to provide the convicts with the regular daily visits of a Chaplain, whose services should be devoted exclusively to them. This is a great evil; and we shall never be able to estimate the extent of the benefit of religious instruction under such circumstances until it is remedied; nevertheless, even under this disadvantage, the effects are such as we have described. What would be the beneficial consequences of the constant and zealous attention of a pious, able, and laborious Minister, we may safely judge from the gratifying facts above stated.

There is an additional observation connected with this point, which we deem it right to mention:—the prisoners uniformly represent the earliest period of their confinement as the most severe. This is a very important fact, inasmuch as it determines a point which had previously been much questioned, namely, the fitness of the system of separate confinement as a punishment for minor offences involving sentences for short terms. It has been repeatedly asked how the Separate System can make up for the absence of the means of reformation, in cases of short terms, by the intimidation of the offender? The fact just stated enables us to answer this question. The time during which the minor offender (whom we have it in our power only to punish and deter) is in prison, is precisely that period in which the system acts with most terror upon the mind. Such a culprit leaves the gaol with an impression upon his imagination which will not be speedily effaced; he will in all likelihood be arrested in the commencement of a criminal course, which would otherwise have closed only with some act of deep delinquency, and with the forfeiture of his liberty or life. Whereas in the case of a graver offender, whose longer term affords the opportunity and the hope of effecting his moral amendment, the most irksome and intolerable part of his confinement will have closed just at the time when the application of a course of moral instruction requires that his mind should be sufficiently calm and composed to attend to it with satisfaction and advantage. So that the system enables us effectually to intimidate when we desire to do so, from our inability to do any thing else; and, when we desire to reform, it delivers up the criminal calm in mind, submissive in temper, and ready to receive the lessons and admonitions which are suited to his case.

We have stated that a good system of prison discipline ought to have the effect of encouraging the prosecution of every offence that tends to the injury of society, either with reference to the persons or property of its members; and that the repression of crime is best effected by the certainty, not by the severity of punishment. Every thing, therefore, that is calculated to diminish the certainty of punishment, is an evil against which the interests of society demand that we should guard. Now an imperfect system of prison discipline has this tendency;—under-

* DeMetz's Report, page 35.

standing by an imperfect system, one which exposes the prisoner to the evils of association, however modified. If the effect of imprisoning an offender be to render him worse in morals and character, and to discourage him from entertaining any resolutions of amendment, it is plain that many considerate and benevolent persons, will shrink from the painful office of being instrumental in any way to the further demoralization and degradation of a culprit. We see this exemplified every day. The injured party will not prosecute; witnesses decline to give their testimony; Magistrates hesitate to commit; Juries will not convict; the Judge is unwilling to pass the sentence of the law; when the inevitable effect must be the utter ruin of one, who, though manifestly guilty of an offence, and justly punishable for it, must, if committed to a gaol, undergo an injury in feelings, morals, and character, which the law never contemplated. The consequence of this is a direct encouragement of crime. The culprit sees in the humanity of his victim a shelter from the punishment which the law awards. The impunity of his first offence urges him forward to a second; and the community lies on all sides exposed to depredations, to the commission of which the vicious are encouraged by the impolicy of those corrective measures which were designed for its defence. The public notoriety of this fact renders it unnecessary to refer to any of the numerous instances which are daily presented in confirmation of it, and which the experience of the Magistrates and Police most amply verifies. Against this evil the separate system offers an effectual remedy. Let the injured party see that the consequence of his prosecuting the offender to conviction will be to give him a timely and effectual impression of the evil consequences of a criminal pursuit; let the prosecutor be satisfied that care will be taken to preserve the culprit's health, spare his feelings, protect his morals, and shield his character from the future reproaches of his fellow-prisoners; and no one will then be led by motives of humanity to screen an offender from the punishment which he deserves, nor will the temptation to a petty offence derive strength from the impunity with which its detection is now so frequently attended. We are persuaded that one good effect which would result from the adoption of the separate system would be to cut off at one stroke a mass of minor offences, which now owe their origin to the impunity which the present systems throw around the culprit.

The next requisite in a good system, is its capacity of being administered with *exact uniformity* in every prison, unaffected by the diversity of character and disposition which must be expected in the keepers and subordinate officers of the various Establishments. The law obviously makes no difference in the sentence; none should be made therefore in the mode or degree of its infliction; nor should the same crime be punished with severity in the metropolis, which is leniently dealt with in other districts. But nothing is more striking than the inequality which marks the carrying into effect of the same sentence in different prisons, even under the same professed system. We confidently affirm, after an attentive consideration of the subject, that the Separate System alone can fulfil this indispensable condition of a proper and efficient prison discipline. Our present business is to show that the Separate System effectually accomplishes this; in the sequel we shall prove that no other plan that has yet been devised either does, or can, attain it.

The cause of this diversity of operation in the same system, as administered by different agents, is the necessity of regulating the intercourse of the prisoners with each other. In some prisons these regulations are strictly, in others laxly, enforced. In some prisons the regulations themselves are of a very inefficient nature, but their inertness is compensated by the personal activity of the keeper; in others, the most judicious regulations are rendered inoperative by the negligence of those who are charged with their administration: and even the best existing regulations are, in some prisons, attentively and unintermittingly carried into effect by some officers, while by others they are suffered to fall into disuse. The separate system avoids this evil, by getting rid of its cause—by completely isolating the prisoner. By an effectual *physical* restraint, it escapes all the inconveniences incident to the exercise of a *moral* restraint, which must be as variable as the characters of those who impose it, frequently ineffectual, because frequently interrupted; and which must give rise to irritation and annoyance to the prisoners, when punished for attempting to evade it. When the dimensions of a healthy, well ventilated, and conveniently furnished separate cell are fixed, so that there shall be in every prison precisely the same degree of restraint for every separate inmate,—a restraint arising from the very walls around him; where the negligence of moral superintendence is not felt;—in that case, the only difference between the

direct action of the system upon any two prisoners must be that which arises from the difference between their respective terms of imprisonment. That is to say, the same sentence will be inflicted with precisely the same severity in every prison, and in every cell of the same prison, under the separate system. If it be said that some prisoners will feel the inconveniences of their confinement more acutely than others, it is manifest that this remark applies to punishments of every description, and is no objection to the system itself, which fulfils the intention of the law, when the amount of the suffering inflicted is fixed and meted out with scrupulous exactness, although the moral sensibility of the respective prisoners may be exceedingly diverse.

Another requisite of a good prison system, upon which we have enlarged, is a capacity of ascertaining easily, and of adapting itself with facility to, the character and temper of each individual prisoner. The efficacy of all moral treatment depends upon its suitableness to the disposition and circumstances of the person upon whom it is designed to operate. If, therefore, the moral amendment of the criminal be one of the objects which prison discipline has in view, measures ought to be adopted which shall serve to facilitate the development of his moral character; without an acquaintance with which no rational hope can be entertained of effecting his reformation. Again, when the character of the prisoner has been ascertained, so far as it is possible to discover it by judicious treatment, there ought to be in the system to which he is subjected such a moral flexibility as may enable it to adapt itself to the wants and circumstances of the individual.

If the culprit be turbulent or refractory, he must feel at once that his wisest course is to submit: he should find none to encourage him in his obstinacy, to applaud his resistance to authority, or to sympathize in the sufferings which his rebellious spirit may draw upon him. On the other hand, if the prisoner be penitent and reflective—if he be disposed to view his guilty conduct with regret, and to regard his punishment as the just consequence of his misdeeds—he ought not to be discouraged by the presence of such as are disposed to deride his feelings of remorse, or to check, by their profane levity, his earliest resolutions of amendment. The chaplain cannot suit his admonitions to the circumstances of the culprit, unless he knows them; and he cannot know them, so long as the prisoner is associated with others: and if he knows them ever so well, he cannot address his charge with any hopes of success, or even with any rational expectation of being listened to, unless he can converse with him apart from his companions. Now this can only be effected under the system of separate confinement. No other system affords the slightest encouragement to the prisoner to discover his spiritual necessities, or to the minister of religion to act according to his knowledge of them. But when the convict is isolated, and led to reflection by the circumstances in which he finds himself placed, deprived of the sympathy of his guilty companions, encouraged to unburthen his conscience by an acknowledgment of his misconduct, and to resolve upon a life of honesty and industry for the future,—then, as we have seen in the case of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, even under all the disadvantages of a confessedly imperfect moral and religious training, the success of the chaplain's efforts is most encouraging.

In short, upon the offender in his separate cell all the moral machinery of the system is brought to bear with as much force and effect as if the prison contained no other culprit but himself. His submission then must be immediate and complete: he will be calm, for there is nothing to ruffle or discompose him: he will be disposed to self-communion, for he has no companion but his own thoughts: he will be led to listen with attention and respect to the instruction, reproof, or consolation, of his keepers and instructors, for almost the only accents of friendly intercourse are those which issue from their lips; and he will apply himself with ardour to the labour of his hands, for he will find in that a constant and sufficient resource from the insufferable burden of idleness and ennui. In fact, let the prisoner's character be what it may, he will, when thus circumstanced, at once reveal it; and the treatment which he experiences will exactly correspond with it, without difficulty, and without failure. This ought to be the case under a good system, and this the Separate System alone accomplishes.

When we mentioned that under a good prison system the convict should, from the first, contemplate nothing short of the full endurance of his sentence, (saving, of course, the exercise of the Royal mercy,) we had especially in view the highly reprehensible practice which in some prisons prevails, of encouraging the prisoner to look forward to a mitigation of the due severity of his sentence as a reward for

good behaviour while in prison. We have, in our Second Report, enlarged upon the extent and mischievous effects of this evil, and shown that it operates unfairly, both with reference to the prisoner himself, and to his less favoured fellow-prisoners; that it confers upon him an invidious and unwarrantable superiority; that it releases the more atrocious criminal from the measure of his deserved punishment; and that it gives him the power of acting with capricious insolence, or undue partiality, towards those who are placed under his authority. The Separate System affords no opening for such abuses. There is no necessity to employ prisoners to enforce regulations, which none have any temptation to violate; no inducement is held out to assume a propriety of conduct for the sake of reward; no culprit's pride is gratified by an unmerited pre-eminence over the rest; nor are the feelings of others mortified and provoked, by seeing their more guilty companions recompensed for their greater ingenuity or hypocrisy, by improper indulgences and places of authority and trust. Nothing of this sort can take place where the prisoners are separately confined. No possible motive can be held out to the convict to procure for himself any alleviation of his sentence: nor are there any means of effecting it, even if the keeper or his assistants were disposed to act with improper indulgence or partiality towards any prisoner. The only mitigation of which the culprit's condition is susceptible is that which must spring from his own moral amendment, from his industrious habits, from his religious reflections, from his foretaste of those enjoyments which he hopes to reap from the exercise of honest labour on his return to society. These are the sole alleviations which a prisoner can experience under the separate system; and they are such alleviations as that system has a direct and powerful tendency to produce. In fact, the separate system presses most severely upon those whom it is just and desirable most severely to punish; while towards those whose character has undergone any moral improvement there is a proportionable remission of its harshness. It is dreaded by the obstinate, the impenitent, and the depraved; it is borne with submission, and remembered with gratitude, by those (and they have not been few) whom it has taught and enabled to pursue an honest and industrious course. It is obvious that the separate system can soften the severity of its aspect towards the penitent individual, without any remission of its salutary terror towards the mass of society. It can preclude all abuse arising from hypocritical and assumed propriety of conduct on the part of the prisoner, because it needs not those services which constitute the motive and reward of such behaviour; and it avoids the cruelty and injustice of provoking and irritating some prisoners by the infliction of punishments which at once are extra-judicial and oppressive, and by releasing others from the due severity of the law. It is, in short, the only plan which has ever yet been devised for carrying into effect the legal sentence of the convict—the only plan that can satisfy the judge that the prisoner shall suffer neither more nor less than the precise and definite amount of punishment which is due to his crime—the only plan which can assure the offender that he must make up his mind to bear, without hope of mitigation from any source whatever, the full penalty which the law awards.

We have mentioned as another quality of a good penitentiary system—the effectual care which should be taken not to make the prison a place of ease and enjoyment to the prisoner, with reference to the supply of his bodily wants and personal comfort. There is a great tendency to forget this in the present day. The general attention which has been directed to the improvement of the interior of our prisons, and which has done much for the health of those who inhabit them, has unhappily not stopped short at that point to which it might laudably and legitimately advance; but has, in some cases, contemplated the improvement of the prisoner's diet and lodging, to a degree which contrasts strongly and mischievously with the hard and scanty fare of the honest labourer and mechanic. There is neither justice nor policy in this. There is no necessity for the warmest and most diffusive philanthropy to overlook, in its zeal for the supply of the necessary wants of the prisoner, those principles of justice which demand his punishment, or to be unmindful of the feelings of the honest poor, which are naturally outraged when the guilty partake of indulgences which are denied to honest industry. The policy of such proceedings, too, is more than questionable: if the restraint by which society hopes to hold in check the fraud and violence of its criminal members be deprived of its strength by physical enjoyments, to which the guilty are not entitled, the barriers by which the community seek to arrest the prevalence of crime, will prove too feeble for the purpose; and our prisons, instead of being a terror to evil doers, will be but an incentive to the

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continuance and increase of their depredations. Let the wholesomeness and salubrity of our gaols engage all the attention to which they are entitled; but let not the prisoner's lot be one of ease and comfort; a condition of which an abandoned and worthless criminal, who has once had experience of it, will think lightly; and which he will not fail to recommend to his accomplices as a place of but little discomfort, if ever their detected delinquencies should place them there. If this be not attended to, we must not be surprised to hear that recommitments have fearfully increased. We have evidence before us, to show that in certain cases crimes have been perpetrated with the direct and avowed design of obtaining a commitment to a *comfortable* prison! We have instances before us of culprits having postponed a meditated depredation until winter, with a view to take refuge in prison from the rigours of a cold season; and we find more instances than one of culprits having actually besought the keeper of the prison on the day of the expiration of their term to permit them to remain there! It may be questioned whether a compliance with such a request would have been so unreasonable as it might appear at first sight; for assuredly the treatment which those prisoners experienced was well calculated to justify the belief that they would not long abstain, after their enlargement, from a resumption of that criminal career, to make them forego which so little care had been taken. We do not say that the separate system alone would offer a complete security against this evil; but we are certain that it would supply the easiest and most direct means of guarding against it.

It may become expedient to have a graduated scale of diet, varying both as to the quality and quantity of the food; which ought to be coarser, and (where that could be effected without injury to the health) scantier for the more atrocious and habitual offender; and better both in quantity and quality for the less grave and less practised criminal. Now we see not how this can be done without causing endless disputes, jealousies, irritation of mind, resistance of authority, and resentful feelings, so long as the prisoners are assembled together. No matter how judicious the classification, how watchful the superintendence, or how strict and unimpeachable the justice and fairness of the distribution of food, cases will be perpetually occurring which will provoke the dissatisfaction of the prisoner and exercise the patience and forbearance of the officer; and sometimes perhaps in both cases too severely. All this inconvenience may be easily and completely avoided under the separate system. The prisoner sees that he must submit. He sees the whole apparatus of the Establishment arrayed against him for the just and simple purpose of ensuring his obedience to the regulations of the prison. He can make no mortifying comparison between his own treatment and that of any of his fellow-prisoners; for he can neither see them, nor the way in which they are treated. He can neither excite in others a mutinous spirit by his obstinacy, nor be encouraged in his own perverseness by the presence and applause of his fellow-prisoners. So that, under this system the personal discomfort of the prisoner may be adapted to his character, and power of endurance, without any one of those evil consequences which are incidental to every scheme which permits the association of the convicts: of these consequences, the most mischievous is that of exposing the officers of the prison to those provocations to resentment and ill-will toward any individual prisoner, which under the separate system can seldom take place. However severe the system itself may appear to the culprit, the behaviour of those who administer it may, and should, on all occasions, be marked with kindness and forbearance. Throughout the whole period of his imprisonment, the prisoner should be made to see that the treatment which he receives is the accurately defined and measured amount of suffering brought upon him by his own misconduct. With himself, then, he may feel great, deserved, and salutary dissatisfaction; but towards those who visit him in his cell, towards those with whom alone he holds any intercourse whatever, he feels only those emotions which he may be supposed to entertain with respect to such as come to supply his wants, to instruct him in his trade, or to give him religious admonition and consolation. We feel the less diffidence in claiming for the separate system this superiority over its rivals, because we have incontestable evidence to prove the efficacy exclusively possessed by the plan of isolation in calming the mind and subjugating the temper of the criminal, in making him submissive to the regulations, and obedient and respectful to the officers, of the prison. We would, therefore, strongly urge the importance of the requisite upon which we have enlarged, and the excellence of that system by which an advantage so indispensable may be secured.

The next quality in a good penitentiary system to which we have adverted is

that of excluding from the criminal all companions suited to his taste and habits. The obvious and peculiar adaptation of the separate system to the accomplishment of this object, and the facility and completeness with which it is calculated to effect it, render it unnecessary for us to dwell at any great length upon this point. No fact in the history of criminals is better established than this, that they readily fraternize with each other. It is confederacy in guilt that renders evil-doers formidable to the community. It is the company of their associates that constitutes the chief charm of their existence. Nor is this to be wondered at. It serves to drown reflection; it affords a perpetual source of excitement, by the opportunity which it presents of recounting perilous or ingenious adventures, and of plotting together for the accomplishment of new exploits; and, lastly, it gives to each individual a sense of security and power, which arises from a persuasion that his own interest is identified with that of the whole confederacy. Hence it comes to pass that a consignment to prison has ever been regarded by such characters as affording them an opportunity of joining their old associates, or of forming new acquaintances. Hence it has been justly remarked by Mr. Livingston, (in the introductory Report to his Code of Prison Discipline prepared for the State of Louisiana), that "a prison destined to "punish would soon cease to be a fearful object, if the convicts in it could entertain at "their pleasure those social relations in which they delighted before their entry into "prison." Nothing, in fact, can be stronger than the feeling of companionship among criminals; nor is any solace during their confinement looked forward to with more satisfaction, or sought for with more avidity, than the society of those whose crimes have reduced them to the same condition and degradation with themselves. Nay, let their intercourse in prison be ever so restricted; let it be totally suspended, still, says M. De Metz, "the very presence of their companions has a perpetual tendency to call off the attention of the prisoners, to incite them to insubordination; to prevent repentance and reflection. Their self-love is gratified by perceiving that they have companions in wickedness and disgrace; and the recommitment, after a shorter or longer absence, which they witness, has the mischievous effect of persuading them that a return to an honest life is quite impossible." But let the reflections of a criminal in society with others of the same character be what they may, his sensations and feelings arising from the mere presence of his companions cannot but be of a pleasing sort; he can watch for opportunities of exchanging glances with those whom he knows, and of cultivating an acquaintance by sight with those to whom he has hitherto been a stranger: his curiosity is piqued, his wits are constantly at work, his attention is ever on the alert, to know something about those with whom he is compelled to associate. All this distracts and unsettles the mind: the prisoner either gratifies his curiosity, or is frustrated in his attempts to do so: and since he sees that he has been punished, not because he has done wrong, but because he has been found out, his next effort will be more guarded, and more successful: he will be taught, by necessity, to sharpen his ingenuity, and to devise shifts and expedients; and his chance of success will be great even against the most vigilant and persevering superintendence that can be employed to baffle him. Considering, therefore, the strong and almost irresistible propensity which criminals feel to communicate with each other, and the exceedingly irritating character of the punishments which have been employed to prevent them from indulging in so natural and powerful an impulse, we are persuaded that the wisest and most effectual course is to separate them from each other; to interpose physical instead of moral impediments in their way; and to put a stop to all attempts at intercommunication, by showing at once that success is impossible. This is what the separate system professes, and is calculated, to do.

The last requisite of a good prison system noticed by us is the effectual exclusion of every thing that has a tendency to produce and uphold false courage in the minds of the prisoners. The importance of this we have already expatiated upon; and indeed it is so closely connected with the point which we have just discussed, that we think it needless to add anything to what we have above pointed out. The same feeling of community of interest which leads a criminal to seek the society of his fellows, will naturally indispose him to listen to anything that has a direct tendency to dissolve that connexion, so far as he is himself concerned; and to discourage any inclination that is evinced by any of his associates to enter upon an honest life, or upon any reflections or resolutions that may eventually lead to such an issue. How many thousands have experienced this blighting influence of vicious companionship it is impossible to tell; but we know that many a criminal has testified that his sincere and ardent desire to quit

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his criminal course, and to betake himself to an honest and industrious calling on his return to society, has been overborne and extinguished by the jeers and derisions of his fellow-prisoners. Against this evil also the separate system effectually provides; and we might safely say, that, if this were its only recommendation, it ought to be sufficient to ensure its adoption in a country where benevolent and christian principles so extensively prevail. The preservation of the life of a citizen has ever been esteemed a noble and commendable act; but the recovery of a seduced and erring fellow-creature from the toils in which he had been ensnared and held captive by his profligate companions, and his restoration to a life of industry and virtue, is a far more noble and more difficult undertaking, and it is one of the practibility of which this age and nation are destined, we believe, to witness many exemplifications.

Extent of evils under existing Systems for Prisoners before Trial.

In the course of the foregoing review of the characteristics of a good penitentiary system, we have taken occasion to point out the evils that must flow from the absence of each of the requisites which are necessarily included in the composition of such a system. We have endeavoured to prove, that by no other plan than the complete separation of each individual prisoner from association or communication with any other prisoner, can we rationally expect to escape those evils, or to secure those advantages, at which a perfect scheme of prison discipline ought to aim. We have further shown the nature of the mischief which the imperfections of our present prison system inflict upon the prisoner, whether confined before trial or after conviction. But this view of the case, though a very lamentable and alarming one, is necessarily incomplete. We now proceed to exhibit the *extent* of the mischief; for which purpose we beg to lay before your Lordship a statement of the number of individuals, who, in the course of the last year, formed the population of the prisons of England and Wales. Your Lordship will thence be enabled to judge of the great amount of moral evil which, during that period, has resulted from the systems now in general operation. We shall, in the first instance, limit our observations to the amount of prisoners confined *before trial* during the past year in the various prisons in England and Wales: with reference to these persons it is most important to inquire whether the systems now in operation are adapted to their case.

	Males.	Females.
The total number of *prisoners before trial* confined in the prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the year ending Michaelmas 1837, amounted to	26,344	7,329
Of this number there were committed for re-examination, but afterwards discharged, there not being even a *primâ facie* case against them . . .	4,398	1,806
Acquitted.	3,284	798
No bills found	1,162	331
Not prosecuted	869	374
Making a Total of	9,713	3,309

with reference to whom the charge brought against them was not substantiated:—all these in the eye of the law were innocent; and amongst them, it cannot be doubted many were really so.

Let us next consider the periods of time during which this large number of prisoners were confined in prison *before trial*, subjected to one or other of the systems of discipline now in force.

	Males.	Females.
Under fourteen days.	12,230	3,955
Fourteen days, and under one month	5,181	1,367
One month, and under two months	4,505	1,082
Two months, and under three months	2,431	471
Three months, and under six months	719	166
Six months, and under one year.	102	13

Such is the number of individuals of either sex, of every age, and of all varieties of character, whom the proof or suspicion of guilt has, in the course of one year, consigned to a longer or shorter abode in the prisons of England and Wales, there to await their trial. It must immediately occur to the mind of every

thoughtful person to inquire what is the nature of that treatment to which so large a portion of the population is annually subjected in our gaols? If it be such as must render the bad worse, and the hardened irreclaimable; if its tendency be to impel the petty pilferer to deeds of fraud or violence, from which he would otherwise have recoiled with horror, and to extinguish the sense of modest shame in those who were not yet lost to virtue; we submit that it will be hard to determine whether the injury done to society outside the prison walls is greater than that which is done within them. Yet this is the effect of the mode of imprisonment now in almost general operation for untried prisoners throughout the kingdom —the system of association; a system not applied exclusively to those whose characters are too debased to be rendered worse by the contagion of vicious society, but embracing within its wide and mischievous influence the whole mass of the untried; comprising persons of comparatively untainted morals, as well as the most abandoned of our criminal population. Nevertheless, this system has its partisans, who defend it with as much earnestness as if it were not justly chargeable with the injustice, inhumanity and impolicy, which attach to it. Others, however, who take a more correct and wider view of the subject, are disposed to acknowledge that the evils of the system are great, and require a speedy remedy. But the remedy proposed by them falls far short of the exigency of the case; it consists in classification and subdivision; a plan from which much benefit was at one time expected, and which has numbered among its advocates some of the most distinguished philanthropists of the day. But it has at length been perceived that the modification of an evil (and classification is nothing more than modified association), is widely different from its cure. The argument, however, of those who wished to make the experiment of classifying prisoners was this:—that, as a place of punishment, a prison would soon lose its terrors if its depraved inmates were suffered to enjoy the society within, which they had always preferred when at large; and that, instead of a place of reformation, the prison would become the best institution that could be devised for instruction in all the mysteries of vice and crime, if the professors of guilt were suffered to make disciples of those who may be comparatively ignorant. To remedy this evil, therefore, we must resort to classification: first, the young must be separated from the old; then we must make the analogous division between the novice and the practised offender. Further subdivisions, however, were found indispensable, in proportion as it was discovered that in each of these classes there would be found individuals of different degrees of depravity, and of course not only corrupters, but those who were ready to receive their lessons. Accordingly, classes were multiplied, until in some prisons in England we find them amounting to fifteen, or more. But in the consideration of this question these evident truths seem not to have had their proper force—first, that moral guilt is not the immediate subject of human observation; nor, if discovered, is it capable of being so nicely appreciated, as to enable us to assign to each individual who may be infected with it, his comparative place in the scale; and if it could be so discovered, it would appear that no two individuals would be found contaminated in the same degree: secondly, that if these difficulties could be surmounted, and a class formed of individuals who had advanced exactly to the same point, not only of offence, but of moral depravity, still their association would produce a further progress in both. It is not in human nature that the mind should be stationary; it must advance in virtue or in vice. Nothing promotes this progress so much as the emulation created by society; and from the nature of that society will it receive its direction. Every association of convicts, then, that can be formed, will, in a greater or less degree, pervert, but will never reform, those of whom it is composed: and we are brought to the irresistible conclusion, that classification once admitted to be useful, it is so in an inverse proportion to the numbers of which each class is composed: we cannot, therefore, wholly escape the evils of this system, until we pass to the complete separation of the individual from all association and communication with any other prisoner.

Association.

Futility of Classification.

Some, however, there are, who, unwilling to proceed so far, have imagined that they could devise a plan by which the evils of classification might be avoided without having recourse to separate confinement, except during the hours of rest. With these persons (zealously devoted, we willingly acknowledge, to the improvement of prison discipline), originated the plan known by the denomination of the "Silent System." As we propose, before the conclusion of this Report, to discuss

Futility of the Silent System.

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the merits of this plan, and to consider the great and manifold objections to which it is liable, we shall content ourselves at present with stating that, considering the very large number of persons, of all ages and characters, whom we have shown to constitute the annual amount of offenders, accused and convicted, in this kingdom, we should think ourselves exceedingly culpable if we did not take this opportunity of protesting earnestly, and after full and patient consideration, against the adoption of the Silent System. It is oppressive and unjust to the untried; it is calculated to irritate the convicted; and it has no tendency to effect the reformation, or the salutary intimidation of either. With respect to the untried especially, our objections to the system are decided and, to our minds, unanswerable. So long as the safe custody of a prisoner is the sole ground of his imprisonment, all privations and inflictions affecting his health, character, feelings, and temper, not called for and justifiable upon that ground, are not only oppressive, but inconsistent with the first principles of the British Constitution. Now the Silent System is emphatically a system of penal inflictions and privations; as abhorrent, in the case of the untried, to those principles, as to the dictates of humanity. Is it right to add to the hardships of an innocent man's imprisonment, the opportunity of, and temptation to, and yet the interdiction from, all social intercourse, and the threat of punishment for a single violation of any one of the numerous, minute, and vexatious regulations upon which the whole silent system is based, and without the constant and inflexible enforcement of which its own advocates confess it must altogether fail? Is an innocent man (we so call and regard a man who is still awaiting his trial) to be perpetually harassed in mind and body by being watched the whole day and night by a subordinate officer, possibly by a prisoner, who acts as a spy upon all his movements, scrutinizes all his gestures, marks the motion of his lips, and sometimes mistakes, misinterprets, or misrepresents them? Can he, while thus watched without intermission, be in a sufficiently calm and composed state of mind to prepare for that approaching day which may clear him, in the face of his country, from a charge which may be proved to be unfounded, and which it is the merciful design of the law that he should have every facility to meet? But this system treats him as a convicted criminal, irritates his mind by degrading privations, wounds his feelings by detaining him in the presence, and exposing him to the gaze, of the most profligate of mankind, and ruins his character by subjecting him to the irreparable injury of future recognition.

Punishments under the Silent System.

But the direct and avowed privations to which the silent system subjects the unhappy prisoner form only a part of the amount of suffering which it inflicts upon him. We have said that prison punishments are necessary to enforce the discipline: and although these punishments are sufficiently objectionable in themselves, your Lordship will perceive, in their frequency, an additional reason for protecting the untried prisoner from the operation of a system which is confessedly unable to dispense with them. We earnestly submit to your Lordship's notice a statement of the number of punishments which have been inflicted in the following prisons for violations of the rules and regulations by which the discipline of the prison is sought to be enforced.

	Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Coldbath Fields House of Correction	11,428	2,384	6,625	3,125
Wakefield ditto	10,822	1,623	2,860	578
Salford ditto	3,792	389	5,447	2,310
Knutsford ditto	1,265	85	1,168	281
Stafford Gaol and ditto	188	44	2,046	231
Westminster Bridewell	3,532	1,316	3,085	2,439
Brixton House of Correction	898	273	2,167	1,118

The comment, which the foregoing statement presents upon the inherent imperfections of the silent system needs no enlargement. We leave it to make that impression which its own weight can scarcely fail to produce.

We have seen that the acknowledged evils of association have led to the introduction of several improvements, which, though they fall far short of an effectual remedy, have had the effect of abating much of the mischievous influence of that

system. But others profess to have satisfied themselves by effecting sundry changes of a very superficial and trifling nature, which leave the great master-evil of the system totally untouched. As in the case of Newgate, some filthy walls have been carefully whitewashed; some dark rooms have had their windows enlarged; and others, in which the air was close and unwholesome, have undergone some improvement in the ventilation: prisoners, who were formerly filthy in person and dress, now have an appearance of external decency; large rooms, filled with a crowd of disorderly criminals, have been divided into smaller apartments, in which lesser groups of offenders are more easily superintended, and fewer opportunities are perhaps afforded for an indulgence in noisy mirth, or obscene and blasphemous conversation. But, after all, nothing effectual has been done to arrest the fearful evil of gaol contamination. The prisoners still converse in Newgate with as little restraint as before; unless it be regarded as an improvement, that they now carry on in a lower tone of voice those corrupting communications in which they formerly indulged aloud. In a recent visit which we made to that gaol, we examined several of the prisoners, with a view to ascertain the practical efficacy of these alterations, in removing the abuses which our former inquiries and investigations had brought to light. We found that prisoners, during the short time of their confinement, had made acquaintance with from twenty to forty other prisoners, most of whom they would know, and by whom they would be known, after their respective terms of imprisonment had expired. We found them gaming as before, engaged in conversation in groups, and left to carry on undisturbed their profligate and demoralizing intercourse. In short, if a convict is not already lost to virtue, it is difficult to conceive in what manner his ruin can be consummated more speedily than by thrusting him into such a prison as Newgate. The Metropolitan prison is a nursery of crime, where the prisoner is instructed in every guilty expedient; and then, with his invention sharpened, and his contempt for the impotence of the law confirmed, he is let loose upon society, in a tenfold degree a more daring, desperate, and effective offender. The community at large has, indeed, more reason to look with dread upon Newgate, than the prisoner who is committed to it; and, in many cases, it would be less injurious to society to keep an offender out of that prison than to put him into it, so long as the present inefficient system is adhered to. These remarks are not made in forgetfulness of the alterations which have been made in Newgate since the publication of our first Report, but in consequence of them; because we owe it to ourselves to state that, although the authorities of that prison have been at length aroused, still the remedy falls far short of the necessity of the case, and compels us by its great and palpable inadequacy to revert to the subject. We earnestly ask how long the first prison in London is to continue in its present inefficient condition?

But if the evils of association are so great in Newgate, what must they be in prisons in the country, where the periods of confinement before trial are often considerably longer! We are, however, relieved by the consideration, that as far as respects the treatment of the untried, there is abroad a determination to institute an inquiry into the whole subject, and to examine carefully more efficient plans, with a view to administer a judicious and effectual remedy for the great, notorious, and inveterate evil of gaol contamination.

Extent of evils under existing Systems with reference to Summary Convictions.

We next proceed to address ourselves to the consideration of that class of offenders who are committed to prison under "Summary Convictions," and also to the inquiry whether the systems, now in operation in the various prisons in the kingdom, are adapted to their condition; or whether any one of those systems possesses the properties which can alone give it a claim to be adopted as a suitable penal discipline for convicts of this description. During the last year the number of prisoners under Summary Convictions, were as follows:—

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	Males.	Females.
By courts-martial	1,421	
Deserters awaiting a route	839	
Under the Game Laws	2,888	2
Under the Revenue Laws	545	78
Under the Bastardy Laws	513	7
Under the Vagrant Act	10,951	7,499
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2,311	570
Under the Larceny Act	1,981	341
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	1,319	350
For assaults	6,030	998
For want of sureties	2,524	724
As known or reputed thieves	2,386	469
Other summary convictions	9,890	2,564
Committed for re-examination on summary charges, but afterwards discharged by the magistrates	1,729	435
Total	45,327	14,037

This Return, as compared with that for the preceding year, shows a considerable increase; and it is in a class of offenders whose peculiar circumstances and character render their treatment a matter of most serious consideration. The mode in which persons summarily convicted should be treated, is a subject which at all times deserves to be carefully and maturely considered; but the large numbers with which we have now to deal renders it especially incumbent upon us to act with the utmost wariness and circumspection, lest we should mingle with the corrective a moral poison, which would more powerfully tend to the depravation of the offender, than would the punishment to his intimidation or amendment. When it is recollected that among such characters are to be found the trivial offender, of tender years and yet undepraved morals; the honest and industrious citizen, whom a momentary impulse of passion, or violence of provocation, has betrayed into the commission of an assault; the modest female, whom the strength of temptation or the pressure of distress has impelled to a breach of trust or a petty theft; the young and artless, who have become the dupes and victims of the more designing; the unhappy culprit guilty of a first offence, and that too involving neither violence nor malevolence:—all these, and such as these, come under the category of summary convictions: and the treatment which such offenders experience may be the crisis of their fate,—may either restore them to society amended in morals, shielded in reputation, and thankful for such benefits; or may plunge them irrecoverably into vice, render them the depraved companions of the profligate, and fill their minds with deep and lasting enmity against the whole community.

The important question, therefore, now under consideration is, in what manner are we to deal with the great and increasing mass of offenders who come under the foregoing description? Shall we consign them, any more than the untried, to all the evils of indiscriminate association? Humanity, policy, and religion, loudly protest against such a proceeding. If the system of association be incurably vicious, that of classification, as we have already shown, is scarcely less so.

Neither will the Silent System meet the wants of the numerous prisoners under summary convictions. We again purposely abstain from a particular examination of the nature and operation of the silent system until we arrive at the concluding pages of this Report; but we are compelled to take a brief notice of it in this place, for the purpose of showing that it is as little adapted for the treatment of summary convictions as either of those systems which we have just been considering. It has hitherto had no sensible effect in the repression of crime; it does not permanently deter; it has no tendency to reform; it does not prevent recognition, or restrain the extension of the prisoner's acquaintance with associates in depredation and crime. When we consider the composition of that mass of offenders of whom we are now treating, we must keep steadily in view the fact that they form a class whose characters are diversified, and whose necessities are dissimilar. Some are to be checked at the commencement of a criminal career; and these we must intimidate: some are shocked by a sense of their condition, and overpowered with feelings of shame and dismay; and for them we must provide consolation, and a safeguard for their reputation: some are reckless and indifferent about every thing but their own personal comfort and the regular supply of their wants; and with reference to them, we must take care that the prison shall be the reverse of what

they desire to find it—a place in which the fare is coarse and scanty,—the conveniences for repose, hard and uncomfortable: some are habituated to a life of excitement and adventure in the constant society of companions like themselves; and to such we can administer the appropriate and wholesome corrective of seclusion in a separate cell. In short, we must adapt the treatment to the character of the prisoner: and the system which cannot enable us to do this is utterly unfit for the objects under consideration.

The foregoing observations will acquire additional weight from the consideration that in the City or County House of Correction, are concentrated all the criminal agents of the town or county—that thither, as to a focus, there is a convergence of every vicious influence, every snare that can entrap the unwary, and every profligate device that can overawe the timid, or undermine the resolutions of the virtuous. Independently of the evil resulting from the extended acquaintance, and sustained courage, which must result from this re-union of daring and confirmed criminals, we have also to consider that against such a fearful combination, nothing can protect the comparatively innocent and casual offender, under the systems of prison discipline which now prevail. We submit that some effectual measures must be taken, and that speedily, to provide for the proper treatment of the multitudes of this class of offenders who now throng our prisons.

Separate System a remedy for these evils.

We have said that the separate system alone is adapted to the endless varieties of human character, and, that, let the disposition and necessities of the convict be what they may, that system can readily accommodate itself to the nature of the case. But there is a further advantage possessed by the separate system, which marks its peculiar fitness for the treatment of summary convictions; and that is, its capacity of regulating its severity according to the longer or shorter duration of the term of imprisonment. Under short terms the severity may be increased by limiting the indulgence of bed and diet; punishments which such characters, ordinarily addicted to sensual gratifications, feel most sensibly, and which have the advantage of making upon their minds a lasting impression of the discomfort of a prison life. Apart from moral and religious influences, which can rarely be reckoned on with reference to short sentences, separation from their associates, and hard fare, are the two main forces by which the system of penal confinement can most effectually impress the memory, and terrify the imagination of evil doers. Simple as these means are, they prove almost universally successful; and until the prison is made an object of dread, all our efforts to make it a national benefit will be unavailing: crime will advance in extent and atrocity, and the gaol will not be a school to teach an offender to "go and sin no more;" but a resting-place from which he will issue with recruited strength, for the commission of further depredations.

On the other hand, when the term of imprisonment is of longer duration, there also the Separate System acts with peculiar efficacy in carrying on the process of reformation; so far as means merely human can be instrumental in the production of so desirable a result. We have already enlarged upon the superior advantages (we might have said, the exclusive advantages) possessed by this system with reference to the hope of reclaiming the offender; we therefore forbear to add more on that point.

As to the power of the system to intimidate and deter, we shall confirm its claim to this indispensable property of an efficient prison discipline by a reference to a few facts and testimonies.

MM. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville, from whose account of their examination of the prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia we have already made some extracts, have recorded the following conversations.

No. 41. "Do you find it difficult to endure solitude?—Ah! sir, it is the most dreadful punishment that can be imagined.

No. 46. "Solitude seems to him a punishment extremely hard.

No. 61. "Says that nobody can imagine the horrid punishment of continued solitude.

No. 83. "Thirty years of age; recommitted. In Baltimore, where he was detained, the discipline was very severe, and the daily labour very great.

"Do you prefer being here?—No; I should prefer to return to Baltimore, because there is no solitude there.

No. 62. "A well-educated man, thirty-two years old, was a physician; solitary confinement seems to have made a profound impression upon this young man. 'Solitary confinement,' said he, 'is very painful; but I nevertheless consider it as a measure eminently useful for society.'

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No. 00. "In spite of the severity kept up in this penitentiary, I prefer a hundred times being here to being sent to another prison."*

The superintendent of the Richmond Penitentiary, Virginia, says, "There is perhaps no punishment that can be devised better calculated to keep vice in check than solitary confinement."

Sir G. O. Paul, whose experience as a Magistrate and exertions for the improvement of prison discipline are well known, says, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Gaols, "That the system of solitary confinement had succeeded beyond his most sanguine hopes, or the imagination of its projectors; that the moral characters of the prisoners in general was greatly improved by this discipline; that it could reform even the most hardened criminal; and that for seventeen years, during his supervision, *few or none had been subjected to a second imprisonment.*"†

In further proof of the deterring influence of modified solitary confinement, we can refer to the effect produced on the criminal population of Northumberland by the separate confinement, which, for more than forty years, has been in force in the House of Correction at Tynemouth. We have been informed by magistrates of that county and by the keeper, that confinement in that prison was generally dreaded: we examined the prisoners at the time of our visit, and it was their uniform observation, that they would not come there again; and one of them said, "he would rather be on the treadwheel from sunrise to sundown than be confined as he was to his cell." There are in this prison twenty separate cells; and in consequence of the good effect produced by their use, the county magistrates always keep them full, by committing to them whenever any are vacant, rather than to the other houses of correction of the county: in proof of the uniform good health of the prisoners subjected to this system, it is a remarkable fact that though it has been in operation for more than forty years in this prison, not a single death has occurred during the whole of that period.

A few separate cells have also been constructed in the Shrewsbury County Gaol; and the same deterring influence has been produced by their use. One prisoner who had been committed eleven times to the gaol, and who, in fact, passed the greater part of his time in prison, was one of the first confined in these cells. After his liberation, he did not, as usual, find his way back again to the prison; and some time afterwards he was met by a magistrate, who asked him what had kept him so long out of prison? to which he replied, "Oh, those four corners! you will not catch me within them again for one while."

The discipline pursued in the General Penitentiary is that of modified solitary confinement; and the dread of imprisonment in that Institution which is entertained by the London thieves generally, may be gathered from the following extracts from the evidence of a gentleman, who has given much consideration to the subject of Prison Discipline, and has had better opportunities of ascertaining the real sentiments of the prisoners confined in Newgate, perhaps, than any other person who has given an opinion on the subject.‡

1399. "Is there a dread of the penitentiary?—A very great dread.

1400. "What does that arise from; does it arise from an idea of the discipline there, or the unhealthiness of the situation?—I think from the idea they have of the discipline.

1401. "Do they consider it much more severe than the discipline of the hulks?—Yes; there is a particular case, I recollect, bearing on the question of the penitentiary, which I will mention; it was in 1828. Two very bad fellows indeed were sent up from Staffordshire, in order to be confined in the penitentiary: they were in a diseased state when brought to London, and they were placed in the infirmary at Newgate to be cured; they were covered with the itch. In a very short time they were all but cured by the surgeon of Newgate. I saw them every day, and I know positively they gave themselves the itch in other parts of their bodies, in order that they might remain in Newgate a longer time, and so avoid the penitentiary, which they dreaded above every thing; and they managed, by conveying the disease to other parts of the body, to remain in Newgate two months: and I have no doubt that the sole motive for taking so much pains, was the dread of the discipline of the penitentiary; indeed, they told me so."

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* Appendix, pp. 188—190.

† Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the State of Gaols, 1819, pp. 403, 404.

‡ Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Secondary Punishments, 1831. Evidence of Mr. E. G. Wakefield, p. 99.

Prevalent mistakes respecting the nature of the Separate System.

The idea of solitary confinement is so closely connected, in the public mind, with the dark dungeon and the oppressive cruelty of the middle ages, that the very terms are sufficient to excite the strongest emotions of abhorrence in the breast of every one that hears them. This feeling is as commendable as it is prevalent; and nothing attests our advancement in civilization and humanity more than its existence. That which satisfied past ages, will not satisfy us; and our minds revolt with abhorrence from the infliction of punishments, which our ancestors thought neither exorbitant nor severe. But while we applaud the more diffusive and exalted benevolence of the present age, and recognize in it a security against the recurrence of those barbarities which we so justly condemn, we ought not the less earnestly to endeavour to emancipate ourselves from the dominion of prejudice, to guard against taking names for things, and to distinguish carefully between that which, though, in itself, it is utterly indefensible, may be rendered, by modifications, or concomitants, both justifiable and expedient. And this, as we have shown, is the case with that mode of prison discipline, which is denominated the Separate System. The object of this measure is twofold—to prevent the prisoner from holding intercourse with his fellow-prisoners, and to compel him to hold communion with himself. We exclude him from the society of the other criminal inmates of the prison, because experience has shown that such society is injurious; and we force him to make his conduct the subject of his own reflections, because it is almost universally found that such self-communion is the precursor of moral amendment. But we adopt this measure not because it requires no modification of its natural severity, but because every other plan is incurably vicious. The evils of solitude, instruction and religion can mitigate, and cheerful industry remove. But the evils of association cannot be avoided: the uncontaminated cannot escape from contact with the polluted; the weak have no power of protecting themselves from the persecution of the strong; nor the penitent from the derision of the unfeeling.

But we do not by separate confinement abandon the prisoner to an uninterrupted companionship with his own thoughts, or leave him to brood in unbroken solitude over his past misconduct. We expressly provide that he shall be daily visited by the Officers of the gaol, the Medical Attendant, and the Chaplain. His bodily wants are regularly and humanely supplied; and his mental sufferings are alleviated in the most effectual manner by instruction and advice, by religious comfort, and by directing his thoughts into proper channels. His health is carefully attended to, and secured by proper and sufficient food, by a well-aired and well-ventilated cell, and by exercise in the open air, as often as may be necessary. To assert that modified solitary confinement like this is harsh and oppressive, dangerous to the health of the body, or destructive of the sanity of the mind, is to affirm that which is contradicted by the experience of those who have been subjected to this discipline.—It is to reason thus: "Small, dark, ill-ventilated cells have been found to be injurious to the health and reason of those who have been confined in them; *therefore* cells that are large, light, and airy are equally pernicious." It is irksome to be obliged to repeat the same thing so frequently; but so long as the opponents of separate confinement reiterate the unfounded charge, that the separate system is calculated to injure the mind and health of the prisoner, it is our duty to repel the charge, and to shew that it is utterly groundless.

It is a remarkable fact in the History of Separate Confinement, that theoretical errors respecting its nature are not those only which have impeded its advancement; practical mistakes have had their share in arresting the progress of this plan, both in America and in England. In the year 1822, a series of attempts, (to which we shall advert at greater length when we enter upon the History of Separate Confinement,) were made in the States of New York, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Virginia, in order to ascertain, as was said, the practicability and efficacy of solitary confinement, as a mode of prison discipline: and certainly the trial was made in such a manner as to render it difficult to say whether its unfairness or cruelty were more remarkable. The unfairness of judging the merits of a system by the result of a series of operations which were totally different from the system itself, must be sufficiently obvious:—and it was only equalled by the cruelty which marked every part of the proceedings. The experiments indeed, seemed to have been adopted with the view of ascertaining to what an extent mental agony and bodily suffering could be carried. The consequence of these ill-judged experiments was, that the progress of the system

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of separate confinement was seriously retarded in America; nor has it even yet recovered from the shock which it then sustained.

Effects less deplorable in themselves, but nearly as mischievous in their consequences, result from the mode of inflicting solitary confinement in England, whether as a prison punishment for the refractory, or in pursuance of a sentence of the judge. The solitary cells in which punishments, inflicted for the purpose of upholding prison discipline, are undergone, are small, gloomy, ill-ventilated, and incommodious; often producing a sullen and torpid disposition, a reduction of physical strength, a deterioration of the health, and sometimes of the mental faculties. And even where the solitary confinement is in pursuance of the sentence of a Court of Justice, the cells, though not dark, are, with very few exceptions, small, ill-ventilated, and incommodious: confinement in them is often rendered exceedingly severe by cold, and injurious by withholding from the prisoners the means of employment and instruction, opportunities of exercise, and the frequent visits of the Chaplain and other Officers of the prison. Separate confinement has been too frequently identified with these modes of punishment, and thus unjustly shares in that general disfavour which most properly attaches to treatment which causes weakness of body and torpor of mind, without effecting, or even aiming at, the improvement and reformation of the offender.

History of Improvements in Prison Discipline in Great Britain.

We proceed now to a review of the circumstances which first led to the improvements in Prison Discipline, and more especially to the introduction of the system of Separate Confinement in this country.

The earliest steps which were taken in this matter undoubtedly originated in the public exposure made by Mr. Howard, of the deplorable condition of our gaols. He has himself ascribed the commencement of that interest which he so long and ardently felt in the mitigation of the sufferings of prisoners, to an incident which occurred in the early part of his life. On his voyage to Lisbon in 1755, which city he designed to visit immediately after the earthquake by which it had been destroyed, the packet in which he sailed was taken by a French privateer. The barbarous treatment which he, with the rest of the passengers, experienced in the Castle of Brest, in a dungeon in which they were all confined for several days, led him, in the first instance, to seek the mitigation of the sufferings of such of his countrymen as were imprisoned in the places where he had himself been confined in France. This humane feeling gained further strength and development from what he observed in the prisons of his own country, and particularly from what came under his immediate notice, when some years after, in 1773, he was High Sheriff of the county of Bedford. He refers, in his account of the prisons of England and Wales, to the circumstances with which his discharge of the duties of that office made him acquainted, as those which excited him to undertake his humane journeys of inspection, in the course of which he visited most of the prisons in England. In 1774, he was examined on this subject by the House of Commons, and had the honour of receiving the thanks of that body.

Together with the remonstrances of this distinguished benefactor of mankind, another circumstance powerfully co-operated to produce a general desire for the improvement of our prisons. At the termination of the American war, the loss of our Transatlantic dependencies had deprived us of those remote colonies to which we had been accustomed for a long time to transport many of our convicted felons, and imposed on us the necessity of immediately devising a substitute for the system of transportation which had been hitherto pursued.

The result of this combination of humane remonstrance and political necessity, appears to have been a general desire that something should be speedily done to improve our prison discipline. The first impulse to public feeling was given by the labours of Howard; and great is the obligation which the cause of humanity owes to the unwearied industry and ardent benevolence of this distinguished philanthropist. His labours were rewarded by that deep and national feeling of commiseration for the sufferings of prisoners, which followed that faithful exposure of them, which his earnest wishes for their mitigation, and his truly Christian courage prompted him to make. But the attention of this excellent man seems to have been almost absorbed by the physical sufferings which it was his lot to witness. The very magnitude and intensity of those sufferings seem to have prevented him for looking beyond them to a consideration of the

moral evils of imprisonment, which are even still more deplorable than the prisoner's privations and discomforts, and without the proper remedy for which, even an improvement of his physical condition is but too often a greater incentive to his further advancement in crime and vice. The impulse, however, was thus given to the desire and demand for prison improvement;—it was prompt and decisive, and to Howard the praise is most justly due.

The first movement was made by individual magistrates, whose humanity and public spirit suggested the duty and necessity of endeavouring to improve the state and condition of the prisons under their own immediate jurisdiction and control. Of these magistrates we are bound to mention as among the foremost and most distinguished the then Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sussex.

County Gaol at Horsham. 1775.

It appears from extracts from the records of that County, obligingly furnished us by W. V. Landgridge, Esq., the present Clerk of the Peace, and which we have given in Appendix (A.), that on the 2d October, 1775, at the Quarter-Sessions, at Petworth, it was ordered, in consequence of the insecurity and insalubrity of the old gaol at Horsham, that a new prison should be erected in conformity with a plan produced by the Duke of Richmond. It appears that his Grace not only furnished the plan of the prison itself, but also of the gaoler's house, chapel, and infirmary. His suggestions respecting a better site, the grounds attached thereto, and the boundary wall, were all adopted; and we find that his attendance and exertions during the whole progress of the works, until their completion in 1779, were assiduous and unremitted. In Mr. Howard's work on the State of Prisons in England and Wales, are the following observations, bearing date 1779, respecting this gaol;—"The new gaol that was building in 1776 is now finished. "The Duke of Richmond, in concurrence with other gentlemen of the county, "interested himself much in this affair. The situation is judiciously chosen, and "the plan is such as appears to me particularly well suited for the purpose. "Each felon is to have a separate room 10 feet by 7, and 9 ft. high to the crown of the "arch." In his account of a subsequent visit to the gaol in 1788, Mr. Howard thus expresses himself:—"No alteration in this well-conducted prison. The debtors "and felons are quite separate. All the prisoners were in health: each had his "own room and proper bedding. No infirmary: attention to cleanliness and "order has hitherto prevented the want of it. Divine service every day." In Neild's "State of Prisons," we find that in 1811 the condition and management of this excellent prison still continued as it was when visited twenty-three years before by Mr. Howard; and he further states—"there are excellent rules and orders for "the government of this gaol printed and hung up." The following anecdote extracted from "Holliday's Life of Lord Mansfield," will at once show the beneficial results which attended the system of discipline pursued in the gaol at Horsham, and the high opinion entertained by that eminent judge of this mode of prison management:—

"To manifest his opinion of the salutary effects of the new gaols in Sussex, "Gloucester, Oxford, Stafford, and other counties, whose useful reform has been "promoted by solitary confinement, he was accustomed to relate the following "anecdote, or little dialogue between himself and the governor of Horsham new "gaol in Sussex.

"Lord Mansfield—'A few hours only have flitted or passed away, since, in the "'discharge of my duty as a Judge, I delivered your new gaol. I was very much "'pleased at the sight of a calendar where the number of prisoners which formerly "'have fallen to my lot to try for offences at Horsham, was reduced more than one-"'half. I am now very much astonished to find that the few prisoners I have tried "'at this period would not occupy one-fourth part of the new gaol. How can your "'Lord-Lieutenant satisfy the county of Sussex that there has not been prodigality "'and waste of the county money, in raising so large and stately an edifice, three-"'fourths of which appear to be untenanted?' The answer was,—'My Lord, "'I must leave his Grace of Richmond to answer for himself: I have very little "'doubt of our Lord-Lieutenant acquitting himself of your Lordship's heavy "'charge of prodigality. This, my Lord, I can truly say, that I was twelve "'years keeper of the old gaol, and have been near twelve years keeper of the "'present county prison. I can say further, that the new gaol was built upon a "'plan to contain the average number of criminals and debtors which the old gaol "'was accustomed to hold in durance vile. But, my Lord, although in days of "'yore my visitors were very troublesome, and very frequent in their visits to

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" ' me,—discharged at one assizes, and in prison again within the old walls, long " ' before the next ;—yet such, my Lord, is the effect of our solitary confinement, " ' and of making a rogue think a little, and *become acquainted with himself*, that " ' in the course of the last twelve years, I can solemnly declare before your " ' Lordship, that only one prisoner has been twice within these walls.'

" ' Good God!' replied the noble Earl, ' this language of experience is very " ' forcible, and the fact ought to be more generally known.' " *

To the judgment, perseverance, and public spirit of the Duke of Richmond, and to the effectual co-operation of the magistrates of the county of Sussex, associated with his Grace, the public is indebted for the earliest establishment of a system which is destined, we believe, at no distant period, to shed an honorable distinction upon those who were instrumental to its first introduction, and which is calculated to confer lasting benefits on our criminal population, and upon society at large.

19th Geo. III. c. 74. 1778.

But the strength and prevalence of the desire for the improvement of our gaols can best be estimated from the legislative measures which immediately followed the labours of Mr. Howard, and the political necessity which had been induced by the loss of our American colonies. The first of these was the 19th Geo. III., cap. 74, an enactment of great importance, which was the result of the joint labours of Sir William Blackstone, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Eden (afterwards Lord Auckland). These distinguished men brought to the preparation of this Act profound legal knowledge, diffusive philanthropy, and an extensive practical acquaintance with the subject. Their measure became law in 1778.

In this enactment, the basis of all succeeding legislative proceedings upon this subject, and the theme of admiration and approval on various occasions in Parliament, the principle of separate confinement of prisoner from prisoner, accompanied with labour and occupation, and religious and moral instruction, is clearly laid down and enforced. In the 5th section we find it affirmed, " that if many " offenders, convicted of crimes for which transportation has been usually inflicted, " were ordered to solitary imprisonment, accompanied by well-regulated labour, " and religious instruction, it might be the means, under Providence, not only of " deterring others, but also of reforming the individuals, and inuring them to " habits of industry."

Here we have *solitary confinement modified* by *labour*, and accompanied with religious instruction, enjoined as a proper mode of punishing offenders, and enacted with a view to the effects which may be justly expected;—namely, the deterring of others, the reformation of the individual, and the acquisition of habits of industry. And in order to guard against any ill effects which might attend an injudicious application of the system, with reference to the health of the prisoners, the Act not only expressly ordains, in the 30th section, that the offenders shall " be kept entirely separate and apart from each other," but it also determines the proper dimensions of the apartments; enjoining that offenders " shall be lodged " in separate rooms or cells, not exceeding 12 feet in length, 8 feet in breadth, " and 11 feet in height; nor less than 10 feet in length, 7 feet in breadth, and 9 in " height."

Thus we are enabled to show that the principle of modified solitary confinement was recognized and enforced by a positive legislative enactment not less than sixty years ago; and that it was successfully carried out in the county gaol at Horsham. This distinctly proves that the system is no novel and untried invention, unsuited to the character, and unfit for the treatment, of English criminals. It also incontrovertibly establishes the fact that the Separate System is British; British in its origin—British in its actual application—British in its legislative sanction.

Whilst, however, we attach great importance to the 19th Geo. III. cap. 74, inasmuch as it clearly defines the great principle of modified solitary confinement, we cannot deny that this Act is in some respects imperfect and defective. The greatest difficulty in the execution of this system was supposed to arise from inability to find suitable employment for prisoners in solitude, or to compel them to work at all, during the time of their seclusion. Accordingly, though it was provided " that offenders shall, during their hours of labour, in case the nature of their " several employments will permit, be kept separate and apart from each other," yet labour in common, but under the constant superintendence of an officer, was

* Holliday's "Life of Lord Mansfield," pp. 145, 146. London, 1797.

permitted. This part of the Act was therefore severely censured by the celebrated Jonas Hanway. "At length," he says, "the legislature resolve on a plan of "wonderful construction—it is to be solitude, and no solitude; the prisoners are to "be separate, and they are to work together; that is, they are to be secured in "separate apartments at night, but in the day they may associate; and 600 men "and 300 women are to be so managed as to produce reformation by means of "a capital prison, called a Penitentiary! This method might be calculated to "prevent their breaking prison; but not for repentance." As to the apprehension that prisoners would not work if left to themselves in solitude, he says, "This "should by no means intimidate us in the pursuit of the plan of separate confinement, "for the prisoners will generally be inclined to work, to relieve themselves." As to the system of the *Maison de Force* at Ghent, which the Act had too closely followed, he quaintly, but justly, remarks—"That prison cannot be our rule; the "daring minds of our people being very different from theirs. A Flanderkin, with "some of the remains of the indolence of his former masters, may not be kept to "work so easily alone as in company. He may wish for solitude, provided he may "be indulged in laziness; if human nature will admit of such a situation. The "spirit of Britons disdains the thought of inactivity: they must be doing good or "evil; their busy mind must have employment, or it will be miserable." With such homely vigour of expression did this benevolent man point out the imperfections of the Act; and it is a remarkable fact, which we shall have an opportunity of establishing in the sequel of this Report, that there is scarcely a single improvement in the latest and most perfect plan of separate confinement which has not been distinctly laid down and recommended for adoption upwards of a half century ago, in the publications of that excellent man.

22nd Geo. III. c. 54. 1781.

But the improvements in prison discipline were not limited to the efforts of individual magistrates, or to the 19th Geo. III. cap. 74, for building penitentiary houses. In the year 1781 an Act (the 22d Geo. III., cap. 54) was passed for amending and rendering more effectual the laws then in being relative to houses of correction. The provisions of this Act are so important, as indicating the opinion of the legislature with regard to the necessity and advantage of separate confinement, that we venture to insert in this place a few of the clauses which bear upon the subject. The preamble recites that—"for many counties the houses of cor-"rection are insufficient in number, or deficient in building, and the apartments in "them are very ill accommodated to the purposes for which they were intended; "by means whereof, and from a want of due order, employment, and discipline "in such houses of correction, the persons sent thither for correction and reform-"ation frequently grow more dissolute and abandoned during their continuance "in such houses". Again, "Justices in settling and adjusting plans of new "buildings, are hereby required to provide separate apartments for all persons "committed upon charges of felony, and convicted of any theft or larceny, and "committed to the house of correction for punishment by hard labour, under or by "virtue of the laws in being, in order to prevent any communication between them "and the other prisoners."

House of Correction at Petworth. 1782.

The immediate consequence of this Act was the construction of the House of Correction at Petworth; the circumstances connected with which possess so much interest, that we cannot refrain from laying the details before your Lordship.*

Pursuant to the provisions of the 22d Geo. III., cap. 54, William Mitford and Walter Smith, Esquires, were, on the 15th July, 1782, appointed to examine the old House of Correction at Petworth; and in consequence of their report of its unfitness, plans and estimates of new buildings were prepared in conformity with the directions laid down in the Act. At the Quarter-Sessions held at Petworth on the 10th of January 1785, (the Duke of Richmond and the magistrates of the county being present), the Earl of Egremont signified to the court his desire to present to the county a piece of ground, as a site for the proposed house of correction; which offer of his Lordship was accepted. The prison was built upon plans furnished by James Wyatt, Esq., on open arcades, as suggested by Howard, to avoid the inconvenience arising from damp, and to

* It is due to Mr. Mance, Governor of Petworth House of Correction, to say that our attention was first called by him to the fact, that this prison affords the earliest instance of the *complete* adoption of the separate system of prison discipline in this kingdom, and, we might add, in the world. And we beg to offer W. V. Landgridge, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county of Sussex, who has furnished us with valuable extracts from the County Records, inserted in Appendix (A)., our best acknowledgments for the information which he has afforded us.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

serve as a precaution against escapes. "The rooms of this prison," says Mr. Howard, "are on two stories over arcades; sixteen on each floor, 13 feet 3 "inches by 10 feet, and 9 feet high. Each room has two doors (one iron, "grated), and iron beadstead; straw mattrass and bolster, two blankets and a quilt, "All the windows are close glazed, not made to open. The chapel is in the centre. "and has 32 pews, each 3 feet by 2 feet 2 inches: the sides are so lofty that the "prisoners cannot see one another, though they are all in the view of the chaplain. "There are many good rules in the keeper's book, which I hope will be printed "and hung up." Amongst these is the following important regulation, framed at the adjourned Sessions in November, 1787, and confirmed at Quarter-Sessions, January, 1788, to which we beg particular attention:—

"That the keeper and turnkey take special care that the prisoners are kept "*separate* night and day, and that they perform such work as may be allotted to "them, *in their respective cells;* and that they upon no pretence whatever permit "them to have *any communication* one with another; that every prisoner in health "attends Divine Service, and is put into an airing yard, for at least the space of one "hour every day; and that no two prisoners be *aired together*, unless the numbers "should make it absolutely necessary." In each cell was a water-closet. The chaplain was directed to visit from cell to cell, and moral and religious books were afforded to such as could use them. A flour-mill was erected under the arcades, at which two prisoners worked at a time; but a separate box for each prisoner was provided on opposite sides of the mill, so as to prevent all communication. In short, no particular, necessary to the complete enforcement of separate confinement, seems to have been omitted.

We observe by the County Records that in the measures for the erection and management of this prison, as in those at Horsham, the Duke of Richmond took an active part, and that he gave assiduous attendance at the various meetings of the magistrates which were held respecting it. We find, likewise, that so satisfied were his Grace and the magistrates, of the expediency and advantage of building a prison upon the plan above described, that they judged it unadvisable to pay any attention to a remonstrance signed by nearly five hundred occupiers of land in the vicinity of the proposed prison, setting forth that it would be prejudicial to their interests, and praying that a less expensive structure might be substituted for that which was in contemplation.*

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* In the course of the inquiries which we made respecting the prison at Petworth, we met with a son of the late governor, from whom we have obtained much information respecting the construction and management of that prison, whilst it was under the separate system. The following is his statement:—

"Richard Phillips, 43 years of age, is son of the late governor of Petworth House of Correction. "His father was governor from the year 1791, three years after the prison was completed and first "occupied. Has repeatedly heard his father say, that during the whole of his time, and for the "three years previously, the construction and discipline of the prison remained unaltered; and says "that his own recollection of the prison extends backwards for six-and-thirty years; he was himself a "turnkey there for twenty years. That there were originally thirty-two apartments on two floors, sixteen "on each. The ground-floor was all open arcades, after the plan of Mr. Howard. The chapel "stands in the centre of the prison, and has thirty-two separate pews, answering to the number of "prisoners whom the prison was designed to accommodate. There were also two infirmary rooms, "and two turnkeys' rooms; the former having been disused, as there was rarely any occasion for them.

"There were some store-rooms constructed in the arcades, in which were confined such vagrants "as were at any time committed to the House of Correction. This was done in order to prevent the "vagrants from interfering with the criminal prisoners, to whom the thirty-two cells above described "were exclusively allotted. The arcades were not converted into rooms until 1817. Previous to that "time, prisoners were confined to their apartments twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four, unless "their number was so few as to admit of their taking more than one hour's exercise individually each "day in the airing-yards. There were four of these yards; in each of which one prisoner took "exercise at a time, without being able to converse with any prisoner in the three others without "detection and punishment. No conversation was allowed, either from yard to yard, or from cell to "cell. The punishment for the violation of this rule was stoppage of diet. So long as witness "recollects, there were always thirty-two separate cells, and thirty-two separate pews in chapel. "Divine Service was performed daily in chapel during the week, and once on a Sunday. The "chaplain used to visit and instruct the prisoners from cell to cell.

"The ground on which the prison was built was given by the Earl of Egremont. A flour-mill was "erected at the cost of that nobleman; but this was before witness's time. Two prisoners used to work "at the mill at once; but they were stationed in separate boxes on opposite sides of the mill, to prevent "them from having any communication. All prisoners sentenced to hard labour were thus employed; "but not the untried.—Is of opinion that separate confinement was more felt than any other punish- "ment; certainly more so than the tread-wheel. Thinks that separate confinement tends most "effectually to intimidate the offender, and to make him think. Is certain that it had both these "effects upon several prisoners in this House of Correction—he witnessed it himself. Some were "kept in the separate rooms for two years. Never knew any upon whose mind or body this mode of "punishment had a prejudicial effect. The diet was two pounds of bread, and water. The Surgeon

We refer to the subjoined note for a further account of Petworth House of Correction, from the time of its first conception in 1782, its completion and occupation in 1788, until the year 1816, when it was altered, both in construction and system of discipline.

We have seen, in the case of the prisons at Horsham and at Petworth, that more than fifty years ago, men, distinguished not more by their rank than by their judgment and benevolence, conceived and accomplished a plan of Prison Discipline, which, by its beneficial results, attracted the notice, and obtained the approbation, both of Lord Mansfield and of Howard. We have seen this system to have been more than half a century in existence; to have subsisted in full vigour for many years; and to have produced most beneficial effects upon those who had been subjected to its influence. We have seen also, what is very remarkable, that, in scarcely any respect does the system, in this its earliest period, appear to differ from the most improved construction and administration in the present day: it seems to have suddenly started into existence in full maturity and perfection; furnished with nearly every appendage that was calculated to give force and efficacy to its operations. We find judicious construction; precautionary measures against the transmission of sound; we find separate apartments of ample size, with water-closets in each; separate stalls in the chapel; separate boxes for those who laboured together; separate airing-yards; we find religious instruction; sabbath and daily services in chapel; chaplain's visits from cell to cell. In short, in Petworth House of Correction, as originally constructed and regulated, we see a complete apparatus for the effectual separation of each prisoner from his fellow-prisoners.

We now proceed to give a short account of the Penitentiary House at Gloucester.

Penitentiary House at Gloucester. 25th Geo. III. c. 10. 1785.

On the basis of the 19th Geo. III. cap. 74, was founded that part of the Act (the 25th Geo. III. cap. 10), which concerns the Penitentiary House at Gloucester; and, in making rules for the regulation of all matters connected with the treatment of the prisoners, the justices of the peace for the county (in whom the control over the management of the Penitentiary was vested) were directed to have regard to the discipline, provisions, and directions of the 19th Geo. III. concerning the two penitentiary houses therein mentioned, as nearly as should appear consistent with the more limited design of the penitentiary house for the county of Gloucester. The 14th clause of the 31st Geo. III. cap. 46, containing a provision of a similar nature to that introduced into the 19th Geo. III. for shortening the confinement of offenders, on the discovery of any merit or extraordinary diligence, extends to this prison.

In the Gloucester Penitentiary House, each prisoner had a separate cell or room to sleep in at night, and another in which he was to be employed in the day-time. The prisoners did not, however, pass the twenty-four hours in solitude. They began the day by attending chapel, after washing themselves at cisterns in the yards. From chapel they returned into the yards; and thence, having each received his loaf of bread, they repaired to their several working cells. Their breakfasts were delivered to them there by two of their fellow-prisoners, accompanied by an officer of the prison. After breakfast, two of them were taken from the cells to tread in a wheel used for raising water to the top of the building: they continued at this employment for about twenty minutes, and were then directed to walk about, for twenty minutes more; two other prisoners succeeding to their places at the wheel, and being themselves relieved in turn by others. They received their dinners in their cells, and continued there until they left off work in the evening; when they all walked in the yard for half an hour previous to their retiring to their night cells.

" used to order additional diet for those under long sentences. Women were subjected to precisely " the same treatment as the men.

" The system above described was continued until 1816, at which time they began to employ the " prisoners in the factory. This alteration was owing to the great increase of prisoners at the termi- " nation of the war. This occasioned a great deterioration of the discipline. Prisoners were permitted " to have books in their apartments, as well as to receive the regular visits of the chaplain. Friends " and relations might also see them; but only by an order from a visiting justice; and even then the " visit was limited to one at a time, and could only take place in the governor's house.

" All prisoners wore a prison dress—that of the untried was brown; that of the convicted, brown " with blue sleeves. No prisoners were employed as wardsmen, with the exception of one prisoner " who had been acquitted on a charge of murder, on the ground of insanity, and who was confined in " this House of Correction eighteen years; during the whole of which time, however, he never showed " the slightest symptoms of insanity.

" There were very few punishments, scarcely more than one a week."

While the prisoner was in his working cell he was occasionally attended by the taskmaster or other person appointed to instruct him, and visited by some of the superior officers of the prison. The governor himself was bound to see every person committed to his care once in twenty-four hours, and to examine once in every day the state of all the wards and cells which the prisoners occupied. It was part of the chaplain's duty frequently to see and confer with the prisoners, without the governor or other officer being present, to inquire into their situation, and to observe the state of their cells. The surgeon was directed, besides visiting the sick, to see every person confined twice a week, and to inquire into the mental and bodily health of every such person. If he had reason to believe that either the mind or body of any prisoner was materially affected by the discipline or diet of the house, he was to inform the governor thereof; who was thereupon to alter the discipline, or to vary the diet of such prisoner, until the next meeting of the visiting justices. But we find that for a period of twenty years, during which the system was in operation in this gaol, no single instance occurred in which the degree of solitude imposed was attended with any unfavourable effect upon the mind.

When the penitentiary house was first established, the prisoners were divided into classes, in conformity to the 19th Geo. III., which directs that the solitude and labour should be successively mitigated in the second and third classes. The practice, however, of thus classing the prisoners was discontinued at the recommendation of the chaplain, who was of opinion (after an experience of four or five years), that, "on their admission into the second and third classes, in which they "were allowed to work in companies, the impressions made on their minds during "their former term of seclusion were immediately obliterated by idle conversation "naturally taking place between such associates;" and the course of proceeding which we have above described was thereafter uniformly pursued during the whole of the offender's confinement, except with reference to such as were selected for the performance of particular duties or offices within the prison. The prisoners were not entitled to any portion of their earnings, nor did their daily fare depend in any degree on the quantity of work which they might respectively perform: they had a fixed dietary, from which beer and all fermented liquors were excluded. But if in any case more bread was required by the prisoners it was freely given. They were not permitted to receive any food, drink, or clothing, except what had been appointed by the Justices; nor were either the friends of the prisoner, or strangers, permitted to see him, unless authorized by a special order in writing of the justice who had signed the original commitment of the offender to gaol. Due attention was paid to the religious instruction of the prisoners, who were also taught to read and write by a fellow-prisoner selected by the chaplain; the rule which enjoined the separation of prisoners from each other in the cells being relaxed for that purpose.

When a prisoner was discharged, if he had conducted himself properly during his confinement, he received a certificate of his good behaviour from the chaplain and governor, or from the chaplain and one of the visiting justices; and in the event of his procuring a respectable service for a year, and behaving well therein, he was allowed a reward by the Justices of Sessions, upon the principle of the provision to that effect in the 19th Geo. III.

We cannot close this account of the system pursued in this penitentiary without adverting to a remarkable discrepancy between the administration of the system itself and a provision of the Act upon which it professed to be founded. The 19th Geo. III., considers hard labour as constituting part of the punishment to which the offender was to be subjected; and it accordingly directed that the work in which the prisoners were to be employed should be of the hardest and most servile kind, "in which drudgery is chiefly required," specifying some kinds which were supposed to be peculiarly laborious. The fact was not then known, which is now well ascertained, that the effect of separate confinement is to render labour, however toilsome, a welcome boon to the convict, as affording him a mitigation of his discomfort. Accordingly, it soon appeared in the Gloucester Penitentiary, where the principle of seclusion during the hours of labour, as laid down in the aforesaid Act, was generally adhered to, (and even continued throughout the whole term of the offender's confinement, without the relaxation which was to take place at successive periods under that Act,) that the task assigned to the prisoner, instead of aggravating the weight of his imprisonment, had a direct tendency to alleviate it, and was, in fact, given with that design. Labour was considered under the system pursued in this prison as an occupation of the mind, without which solitude might

prove injurious, and in which an individual separated from others would gladly seek relief from the pressure of harassing reflection.

This Penitentiary, as we collect from the evidence given before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1811 by Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, through whose active exertions the consent of the legislature to its establishment was mainly obtained, was opened on the 25th July, 1791. The number of lodging-cells originally provided for male prisoners was thirty-two, and for females twelve: these numbers afterwards increased to fifty-four cells for males, and eighteen for females. These cells were 8 feet 9 inches by 8 feet 2 inches, and 9 and 10 feet from the floor to the crown of the arch:* they were floored with paving-stones; the walls, which were about 18 inches thick, were of brick, and the cells were arched with the same material. The ventilation was effected by under-ground flues. The chaplain's duty was to read prayers every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, and to preach a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday. In reply to the question "What do you conceive to have been the moral effects of the penitentiary "system in the county of Gloucester?" Sir G. Paul said, "Whilst I acknow- "ledge, regarding the whole of the system of imprisonment, that (like other "ardent theorists) I imagined more than has been, or than perhaps could be "brought into practice and effect, I am sure I am justified in saying that the "penitentiary-house has succeeded in its effects beyond the theory imagined by the "original projectors of the system, far indeed beyond my most sanguine expecta- "tions. A long experience has proved beyond a possibility of doubt that a govern- "ment by rule, mild, but strictly adhered to, is sufficient to enforce safe custody, "without having recourse to fettering the limbs, or to inflictive punishments. No "act of violent resistance to the governor's authority has taken place in the "penitentiary prison, nor has any attempt to escape been made, for the last fifteen "years, although there has never been more than one officer appointed (namely, "the manufacturer,) to look after this prison, with occasional assistance from the "sheriff's prison, at opening the cells in the morning, and locking them up in "the evening." Again, on being asked, "Will you be so good as to state your "opinion of the effect of solitary confinement?" Sir G. Paul answered, "Solitude, "with due occupation and employment, and with due attention to its effects, will, "I doubt not, act favourably and forcibly on the mind of the most hardened "criminal; but without such occupation and such attention, it ought never to be "applied."†

By the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the State of Gaols in 1819, Sir G. O. Paul was again examined on this subject; and from the report of his examination we make the following extracts:—

"Was this prison, during the time you have referred to (from 1791 to 1809), conducted on these principles (the principle of separation)?—Strictly so.

"How have the prisoners been employed?—In a great variety of works of simple manufacture.

"How have the prisoners been confined during the day?—All of them have worked alone, so long as there were separate cells for the purpose.

"What laborious work have they had?—Since the gaol was finished, the only laborious work has been walking in a vertical wheel for the purpose of raising water for the prison, which wheel is necessarily kept going the greater part of the day; in this wheel, two prisoners make a joint effort, without being able to see or converse with each other.

"Was work of any other kind found for all the prisoners in the Penitentiary?—Yes; some employment or other has been found for all, as necessary concomitants to seclusion.

"Do you conceive constant employment to be essential for persons confined in solitude?—I believe that solitude, with occupation or employment, and with due attention to its effects, will reform the most hardened criminal; but without such occupation and such attention, it ought never to be applied for such a length of time as prisoners in the Penitentiary House are gene- rally confined.

"For what time do you think solitude without labour might be allowed?—The effect of solitude depends on the character of the patient; but, generally, I should say, not more than a month without some occupation of mind or body. The late improvements in machinery have so diminished, or rather so annihilated the objects of work by hand, that the power of supporting a system of hard labour in prison, to be productive of emolument, is entirely out of the question. The principle, therefore, of this part of our discipline is rather to give employment than to punish by hard labour, as intended by former laws: by preventing solitude from pressing too severely on the mind; by accustoming prisoners to find relief and gratification in employment; and thus to dispose them to habits of industry; and, finally, by providing a variety of useful trades, and adapt- ing them to the respective dispositions of prisoners, to enable them to maintain themselves on their

* These were the dimensions of the sleeping-cells: the working-cells were 11 feet 2 inches in height.

† Appendix, p. 29.

I. Home District.

return to society. For these several purposes the employment of prisoners in a penitentiary is essential, but subservient to the great purpose of reformation by seclusion.

"Have you had an opportunity, during the time you have mentioned, to observe the effect produced by this mode of punishment?—Although I have to acknowledge, in common with other theorists, that on the whole design I have imagined more than has been, or perhaps could be, brought into practice and effect; yet not so with our Penitentiary House: that prison succeeded in its early efforts beyond the theory imagined by the original projectors of the system; far, indeed, beyond my most sanguine hopes. It is within my own personal knowledge that many returned from this prison to obtain a livelihood by honest industry.

"Have you observed the effect of this system on the prisoners during the time they were confined?—During the first seventeen years that I particularly attended to the effects of this prison, I ever found its inhabitants orderly, obedient to the discipline, and resigned to their situation.

"Have you observed any change in their moral character?—I have reason to think that their moral character was, in general, greatly improved by the discipline of this prison; few, if any of them, returned to a second punishment during that period of my attention.

"Have you observed any alteration in this system, since the period to which you have particularly referred?—I have observed a change, which has followed as a necessary consequence of numbers increased beyond the accommodation which is indispensable to reformatory discipline; in fact, a large proportion of the prisoners now confined cannot be so kept as to work alone. In the seventeen years, beginning from 1791 to the year 1809, there were only five hundred and seventeen persons committed to this prison. I observe that there have been committed to it one thousand two hundred and forty-seven within the last ten years.

"Has the consequence of this increased number been to diminish the good effect of the system?—Certainly, for the reason before given.

"In what manner, and to what extent, was religious instruction given, at the time to which you particularly attended, namely, previous to 1809?—The duty of the chaplain was performed in conformity to the rule in that behalf; besides attending to his duty in the chapel the chaplain very frequently attended and talked with the prisoners in their cells."*

On a review of the foregoing accounts of the prisons at Horsham, Petworth, and Gloucester, we are naturally led to reflect upon the early period at which the system of separation was first introduced, and the zeal and judgment displayed by those excellent persons who projected and brought about its establishment. It is also impossible not to be struck with the beneficial effects which have uniformly attended the system when fairly acted upon, and which ceased only when the overcrowding of the prisons rendered the execution of the plan impossible. We find that under the operation of the separate system in these prisons, committals to them became unprecedentedly few, and that recommittals almost disappeared: we find the health of the convicts excellent, their mental faculties unimpaired, their labours cheerful and constant, their behaviour orderly and submissive, and their religious instruction carefully attended to, and with the happiest results. When the system was broken in upon and suspended by the influx of numbers for whom it was impossible to provide separate apartments, nearly the reverse of all this took place: order was succeeded by insubordination; labour, instead of being voluntary, became distasteful and constrained; and religious instruction, with all its desirable consequences, was either neglected, or became inefficacious.

General Penitentiary at Millbank.

About three years after the completion of the Gloucester Penitentiary the consideration of a National Penitentiary in the vicinity of the Metropolis was resumed, agreeably to the proposal of the late Jeremy Bentham, Esq., for the erection of a structure on a large scale for the confinement and employment of offenders, and called by him a "Panopticon." The plan of this building was laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury by that gentleman, in a paper entitled "A Proposal for a new and less expensive Mode of employing and reforming "Convicts."

The 34th Geo. III., cap. 84, to which allusion has been already made in this Report, was brought into Parliament with a view of enabling the Government to conclude arrangements founded on this proposal, although the negotiation with Mr. Bentham is not mentioned in the Act. It has been generally believed that the provisions of this Act were similar to those of the 19th Geo. III., cap. 74, which we have so frequently had occasion to refer to. This is a mistake. The 34th Geo. III., cap. 84, was not founded upon the same view of the subject with that entertained by Mr. Howard and the framers of the latter statute, but was totally inconsistent with it. It was directed by the 19th Geo. III. that every prisoner in the penitentiary should sleep in a separate cell; but Mr. Bentham was empowered to place as many, or as few, as he thought

* Minutes of Evidence, pp. 402, 404.

proper, to sleep in the same cell; and we find that in his examination before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1811, it was his intention to have placed, generally, no less than six prisoners in each cell—this was the proposed average number: "but," he added, "that would not preclude me from putting seven in "one, or eight in another." Mr. Bentham added, in connexion with this part of the subject, "For aught I know, some works might be carried on during "the night, as in manufactories: I reserve to myself full liberty to take all those "advantages." Under the 19th Geo. III. the prisoners were to be confined to a fixed dietary of coarse food; whereas Mr. Bentham meant to allow them to spend a part of their earnings in articles to be purchased for their own use; and he saw no objection to the "Governor's being permitted to deal with them at "their own prices," because he was to keep regular accounts of such dealings. The 19th Geo. III. directed that two of the Committee who were to superintend the penitentiary should visit it once a fortnight, and should see every prisoner confined there; and this Act also provided an Inspector to visit the prison once a quarter. Mr. Bentham, on the other hand, declared that sufficient protection would be ensured to the prisoners by the admission of the public to a room in the centre of the building, from which they could be seen in their cells: that inspection being rendered possible even at night, by means of reflectors to be placed in the room to which visitors were admitted. The contrivance, however, by which oral intercourse was to be carried on between a visitor and any convict with whom he chose to communicate, was clearly proved to be utterly inefficient.

The prosecution of Mr. Bentham's project was impeded by various obstacles, which it is needless to enumerate; and it was not until a Committee of the House of Commons, which (in consequence of a motion of Sir Samuel Romilly upon the subject of penitentiaries, in the month of June, 1810,) was appointed to consider of the expediency of erecting a penitentiary-house under the forementioned Acts, had fully examined Mr. Bentham's plan, that, in accordance with the recommendation of that Committee, the measure was regarded as inexpedient, and finally abandoned. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that the institution contemplated by Mr. Bentham was merely a great manufactory,—without regard being had either to the penal or moral objects of a prison.

The Report of this Committee, which is in every respect a very valuable document, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons in May, 1811. Its substance is as follows:—That the 19th Geo. III., cap. 74, one of the Acts referred to the consideration of the Committee, was not at that time in force; those provisions of it which related to penitentiary-houses having been suffered to expire in 1802, after having been continued by various other Acts up to that period*:—That the Acts alluded to were framed on very different views, in regard to the manner in which the system of a penitentiary-house should be conducted; and that although the 34th Geo. III., cap. 84, did not in its terms purport to be a repeal of the 19th of the same King, the two statutes were totally inconsistent with each other:—that the effect of confinement in the penitentiary-house at Gloucester had appeared, by the testimony of Sir George O. Paul, to have been such as to confirm, by experience, the policy of the system which the 19th Geo. III. was intended to introduce. The conclusion to which the Committee came, upon the matters referred to them, was, "That the system of penitentiary imprison-"ment, upon the general principles of the 19th Geo. III., cap. 74, was calculated "to reform offenders, and ought to be pursued; but that instead of the National "Penitentiary-house, which had been proposed, 'a separate prison of that "'description should be erected, in the first instance, for the counties of London "'and Middlesex, and that measures should be taken for carrying on the peni-"'tentiary system, as soon as might be practicable, in different parts of the "'country.'" Having ascertained, however, by inquiry, that great inconvenience arose, in consequence of the crowded state of Newgate, the Committee urged the erection of a penitentiary for London and Middlesex without delay. Accordingly, in the next year (1812), the Act 52 Geo. III., cap. 44, framed in conformity with the recommendation of the Report of the Committee, was passed. By this Act the Supervisors, who were appointed shortly after, were directed to erect a penitentiary for 300 male, and for as many female, convicts, upon the ground at Millbank upon which it had been intended to erect Mr. Bentham's Panopticon,

* This fact had escaped the notice of Sir Samuel Romilly, when he moved to address the Crown to carry the statute into effect, and was not discovered until the subject of penitentiaries was looked into by the Committee.

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and of which, up to that time, that gentleman had been in possession, under the 34th Geo. III., cap. 84. The penitentiary to be erected under the 52d Geo. III. was intended for the confinement of offenders convicted in London and Middlesex; but a clause was inserted in the Act, in its passage through the House of Commons, empowering the Crown to send convicts of the same description there "from "every part of England and Wales, until provision should be made for confining "such offenders in penitentiary-houses elsewhere." Circumstances, however, afterwards arose, which rendered it advisable rather to increase the size of the Metropolitan Penitentiary beyond the dimensions originally contemplated, than to incur the expense of erecting establishments upon the same system in different parts of the country for the confinement of such convicts as it was at first deemed proper so to dispose of. Accordingly, by different Acts of Parliament, powers have been subsequently granted, to provide accommodation in the Millbank Penitentiary for 800 male, and 400 female, convicts; and the Millbank Prison is now a General Penitentiary for the reception of 1200 convicts, for England, Scotland, and Wales. It was commenced in 1813, and completed in 1821.

A very serious mistake was made in the discipline which was first established in this penitentiary, against which the known and recorded experience of its ill effects in the Gloucester Penitentiary, several years before, ought to have been a sufficient warning. Each convict's term of imprisonment was divided into two portions: during the former of these, he was confined in a separate cell, in which he worked and slept. The separation, however, even under the stricter seclusion of this class, was not complete: the prisoners congregated from time to time, during the period allotted for working at the mills or water machines, or while taking exercise in the airing-yards, on which occasions it was utterly impossible to prevent intercourse amongst them. After remaining in this first class for eighteen months, or two years, the prisoners were removed to the second class, in which they laboured in common. The evil tendency of this regulation soon became apparent; and, as in the case of Gloucester, the governor and chaplain remonstrated against it, alleging that the good effects produced by the operation of the discipline enforced in the first class were speedily and utterly done away on the prisoner's transfer to the second. This evil was so strongly represented to the superintending committee, that in March, 1832, the second class was abolished; and new regulations were made in order to render the separation between the prisoners more complete and effectual. With the same object the committee have since effected great alterations in the general discipline of the institution.

In their last Report to Parliament, dated 15th March, 1838, the Superintending Committee thus express themselves:—"The rules have been carefully revised, and have received the sanction of the Secretary of State, as required by 5 and 6 Will. IV., cap. 38, sec. 2."

"The power formerly vested in the committee of recommending prisoners for pardon, on the ground of good conduct, has been taken away by 7 Will. IV., cap. 13, with regard to all prisoners admitted subsequently to the date of that Act; and the necessity of such recommendations has been obviated by greatly shortening the legal duration of the imprisonment, and rendering it in all cases fixed and certain. This alteration is most important in principle, as, by depriving the prisoner of all hope of obtaining his liberty before the expiration of the appointed period of his confinement, it removes temptation to hypocrisy, and tends to reduce his mind to a quiet and submissive state, and to render him more accessible to good impressions. If the moral character of a prisoner is really reformed, he will enjoy the benefit of that reformation for life; if his character is not reformed, he ought not, by mere conformity to the rules of discipline, which in truth is no real test of reformation, to obtain any indulgence."

"By the same Act, prisoners are deprived of a per-centage on their earnings, a privation which renders the punishment more severe and uniform. If they are destitute of pecuniary resources at the time of their discharge, they are supplied with coarse clothes, and with a small sum of money for their immediate subsistence."

"By the same Act, the power of granting rewards to convicts for good conduct after their discharge, has been abolished."

"But the most important alteration is the abolition of the practice, generally prevalent in prisons, of employing prisoners in situations of trust, as wardsmen, instructors, and cooks. Lord John Russell, in his Circular of 15th August last, characterises this as a very injurious practice 'by which means, a person convicted

of crime, and degraded by the sentence of imprisonment, is immediately placed in a situation of power and authority, and considered as worthy of trust and indulgence. Besides this anomaly, so contrary to all sound notions of prison discipline, the practice alluded to gives rise to much intrigue and favouritism, every prisoner being anxious to obtain the place of wardsman, and when so employed, dispensing favour to those of the convicts with whom he has the most intimate connection.'

"It was in consequence of the sound views thus promulgated by Lord John Russell that the committee were encouraged to apply to his Lordship to sanction the appointment of such an additional number of salaried officers as would supersede the necessity of employing male prisoners as wardsmen, instructors, or cooks. His Lordship immediately acquiesced in the application of the committee, and they have the satisfaction of thinking, that since the adoption of this system, which at present is confined to the male pentagons, there has been a decrease of communication, and a marked improvement in industry, regularity, and good order."

"The Committee are so fully sensible of the evils resulting from communication between prisoners, that they would hail as a great public benefit the introduction of a plan which would effectually obviate those evils, without endangering the mental or bodily health of the prisoners."

Glasgow Bridewell.

From this short review of the Millbank Penitentiary—the most important prison in England in which modified separate confinement has been enforced,—we proceed to consider the Glasgow Bridewell, the largest and most important in Scotland on the same system. This prison, which has deservedly obtained a considerable share of public attention on account of its extent, its admirable regulations, and the beneficial results which have attended the judicious and zealous enforcement of them, consists of two portions, the oldest of which was erected about forty, and the more recent about fourteen years ago. It is with the latter portion, built with the express design of introducing an improved system of prison discipline, that we are at present concerned. It consists of two oblong wings radiating from the governor's house, each of which contains four stories, on each of which there are twenty cells: the number of cells in the whole of this structure being one hundred and sixty. Each of the cells is 9 feet by 7, and 10 feet high, and completely built of stone in a strong and substantial manner. The cells are lighted by windows placed near the ceiling: the door is placed in one corner of the cell, on the side opposite the window; and near the ceiling, and on the same side with the door, is an opening into a pipe placed for the purpose of ventilation.

The general rule is to confine each prisoner in a separate cell, there to remain day and night, totally secluded from his fellow-prisoners. He is supplied with work during the day, and at night a hammock serves as his bed. Thus, with occasional exceptions, rendered necessary by the want of sufficient accommodation, and a sufficient number of paid assistants, the system of separate confinement, combined with proper employment, is here carried into effect.

At six o'clock in the morning, throughout the whole year, the prisoner begins his daily work, and, with short intervals, continues to labour till eight o'clock in the evening, when his hammock is brought to his apartment, and he goes to bed. This seclusion of the convict from the corrupting society of his fellow-prisoners is so compatible with the maintenance of his health, that the prisoners in this Bridewell enjoy as good if not better health than persons of the same class of life who are at large. During the year 1835, with an average of 339 prisoners, there were but two deaths, and not more than about twenty cases of sickness. The untried receive a somewhat greater allowance of food than the convicted: they are also exempted from labour: but the system of separation is as strictly enforced with reference to them as to the other prisoners; and, excepting as regards their legal advisers, they are subject to the same restriction respecting letters and visits; that is to say, all letters, whether sent or received by the prisoner, must first be examined by the governor: visits are not allowed unless the applicant be a near relative of the prisoner: and then not more frequently than once a week. The prisoners consider work to be an alleviation of their punishment, and it is observed that the untried, though labour is not exacted of them, almost always apply for occupation. In all cases the principal motive for this desire for employment has been ascertained to be, the irksomeness of inaction, when attended with separation from their usual companions. One boy in this prison remarked to the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, that he always disliked the time of "looming" (putting in a new web), because he never knew how to get through the two hours which

that business takes. The same boy (an untried prisoner) who, before his committal to the Bridewell, had been confined in another gaol, where he had been in uninterrupted idleness with his fellows in crime, also observed, that though he did not like the solitude of the Bridewell, he nevertheless preferred being there to being in gaol, "because he knew it was more for his good." Another boy, of an active disposition, was so much interested and delighted with his powers of weaving (which he had acquired in the Bridewell), that on one occasion he sat up all night to continue at his work. The effect of the discipline enforced in this prison affords an additional proof and example of the tendency of the separate system to generate a taste for employment, and a habit of industry, to furnish a useful occupation to the mind, and to confer upon the prisoner the means of obtaining an honest livelihood on his return to society. The religious and moral instruction in this prison is, however, very inadequate, owing to the circumstance of so large a number of prisoners being under the care of only one chaplain, and there being no chapel.

Upon the whole, the experiment made with respect to the operation and effects of the separate system in the Glasgow Bridewell, (in which, however, it must be borne in mind that there are imperfections), has been very successful, and offers great encouragement for the further development of its principles, and the removal of the defects which impede its operation and impair its efficacy. The prisoners, instead of being corrupted by evil association and idleness, as is the case in almost all the other prisons of Scotland, are as much as possible separated from each other, and engaged in useful and productive labour, by which their habits are improved, and means are afforded to those, at least, who remain a sufficient time, to enable them to support themselves in an honest and creditable manner on their return to society; and while this is proceeding, the health is improving: so that unmixed good appears to be the result. The testimony of the governor, with reference to this point, is very gratifying and conclusive. He says that, to his certain knowledge, there are many now living in a reputable manner, who were once inmates of the Bridewell. He adds, that he finds no difficulty in procuring situations for prisoners on their leaving the prison, when he is able to express a favourable opinion of their conduct and habits.

Before the system can be expected to operate with beneficial effect, some of the obstacles to which we have already adverted must be removed. The treatment of those whose periods of confinement are short, ought to be marked with such salutary severity as may impress upon the mind of the convict an increased dread of punishment: a sufficient number of cells ought to be provided for the complete isolation of each prisoner: adequate provision ought to be made for the mental, moral, and religious instruction of the convicts; and the necessity of employing prisoners in any office or occupation whatever which is calculated to associate them with others, ought to be completely done away, by the appointment of a sufficient number of paid officers.

From this brief account of the origin and progress of the early improvements in prison discipline which have been made in this country, as well as of the legislative enactments which have been framed, with the utmost judgment and care, by men of enlightened observation and enlarged experience, the circumstance which most forcibly strikes us is, the unity of purpose which pervades the whole; and that purpose,—the seclusion of the convict from his fellow-prisoner. This is the leading, distinguishing principle laid down in the statutes, aimed at in the execution of them, and justified by uniformly beneficial results. When this principle was maintained, the institution prospered, crime was repressed, and the reformation of offenders ensued, even beyond the hopes of the projectors of the system. When the principle was invaded or departed from, the evil consequences were immediate and proportionate to that deviation. It is deserving of particular observation that in the 19th Geo. III. cap. 74, it is expressly enacted that no deviation from the principle of separation shall take place by day or by night, at meals, or even at labour, except where the nature of the employment did not permit the seclusion of the convict. And even in this exception, the Act, still faithful to its leading principle, requires the strictest superintendence; to prevent, as far as possible, the opportunity of intercourse between the prisoners: plainly indicating the necessity of separation even in a departure from it, and marking the importance which the legislature attached to the principle, by the wholesome jealousy with which it regarded even what appeared to be an unavoidable invasion of it. Experience has shown that this care and circumspection were not misplaced; every

attempt to dispense with the principle of separation has been attended with the disappointment of the public expectations, and waste of the public money, with encouragement to crime, and a feeling of insecurity on the part of the community: and so it remains to the present day. This fact has naturally led us to a long and attentive consideration of the best means of rendering the system of separate confinement complete and perfect in all its arrangements. And we have the satisfaction of respectfully referring your Lordship to the plans and details which, with much labour and care, have been prepared for effecting this important purpose, under the head of *Prison Construction*.

We cordially avail ourselves of this opportunity of acknowledging our obligations to Captain Jebb, of the Royal Engineers, who, by your Lordship's appointment, has been associated with us in this part of our labours. To his valuable suggestions and assistance, the fruit of his professional skill and acquirements, we are greatly indebted for the completeness with which we have been enabled to furnish the plans and details connected with the subject of prison construction.

Improvements in Prison Discipline in the United States.

We now turn to another country, in which the Separate System has been tried with the most marked and successful results—the United States of America.

The earliest attempts at the improvement of criminal jurisprudence in America, did not aim at the moral amendment of the criminal, but at the mitigation of the penal laws. In the beginning of the year 1776, some humane citizens of Philadelphia, impressed with a strong sense of the excessive severity of the enactments of the penal code, formed themselves into an association for the purpose of effecting the introduction of a milder system. This association was called "the Philadelphia Society for assisting distressed Prisoners." Nothing, however, was done by the legislature of Pennsylvania until after the conclusion of the peace in 1786, when, notwithstanding the recommendation of solitary prison labour by the society, it was ordained that, with the exception of two or three cases, the punishment of death should be abolished, and that in all the rest forced labour should be substituted for forfeiture of life and corporal punishment. Contrary to the opinion expressed by the Society in favour of solitary labour, a system of punishment by labour on the public works was adopted. The law of 1786 enacted, that certain crimes which had hitherto been capitally punished should thenceforth be "punished with severe labour, imposed in a public and disgraceful manner." The result was frightful. Debasement, corruption, and an immediate repetition of crime, were the consequences of this mistake. This law was repealed in 1790 by an Act of the State legislature, in the preamble of which it is suggested, that "the addition of unremitted solitude to laborious employment, so far as it can be effected, will contribute as much to reform as to deter." In order to carry this suggestion into effect, sixteen cells for male, and fourteen for female convicts, were erected in the Walnut-street State Prison. It must not, however, be inferred that these cells were calculated to effect any one of the important objects now contemplated by the separate system. They were only six feet by eight feet, and eight feet high: they were dark, and badly ventilated, and on the floor of each cell was an iron staple—a circumstance which denotes that they were used for the purposes of punishment rather than as places of ordinary discipline and industrious occupation. But to whatever purpose they were applied, these cells could have effected no moral benefit, as the communication from cell to cell was not guarded against by the most ordinary precautions. The other parts of the prison, in which the great body of the prisoners were confined, consisted of work-rooms and sleeping apartments, in which the prisoners associated and conversed freely. Labour of various kinds was introduced, and the prison consequently exhibited a busy scene of cheerful industry. The profits of the prisoners' labour were considerable, and for a time the system was highly popular. The morals of the prisoners, however, were debased by the contamination to which they were exposed; and the Walnut-street Prison was at length universally denounced as the nursery for every species of crime and depravity. The Philadelphia Society, stimulated, no doubt, by the success which had attended the partial adoption of the separate system in England, persevered in their exertions to introduce the principle of separation in Pennsylvania; and it was mainly owing to their meritorious labours that the Legislature were induced, in 1818, to erect a prison at Pittsburg, professedly on this plan, for the western division of the State.

Ill-judged attempts to introduce the Separate System.

But in the design and construction of this building serious mistakes were committed, which are full of warning for succeeding times. The solitary con-

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finement was to be unmitigated with labour, the cells were inconveniently small; and the convicts were able to converse, and did converse with a facility and freedom that led to their further depravation of morals, and advancement in the art and mystery of crime. It ought to have been foreseen that prisoners separately confined would inevitably seek to relieve the tedium which the denial of employment must induce, by resorting to any expedient that their condition might present, to escape from so harassing a mode of existence; and what would be more likely than that they should embrace the opportunities which their ill-constructed cells afforded them of carrying on a furtive and demoralizing intercourse? We feel it our duty to mark such departures from the real principles of the system of separate confinement, that it may be plainly seen why experiments professing to be on that system failed; and we shall further exemplify this by an account of those rash attempts which were made to ascertain the efficacy of the separate system in America, to which we have already slightly adverted. Your Lordship will thus be enabled to judge how unfairly that system has been treated in these instances, and how unjustly it is sought to raise objections against it, from principles and practices which that system condemns and rejects.

In the year 1822, it was determined to submit the Separate System to the decision of experiment; and the following is a description of the cells in which the trial was made in the State of Virginia. "The solitary cells are arranged in "the basement story, and the side of the passage leading to them towards the "interior yard consists of a solid brick wall. In entering the solitary cells through "this passage from the yard, it is necessary to use a candle or torch. In the cells "arranged on the side of this dark passage, the convicts, who are generally con- "demned for the first six months to solitary confinement, receive this part of their "punishment. It is very severe; for the cells are dark, and damp, and cheerless. "A small sash placed above the prisoner's head, admits a faint light; the water "stands in drops on the wall in damp weather, and no provision is made for "warming the cells at any season of the year. An instance has occurred in "which a prisoner's feet were frozen while enduring the term of solitary confine- "ment in one of these cells. Some of the cells in this prison designed for soli- "tary confinement have no window or orifice for the admission of light, and the "only ventilation is through a small orifice in the door, opening into the dark pas- "sage." The superintendent says, in a letter concerning the effect of solitary confinement in the first class of cells, which are far less dismal than the last, "I "consider it, under the present laws, imminently dangerous to the health, and, of "course, to the life of some of the convicts. There are some whose constitutions "are not injured, but they are comparatively few in number. The instruction is "almost nothing. No provision is made either by the State, or by individuals, "for any religious instruction on a Sabbath, and sometimes months together have "elapsed without a religious service of any kind."

An experiment was made in the State of Maine, about the same time, in cells which are thus described:—"The cells are pits, entered from the top, with a small "ladder, through an orifice about two feet square; the ladder is removed when the "convicts are in the cells. The orifice is secured with an iron grate used as a trap- "door. The only other orifices in the cells are, one in the bottom, about an inch "and a half in diameter, to admit warm air from underneath, which is heated by a "furnace; and another in the side of the cell, about one and a half by eight inches. "This orifice has an angle in the wall, to prevent the convict from seeing any "person without. The cells are 8 feet 9 inches long, 4 feet 6 inches wide, and "9 feet 8 inches high." It is added, "Many of the convicts sent to the State "Prison were, at the time of their arrival there, afflicted with diseases, and some "with incurable diseases." Such were some of the prisoners upon whom this experiment was made, and such were the dimensions of the cells in which those unhappy persons were immured. Another experiment was tried at Auburn, in New York. By an Act of the Legislature of that State passed in April, 1821, a selection of the oldest and most heinous offenders in the Auburn prison was directed to be made. Upon which 80 convicts were immured in cells 7 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 7 feet high. The only opening from the cell, except the ventilator, was the door, in the upper end of which was an iron grate about 20 inches by 18; through this grate all the light, heat, and air which the prisoner had were admitted. The ventilator, which was about three inches in diameter, extended from the back of the cell to the roof of the building. It will be perceived how very inadequate the ventilator must have been, from the fact just stated, that the opening in the

upper part of the door was the only aperture through which any fresh air could find admission, and that, consequently, a stagnation of air in the lower part of the cell must have ensued, which would be exceedingly prejudicial to the health of the prisoner. As exercise in the open air was not permitted, the convicts were compelled to remain standing or moving on their feet in their narrow cells during the whole of the day. No instruction, intellectual, moral, or religious, was ever given. Your Lordship will not be surprised on learning the result of this ill-judged and inhuman experiment, which was continued for ten months. Several of the unhappy convicts became insane; the health of the greater part was seriously impaired, and some escaped narrowly with their lives. It was pretended, likewise, that a fair experiment had been made at New Jersey; but, in truth, the trial there attempted, does not deserve the notice of any one who desires to investigate the nature, and weigh the pretensions, of the system of separate confinement: for, although the convicts were in separate cells, yet, they were so ill-constructed that several of the prisoners could converse with as much ease as if they had been in the same apartment.

Introduction of the Auburn or Silent System.

The result of these ill-judged experiments was the introduction into America of the system of prison discipline, which has since been known as the Auburn, or Silent System. The desire of making the labour of the prisoners productive, on the one hand, and of preventing the evils of association, on the other, induced those of the American States which had so signally failed in their attempts to effect the isolation of the convicts, to introduce a plan which had for many years been in operation in Europe—the system pursued at the *Maison de Force* at Ghent, in which the prisoners sleep in separate cells at night, but are made to work in company during the day, under a strict enforcement of silence, with a view to cut off all opportunities of intercourse. And although, as we shall presently proceed to show, this system has little to recommend it, nothing could have been more favourable to its introduction, than the peculiar circumstances under which it commenced. People had been shocked and disgusted at the miserable consequences which attended the disastrous experiments which we have just described; a general persuasion prevailed that the prisoners ought to be made to contribute by their labour to the support of those Establishments which their own misconduct had rendered necessary; and no hope seemed now to remain of effecting this in such a way as to cut off the acknowledged evils of contamination, but by the scheme of labour in common, combined with the observance of silence. Accordingly, in 1823 the prison at Auburn in New York was constructed, with a view to the introduction of this system.—Such was the issue of that remarkable and sudden reaction which took place in the public mind, under the adverse trials of the separate system, to which we have already alluded. Through the most culpable, inconsiderate, and unfeeling mismanagement the first effort to establish it wholly failed: the field was then left open to its rival, which instantly occupied its place, and seemed by this concurrence of fortuitous circumstances to bid fair to exclude it from ever gaining a footing in any of the United States. Is it to be wondered that a system, of which the people were taught to judge only by such examples, should be the object of deep and universal abhorrence? Could it be expected that while the remembrance of a plan of prison discipline so revolting in its consequences, was still fresh in the minds of the people of America, anything could reconcile them to a renewal of an attempt to introduce the separate system, and that too while its rival, the silent system, was in full operation and attended with acknowledged advantages? Yet, in the face of all these discouragements, the attempt was renewed—renewed immediately—renewed in Philadelphia,—that State of the Union which was pre-eminently distinguished above every other by its enlightened zeal for the advancement of social improvement, and by its efforts for the mitigation of human suffering. This is a singular and important fact: and it may be asked, how it came to pass that a people, who entertain so great and commendable a regard for the feelings and rights of humanity, on the one hand, and who, on the other, are proverbially parsimonious, or, at all events, frugal in their public expenditure, should be so soon brought to countenance the repetition of an experiment which, aiming at the total seclusion of every prisoner from his associates, had so disastrously failed? The reason is plain: they saw that the system had not had justice; that it had been enforced in a way which was calculated to frustrate its design and ensure its failure; and they felt that it was due to themselves, to the welfare of the prisoner, and to the interests of the community, that a trial of the separate system should be

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fairly made. Their plans were executed with judgment and liberality; and their success has been answerable to their humane and enlightened exertions. In the face of the most disheartening impediments, arising from the very nature of the case—from its being a contest between two systems,—that of silence and that of separation,—one of which was in full vigour and maturity, and the other only in its infancy—between an established and profitable institution of long standing and approved character, and an experiment which had hitherto been tried under the most adverse circumstances and with the most disastrous results:—yet such was the full and settled conviction of the *superiority* and *necessity* of the separate system on the part of its advocates, that it encouraged them to persevere in their efforts to introduce it, and enabled them to triumph over all opposition. Such were the untoward circumstances under which the separate system was established in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, a circumstantial account of the nature, progress, and results of which, we now proceed to lay before your Lordship.

Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia.

The Eastern Penitentiary of Philadelphia, the largest prison that has yet been professedly constructed upon the principle of separate confinement, and certainly the most remarkable institution upon that principle that has yet been established, is situated about a mile from Philadelphia, on one of the most elevated, airy, and salubrious sites in the vicinity of that city.

Large sums have been expended for the purpose of giving an unusual degree of solidity to every part of this immense structure, the most extensive in the United States. The ground upon which it stands contains about ten acres. Every room is vaulted, and fire-proof. It is built of stone, and is surrounded by a wall 30 feet in height above the interior platform, and enclosing an area 650 feet square. At each angle of this wall is a tower of sufficient elevation to command a view of the establishment. In the centre of the great court-yard is a circular building or observatory, from which radiate eight long corridors; on either side of which the cells are situated, at right angles to them. In the three wings first constructed, the communications from the corridors with the cells are by small openings, through which the meals of the prisoner are handed to him, and through which also his movements are observed without his knowledge. Other apertures are provided for the admission of cool or heated air, and for the purposes of ventilation. A water-closet is constructed in each cell in such a manner as to preserve the purity of the atmosphere. Heated air is conducted by flues from stoves under the corridor; light is admitted by sloping skylights, 12 inches by 4, placed at the top of the cell. The floor is of wood, overlaying a solid foundation of stone. The cells are 11 feet 9 inches long, and 7 feet 6 inches wide; at the end of the cell opposite the aperture for inspection is the entrance, closed by double doors—one of iron grating, the other of wood. They lead to a yard 18 feet by 8, (having walls 11½ feet high) attached to each cell. In this yard the prisoner is allowed to take exercise an hour every day. Prisoners are not allowed to walk at the same time in contiguous yards; and while taking exercise they are inspected by a watchman, placed for that purpose in the tower of the observatory. This is the plan according to which the three earliest corridors were built; but in the five remaining corridors the arrangements are somewhat different. In them the cells on the ground floor, as well as those above, have doors opening into the corridors: these cells also are longer by three feet than the others. The prisoners in the upper cells are not allowed, on any occasion, to go into the open air.

This prison, the erection of which was resolved upon by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1821, but which, in consequence of a difference of opinion respecting the discipline which it would be advisable to adopt, was not proceeded with until five or six years afterwards, was declared ready for the reception of prisoners by the Commissioners appointed to superintend its erection in July, 1829, and the first convict was admitted on the 25th of October following. Since that time many additions have been made, until, at the close of 1837, the whole, consisting of eight long corridors radiating from the observatory of the great court-yard, was finished.

On the admission of a convict, he is taken into an office at the entrance of the Penitentiary, where he is visited by the physician, who ascertains the state of his health. He then undergoes a thorough cleansing in a bath, and is clothed in the prison dress. His own apparel, and whatever property he may have brought with him, are then placed in a store-room, there to be kept until the day of his enlargement, when they are restored to him. He is next blindfolded, and conducted to his cell; on his way to which he is detained for a short time at the observatory,

where he is addressed by the warden on the necessity of conforming to the regulations of the Establishment. On entering his cell (the number on the door of which becomes thenceforth his sole designation), his hood is removed, the attendants withdraw, the cell is locked, and the convict is left to reflect in solitude on the condition to which his misconduct has brought him, and to indulge in those thoughts to which a position so unusual must naturally give rise. For the first day or two he is not allowed to have even a Bible, nor is any employment given to him for at least a week—a period during which he is the subject of the warden's special observation. The prisoner soon petitions for employment: two days passed in absolute idleness sometimes suffice to give him a distaste for it. In general, the time that the prisoners remain voluntarily unoccupied varies from four to eight days, and rarely exceeds the latter number. A compliance with the convict's request in this particular, as well as the kind of employment which is permitted, is at the discretion of the warden, who regulates his determination by the crime, character, or peculiar aptitude of the prisoner. All the convicts agree in saying that the first moments of their confinement are the most uncomfortable.

The convict is not permitted to have communication with his family or friends; nor, except in very rare cases, to receive letters from them. The inspectors, the minister of religion, the warden, the physician, the subordinate officers, and the official visitors, are the only persons who are allowed to see the prisoners in their cells. "It is a mistake then," say MM. DeMetz and Blouet, "to call this "system of imprisonment *absolute isolation*, or *solitary confinement*; what has "just been said shows plainly that there is neither isolation nor solitude, in the "strict meaning of these terms. It is better then, as we have done, to call this "species of discipline, The system of absolute and uninterrupted separation of "prisoners from each other."*

No visitor can, under a fine of 100 dollars, give a prisoner a letter or any other article, nor receive such from him. The prisoners, except in case of illness, are obliged to content themselves with the prison ration. The use of tobacco, beer, wine, and spirits, is strictly forbidden; and penalties are denounced against such as attempt to furnish the convicts with means or opportunities of transgressing this regulation.

The prisoners rise in winter at daybreak; in summer at from half-past four to five o'clock; and they go to bed at nine or ten o'clock at night. In winter they continue their labours after sunset; and for that purpose they are allowed a lamp: those excepted who are not very skilful workmen. They have three meals a day: at seven or eight o'clock in the morning they breakfast; they dine at twelve or one; and at six or seven o'clock in the evening they have supper. Those by whom the system is administered consist of five inspectors, a warden, a physician, a clerk, an overseer or trades'-instructor to every thirty-five prisoners, and a few turnkeys.

The inspectors are appointed for two years by the Judge of the Supreme Court; they must be taxable citizens, and they serve without salary or emolument. The duties of these several officers are defined by a code of rules and regulations, which we have given in Appendix B.

When a prisoner is ill, he is removed into one of the cells of the infirmary. At the opening of this Penitentiary it was ordered that the sick should be removed to a common infirmary; but, besides the inconvenience of thus placing prisoners together, contrary to the principle of the system, the physician was of opinion that it was better for them, and that they could be more speedily restored to health in a separate cell. The use of the common infirmary has therefore been abandoned; and in its place a few of the cells have been set apart for the sick. When the patients are confined to their beds, the cell-doors are left open, and the infirmary officers go from cell to cell.

All prisoners, whatever may be the nature of their crime, or their rank and position in life, are subjected to the same regulations and the same discipline. All must practise a trade. No distinction is made between them—no one is the object of favouritism or preference; misconduct is invariably followed by punishment: diligence and obedience has no other reward than the approbation of the authorities of the prison.

Prisoners are not recommended for pardon, as is the case in other American prisons. In two cases only have the authorities obtained pardons for the prisoners:

* Rapport sur les Penitentiares des Etats-Unis, p. 29.

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in the one, circumstances became known subsequent to his conviction, which led to a belief of his innocence; in the other, that he was insane at the time he committed his offence.

After this account of the structure of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, of the discipline which is enforced in it, and of the effect which that discipline might naturally be expected to produce upon the minds and habits of the convicts, it will now be expected that we should give such unexceptionable proof of the efficacy of the system, as may satisfy your Lordship that it possesses all those marks of superiority over other systems which its friends and advocates contend for. And in proceeding to perform this part of our duty, we are happy to have it in our power to refer to documents, which, as they proceed from authority, leave no ground to question either the competency of the witnesses, or the truth and importance of the facts to which they depose. The papers to which we allude are "The Annual Reports of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania," regularly made to the Legislature of that State, at the commencement of each session, according to law. These Reports, in a regular series, from the opening of the Penitentiary in 1829 down to the commencement of the present year, are now before us; and we beg leave, in fulfilment of our design, to lay before your Lordship such extracts from them as will serve to confirm the truth of those representations respecting the superiority of the separate system which we have already made in the course of this Report. We beg leave to add, that besides the regular Reports of the Inspectors of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, we shall have occasion to refer to other public documents bearing upon the same subject, and attesting the accuracy of the statements made in the Reports of the Inspectors of this Penitentiary;—these are the Special Reports made by the Committees appointed by the Senate, "to visit and inquire into the condition and circum-"stances of the Eastern Penitentiary, in the county of Philadelphia." All these publications are well worthy of the most attentive examination, and evince the wisdom and humanity of those who projected the system of separate confinement, and the zeal and judgment of those into whose hands the administration of the plan has happily fallen. We shall take the several documents in the order in which they have been published, that your Lordship may with the more readiness see the gradual advancement which the system has made, and the improvements which from time to time have been suggested by the course of events, or by the insight which increased experience has conferred upon the superintendents and managers of the institution.

Your Lordship will be pleased to observe that the Reports of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary of Philadelphia contain not only their own account of the condition and management of that prison, but also the Reports of the Warden or Governor, and of the Physician; and, in one or two instances, the observations of the Ministers of Religion; whose services, though inadequate to the instruction of all the prisoners, have proved highly valuable to such of them as the other engagements of those worthy men permitted them to visit: for your Lordship will perceive what we shall have frequent occasion to notice, that, notwithstanding the earnest and repeated remonstrances of the inspectors, officers, and visitors, no provision has been made by the State up to this day for securing the regular services of a resident chaplain for the Penitentiary.

Even in the First Report of the Inspectors, they thus express themselves with reference to the necessity of immediately appointing so important a functionary:—"In the opinion of this Board, a fair experiment of the system of solitary con-"finement, with labour, cannot be made without moral and religious instruction; "and a suitable individual to fill that office cannot be obtained, unless the Legis-"lature allow a compensation for his services."—p. 4. And yet so little effect has this earnest application had upon those to whom it was addressed, that in the Ninth and last Report, presented in the beginning of the present year (1838), after a lapse of eight years, the Inspectors are forced to reiterate their hitherto fruitless remonstrance in these terms, "We need the services of an experienced, intelligent, and "pious man, who shall be the instructor of the convicts, and visit them frequently "in their cells, inculcating, day by day, the principles of temperance and religion: "these, by the blessing of Heaven, may effect a change of heart and life. As in "all our former Reports, so in this, we do most respectfully and urgently solicit "the Legislature to grant the Inspectors authority to obtain the services of a moral "and religious instructor at a compensation adequate to his labour."—p. 5.

"When a convict first arrives" say the Inspectors, in their Second Report, "he "is placed in a cell, and left alone, without work and without any books. His "mind can only operate on itself: generally, but a few hours elapse before he "petitions for something to do, and for a Bible. No instance has occurred in which "such a petition has been delayed above a day or two. If the prisoner have a trade "that can be pursued in his cell, he is put to work as a favour; as a reward for "good behaviour, and as a favour, a Bible is allowed him. If he have no trade, or "one that cannot be pursued in his cell, he is allowed to choose one that can, and "he is instructed by one of the overseers, all of whom are master-workmen in the "trades they respectively superintend and teach. Their work, and moral and "religious books, are regarded and received as favours, and are withheld as a "punishment. Hence this mode of punishment, bearing, as it does, upon the "hardened and impenitent felon, is eminently calculated to break down his obdurate "spirit; and when that important object of penitentiary discipline has been gained, "and when the prisoner has once experienced the operation of the principles of "this institution on a broken spirit and contrite heart, he learns and he feels that "moral and religious reflection, relieved by industrious occupation at his trade, "comfort and support his mental and physical powers, divest his solitary cell of all "its horrors, and his punishment of much of its severity. The impression thus "made, instead of being destroyed by the means of ruffians, is cherished and fixed "by the officers of the prison.

"No prisoner is seen by another, after he enters the walls. When the years of "his confinement have passed, his old associates in crime will be scattered over the "earth, in prison, or in the grave; and the reformed prisoner looks forward from "this penitentiary with a hope that he may pass his life after the expiration of his "sentence, undiscovered by the community of convicts; and, that should he find a "spot where he may earn his livelihood by honest industry and acquire a new "character, and friends who are ignorant of his crime, there will be a probability "that he may escape exposure in the new world he has found around him, and "may not be deprived of his employment, and again be driven by necessity to crime, "in order to obtain the means of his subsistence."—pp. 9, 10.

It is the opinion of the Board, resulting from experience in the actual operation of this penitentiary, that its mode of punishment does not more injuriously affect the health of the prisoners in mind or body, than any other form of imprisonment, and that it acts most wisely and justly upon the convict, by bearing most powerfully upon the hardened and impenitent offender, while it remits its severity in proportion as he becomes industrious, penitent, and reformed.

"Such" they add, "is the general industry of the prisoners, resulting from "solitude, that, except in three or four instances, it has been deemed inexpedient "to task them; and so efficient a coadjutor is solitude, that little time is sufficient "to teach the convict a trade. The first prisoner, a negro boy of twenty years of "age, brought up on a farm, made a shoe on the fourth day after the com-"mencement of his instruction in the trade, which passed with others and was paid "for by the contractor." This observation is confirmed by the testimony of the very able and intelligent warden, Mr. Samuel R. Wood, who says, in his Report, "Those who are learners show an expertness and a desire to learn, beyond my "expectation. Having nothing whatever to divert their attention from their occu-"pation, and being able to work at least twelve hours per day during the whole "year, as there is no danger in furnishing them with lights, are circumstances "very much in favour of working in separate confinement;" and he concludes with the following remark, "I feel bound to say that every day of my expe-"rience only more and more fully convinces me, that separate confinement, with "labour, and moral and religious instruction, is the most perfect and most "beneficial system for the management of convicts known to me, embracing in its "details all the advantages, and avoiding most of the evils, which are inherent in "every other plan that has occupied my attention."—p. 18.

To these extracts we beg leave to add another, from a letter addressed to the Board of Inspectors by the Rev. Charles R. Demmé, Minister of the German Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, who, though occupied in the duties of a parochial charge, has devoted what time he could spare to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, visiting them in their separate cells.

"Permit me," says Mr. Demmé, "in the first place to render thanks to the "Secretary of your Board, for it was through his instrumentality that I became "better acquainted with an institution, to the principles of which I had been

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"decidedly averse, but which I have since learned to regard as the execution of "an idea, suggested by the most enlightened and active benevolence, and as a "measure that promises to produce the happiest results on the moral character "and condition of society. I had seen solitary confinement on the continent of "Europe, and disgust mixed with horror, will remain the indelible impression. "Admitting that it would bear a very different character in your intended esta- "blishment, and granting that its effects would be greatly influenced by the "peculiar temper and constitution of the body, as well as by the frame and turn "of the mind of each individual, yet I thought that the necessarily attendant evils "would be an impaired constitution, brutish insensibility and lethargy, or "incessant anxiety, settling down to gloomy dejection and melancholy; and if the "prisoner should be roused from that state, resentment, malignity, and purposes of "being soon revenged on society by a repetition of the same offence, or the "commission of others of a still greater moral turpitude, would follow. So I looked "on with deep solicitude while the building on Cherry-Hill (the Eastern Peniten- "tiary) was in progress; willingly would I have assisted in taking down every "stone, and would have considered it a work of benevolence to have done so. "When the system had been in operation about six months, I was requested by the "gentleman above mentioned to speak to one of the prisoners, a German, who "asserted his innocence of the crime for which he was sentenced. He was "desirous that the convict might be addressed in his native language, hoping that "by this means access might be had to his heart. I went, but with reluctance. "Since that time I have been there repeatedly; and, as every opportunity was "afforded me for it, I have conversed with many of the prisoners, have become "better acquainted with the principles of the institution, and the effects it has so "far produced; and this has changed my sentiments with regard to it.

"Solitary confinement is a severe punishment, and it is felt as such by the "prisoners. Let us not compare it with the unjust imprisonment of a good man, "who is capable of self-enjoyment, is supported by the approbation of his "conscience, and who, by reviewing the past with a peaceful mind, may aspire "with hope to future happiness. No! the inmates of these cells are guilty men, "who, if once left to themselves, will be stung by the remorse and terrors of the "punishment denounced against their crimes by a higher tribunal. For such "persons to be deprived of almost every opportunity of exercising the faculty of "speech, and of indulging in an interchange of sentiment,—to be condemned not "to a momentary pain, but to a protracted monotony of a joyless existence, "having no other companion but a wounded heart, and being left to themselves to "communicate with that heart,—this is a punishment indeed so severe, that if the "apprehension of any punishment can deter an evil-disposed person from the "perpetration of crimes, this, I think, will be most likely to do it. But I am "convinced now that there is no cruelty in it, and none of the dangers mentioned, "physical or moral, necessarily attendant on it, if, as is the case, the prisoners are "allowed to work, and have the means of moral and religious instruction afforded "to them. Their mind and body are both kept in action, and the faculties of "neither will grow torpid for want of use, or incurably malignant by feeding on "their passions."—p. 19.

In the next Report, made in the following year, the Inspectors say, "The opinion "heretofore expressed, that the practical operation of this institution is beneficial "to the moral and not injurious to the physical powers of the prisoners, has been "confirmed by another year's experience and observation;" and after again lamenting the neglect of the religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, through the want of a chaplain, they conclude thus:—"Finally, the actual operation "of the penitentiary system of solitary confinement at labour, with instruction in "labour, in morals, and in religion, has continued to command the approbation of "the Board, and in the opinion of its members, the friends of this institution have "great cause to rejoice in its success, as the best evidence of its excellence, and of "the practical wisdom and humanity of its founders."—pp. 4, 5.

In the Report for 1833, the Inspectors, after some just remarks on the futility of all attempts to reform an offender so long as he is in company with other criminals, proceed thus:—"Our official visits furnish us with abundant testimony of the "disposition to reform in nearly all who are confined. We mark generally that "at first the prisoner indulges in morose or vindictive feelings, and is guilty of "turbulent and malicious conduct. But after a few weeks he adopts a more

" subdued tone, becomes reasonable, and his countenance indicates a more amiable " state of mind; is disposed to talk of his past life as one of misery and folly; " begins to think that the barrier between him and a good reputation is not " impassable, and that there are those in the community whose prejudices against " the condemned are not so strong as to induce the withholding a friendly counte- " nance to his attempts at restoration. In many the retrospect of life becomes a " horrible and loathsome subject of reflection—the sense of shame and feelings of " remorse drive them to some source of consolation; and the ordinary means of " stifling an actively reproving conscience being denied by reason of their solitari- " ness, the comforts of the Bible and the peace of religion are early sought for.

" Our anxiety to obtain a knowledge of the operation of the system has caused a " watchfulness of the conduct of those who have been discharged, and attempts are " made to trace their progress in life. With very few exceptions, the result has been " satisfactory. There may be some on whom no change has been wrought; for we " do not presume that all will be radically reformed: but of such we would say, that " the term which they spent in their lonely cell has made such an impression, as to " induce them to bid a long farewell to the State where legislators have provided a " penal code involving so many privations. None who have been discharged from " the Penitentiary have as yet returned to it. The mode of treatment in the Eastern " Penitentiary is of a mild character. The severity used in other prisons, in which " large bodies of men are to be kept in subjection by force or power, is not " required here. The warden and his officers are considered by our prisoners, not " as tyrants or cruel oppressors, but as their friends. The voice of kindness is that " which reaches their ears, and most successfully affects their hearts. Suitable " labour, daily exercise, cleanliness in their persons and apartments, and above all, " religious instruction, all combine to produce health of body and moral renovation " of the mind. It has been called by one who was once a subject of its wholesome " regulations, a 'humane institution;' and we believe many more are prepared to " unite in the same testimony. The nature of our prison precludes the necessity of " a system of espionage, which prevails under the old plan; and we have no rewards " for the betrayal of plots and machinations.—pp. 3, 4, 5.

" In former Reports the Board has already expressed to the legislature its " judgment of the practical operation of this system of penitentiary punishment; " and it is with great pleasure that it now is enabled to testify that another " year's experience has confirmed its former impressions." In the same Report, the Warden thus expresses himself:—" The punishment inflicted not merely " on the body, but on the mind of the prisoner, uniting severity and humanity, " is one which the unhappy culprit feels with all its force. But there is " nothing in its operation calculated to increase his evil passions, or to stimulate " him to hatred or revenge; those who have the care of him, treating him with " the kindness and compassion which are due to the unfortunate man, rather than " the unnecessary and unfeeling harshness too frequently displayed towards the " victims of folly, vice, and crime, he is soon made to feel that the horrors of his " cell are the fruits of sin and transgression. Having no one to prompt him in " wickedness, or to shame him for his tears, he becomes humbled in spirit, and " anxious for help in the way of truth; and I am pleased to be able to say, that " I believe there are some who rejoice that they have been brought here. I can " truly say, that the more I see of the operation of our system, and the more " thoroughly I become acquainted with the character of its inmates, the more im- " portant I view its establishment, and the greater its humanity appears. The " general conduct and behaviour of the prisoners has been such, as rarely to produce " any unpleasant feelings on the part of their overseers towards them. The result " of three years' practice having so fully demonstrated the advantages of separate " confinement by day and night over every other system known to me, I cannot " but desire to see it introduced into the prisons of every civilized community."—p. 9.

In the Fifth Annual Report, the Inspectors congratulate the Legislature on the rising reputation of their penitentiary; " which," they say " while it has continued " to exercise its beneficial influence with steadiness and certainty upon the objects " of its care, has gradually won the favour of its former opponents, has made a " deep impression on the public mind of its importance and peculiar advantages, " and is estimated not only in our own country, but also in Europe, in a manner " commensurate with its real merits.

" The order and subordination of the prisoners has been faithfully and success-

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" fully maintained. From the nature of the separation and seclusion of the " prisoners, few motives to violation of the rules and regulations can exist, no " combinations can occur; and in the few instances that have required the " interference of punitive discipline, submission and obedience have been speedily " procured. The general temper and disposition of the convict is obviously " improved, as he becomes familiar with his confinement."—p. 3.

We extract the following passage from the Report of the Physician:—" Upon " the whole it may be safely asserted as the result of more than four years' experi- " ence of the operation of this penitentiary, that the peculiar mode of confinement, " so far from being injurious to the health of the convicts, is genrally beneficial, " and forms a decided improvement in this particular, over the modes of incarcera- " tion pursued in other prisons. One fact in confirmation of this position seems fully " established, namely, that the isolated state of the prisoners defends them in a " great degree from the invasion of epidemic and contagious diseases. Thus, " during the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera, while a number of prisons have " suffered a mortality more or less severe by that disease, this penitentiary escaped " without having had a solitary case within its walls."—p. 11.

In the Sixth Report, the Inspectors are compelled to protest against the many unjust aspersions which have been wantonly cast upon the character of the Separate System. " Notwithstanding the numerous attempts to possess the " people generally," they observe, " with a knowledge of the principles which " govern the Eastern Penitentiary, many mistaken notions are yet afloat with " regard to it, and much misapprehension yet exists. A wide currency has been " given to gross misrepresentations through the agency of some fanatics upon " prison discipline, whose motives are questionable; and in very many instances " there have been wilful and unwarrantable perversions of truth. We find it even " difficult to shake off from the minds of some of our citizens, the idea that the " penalties of the present mode are severe; so closely does the notion of great " personal suffering connect itself with that of lonely incarceration.

" The penitentiary system is emphatically a mild and humane system. Let " us look for a moment at the condition of the majority of those who become " subject to its regulations. We find them leading a hurried and thoughtless life " of hourly excitement, and shuddering at the possibility of a pause which could let " in (to them, the demon) reflection. We see them wanting the ordinary com- " forts of clothing and cleanliness, without a home save that afforded by chance " companionship. We find them in the brothel and the gin-shop, given up to all " manner of excesses, indulging in every extreme of vice, brutal and self-degraded. " We see them corrupted and corrupting, initiating new candidates in the race of " misery, and dragging them into their own vortex to a death of infamy and horror. " Where do we place them, and how do we treat them? They are taken to the " bath and cleansed of outward pollution, they are new clad in warm and comfort- " able garments, they are placed in an apartment infinitely superior to what they " have been accustomed to; they have employment given them, to enable them to " live by their own industry; they are addressed in the language of kindness, " interest is shown in their present and future welfare; they are advised and " urged to think of their former course, and to avoid it; they are gently lifted " from their state of humiliation, and self-esteem is substituted for a sense of self- " degradation. Pride of character and manliness are inculcated; and they go out " of prison unknown as convicts, determined to wrestle for a living in the path of " honesty and virtue. Is not this humane? The object of all prison establish- " ments should be to reclaim. The separation of convicts affords facilities (which " would be impossible under other circumstances) to treat each individual case in " the manner best adapted to that result."—pp. 3, 4.

" Experience," says the Warden, " confirms the opinion expressed in former " years of the efficacy, the superiority, of the Pennsylvania system over all others. " This is a pleasing subject of congratulation: and I think we may now cease to " call our system of discipline an experiment; it having been more than five years " in operation, and there being at present several prisoners who have, from the " period of their reception, nearly five years ago, been in close confinement, without " apparent injury to their mental or bodily health. Our treatment, it is known, " is firm, yet mild and just. We endeavour to operate on the hearts and feelings " of the prisoners, not by lacerating their bodies, but by bringing them to a just " sense of their own moral degradation. We endeavour to create anew within " their bosoms the love of industry, of virtue, and of piety. To all who wish for

" the well-being and improvement of society, I would exhibit fully and fairly the " discipline of the institution, and ask them to examine thoroughly its condition " and every branch of its operations; to view the convicts at their various employ- " ments, to witness their health, their cleanliness, their general cheerfulness, and, " with very few exceptions, their cheerful industry; to learn from their own lips " the manner in which they are treated by the inspectors, warden, and officers; to " ascertain from them their feelings towards those who have the immediate care of " them; to speak to them of their future intentions; and, in short, to inquire " minutely into the whole effect of the system on both body and mind."—pp. 6, 7.

The Seventh Report is still more satisfactory. " Of those discharged during the " past year (1835), one had been in confinement six years; six had been in for five " years; ten for four years; nine for three years; and the rest for shorter periods. " All of those who had served three years and upwards were evidently improved " in disposition and character as well as in health; demonstrating that the system " is well-adapted to the reformation of convicts." The Inspectors again advert to the want of an efficient and permanent religious instructor, and with reference to this point, they say, " The Board are constrained by a sense of duty to the com- " monwealth, as well as to the unhappy persons under their care, most respectfully " but urgently to present this subject again to the attention of the Legislature, and " to say, that in our judgment, the benefits of the system cannot be fully and com- " pletely exhibited without a systematic course of religious instruction. Provision " is made by law for the relief of the body when diseased; but there is none to " minister to the mind when suffering under the horrors of an awakened conscience." —p. 5.

The Warden's Report, appended to this Report of the Inspectors of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, contains some very important observations on the facility with which the several handicraft trades are taught and carried on under a system which had long been, and still is, supposed by many to be very unfavourable to the introduction of such occupations. He says, " The difficulties predicted by some in the " management of so large a number in separate cells have not been experienced; " but, on the contrary, an increase of numbers has enabled us to fill entire blocks of " cells with prisoners engaged at a particular branch of business; and by putting " these in charge of overseers acquainted with the respective trades, and making " them responsible for the good management of the same, a much greater degree of " system and regularity has prevailed than was ever before witnessed. A spirit of " emulation also among the overseers in regard to the order and good conduct of " their several departments has been thus promoted. But little trouble has oc- " curred in the management of the prisoners. They are generally eager to learn, " and for the most part perform the labour required of them with cheerfulness and " alacrity, conscious, that the longest days are those in which they have nothing to " do. Being treated as rational beings by keepers manifesting a desire to treat " them with kindness, and to afford them every information in their power, the " prisoners seldom show any thing like violence in their conduct; and a small pri- " vation of food is generally sufficient to correct any small indiscretion or mis- " behaviour."—p. 7.

The whole of the Eighth Report is very interesting and satisfactory; but we shall confine ourselves to the following short extract from it:—" The system affords, " I confidently believe, the most efficient means which human intelligence has " yet devised, or human efforts can probably accomplish, of protecting the novice " in crime from contamination by the more hardened and depraved, and of reform- " ing at the same time a large proportion of both these classes of offenders."—p. 11.

The Ninth and last Report, read in the Senate in February 1838, is a very important document; and we feel it to be our duty to quote more largely from it than we have done from any of the preceding Reports, as it presents a summary of the condition and proceedings of this remarkable establishment up to the end of last year.

" The number of prisoners in this institution on the 1st day of the last year (1837) was 385, and on the 1st of the present year, 387. The number received in the year 1836 was 143, and in 1837, 161; showing an increase of only eighteen convictions during the last year beyond the preceding. Of the number received during the past year, there were 100 white males, one white female; 58 coloured males, and two coloured females."

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"The number discharged on expiration of sentence and by pardon, and removed by death, during the year was 159; of which 96 were white males, and four white females; 55 coloured males, and four coloured females."

"There have been 858 prisoners received from 1st July, 1829, to 1st January, 1838, of whom 381 have served out their terms; 39 were pardoned, and 51 died—total discharged 471. Of those who had served out their sentences, 19 have been reconvicted, and returned during the past year; and during the entire period of seven years and six months, 41 have been reconvicted and returned to this penitentiary. So far we have never had a female reconvicted."

"The coloured prisoners in this penitentiary have always exceeded, and do now greatly exceed in number the whites, according to the relative proportion of the white to the coloured population of the State—so also to their mortality. Of the whole number of deaths (51) which have occurred since the opening of the institution up to the 1st of this year, 34 have been coloured, or six prisoners per cent.; and 17 whites, or $1\frac{80}{100}$ per cent. on the whole amount. The number of deaths during the last year was 17, or 4 per cent. on the whole number confined; 10 of these were coloured, and seven white, showing a per centage of 3 per cent. on 233 white prisoners; and $6\frac{49}{100}$ on 154 coloured prisoners. A majority of those who died, were in a diseased state of body when admitted."

"The experience of another year enables us to state that no instance of insanity "has occurred in this institution which has been produced by solitary or separate "confinement, operating injuriously on the mind. Cases of *dementia*, the effects "of vicious conduct, occur every year; but they usually yield to medical remedies. "The fears which some entertained as to the influence of long confinement, in "injuring the health of the body, as well as the mind of the prisoner, have proved "groundless. One, who had been in confinement for seven years, was recently "discharged in good health, reformed in temper and conduct, and is now doing "well. When he was convicted he declared that he preferred death to con-"finement for seven years in the cells. When discharged, he expressed grateful "feelings for the kindness manifested for him—declaring that he received benefits "which would never be forgotten, and which he hoped never to lose.

"There are some prisoners now in the institution, who have been in confine-"ment for eight years—some six, and some five years; and all of them in good "health. Among the healthiest prisoners are those who have been the longest "time in prison. Many of our discharged prisoners are doing well, and some "exhibit satisfactory evidence of reformation of heart and life."—pp. 3, 4, 7.

In the Physician's Report for 1838, given in the Appendix to the regular Report of the Inspectors, we find the following passage:—"Of the number discharged in "the last year (141), 112 were in good health, and only 29 were discharged in "imperfect health. It appears from the statements that the amount of *good* health "in the prisoners discharged has been greater than that of *imperfect* health in "prisoners admitted; and that of the 29 prisoners discharged in imperfect health, "12 were coloured; showing them to be less benefited in health by this system of "imprisonment than the white prisoners. It appears also, in regard to the admissions, "that, of the 161, 60 are coloured, which is $\frac{13}{100}$ per cent. of the coloured popu-"lation of the State; whilst the white prisoners admitted (101), is only $\frac{3}{500}$ per "cent. of the white population. The disproportion of coloured prisoners has always "unduly augmented the number of severe and protracted cases of disease, and "the mortality of this penitentiary."—p. 10.

The Reports of the Committees appointed by the Senate to visit, and inquire into the condition and management of the Eastern Penitentiary, fully bear out the gratifying account given in the Annual Reports of the Inspectors, from which we have made the foregoing extracts.

In their Report for 1837, the Committee state that "A comparison of the bills "of mortality of the Eastern Penitentiary with those of several other prisons "in the United States show conclusively that the unbroken solitude of the "Pennsylvania discipline does not injuriously affect the health of the convicts. At "the Eastern Penitentiary the deaths are $2\frac{5}{10}$ per cent.; at the Sing Sing "Prison 4 per cent.; at Auburn 2 per cent.; and so on,—settling the question "beyond the possibility of doubt, that as great a measure of health is preserved "in the Pennsylvania prisons as in other prisons elsewhere.

"Another objection sometimes urged against the Pennsylvania system of dis-"cipline, and, in the apprehension of your Committee, equally groundless with

" that last mentioned, is the supposed tendency of uninterrupted solitary seclusion " to derange the mental energies, ' to dethrone reason, and to make wreck of " 'the immortal mind.' In this case too the Committee had recourse to indis- " putable facts and the verity of record evidence. A comparison of the registers " of the several penitentiaries in the United States will demonstrate the position, " that the Pennsylvania prison exhibits as few, if not fewer, cases of mental " derangement, as any similar institution. Indeed, no instance of insanity has, " as yet, occurred in the Eastern Penitentiary, which has not been traced to causes " wholly independent of the confinement. Whatever might be the disturbing " effects of strict seclusion, without labour, without books, without moral instruc- " tion, and without daily intercourse with the officers and official visitors, certain " it is, that with all these circumstances to relieve the distressing ennui, and the " supposed ill effects of absolute isolation, the inmates of our prisons are in no " danger of aberration or alienation of mind from the cause supposed.

" Although it is readily admitted that the Pennsylvania prisons are not sources " of revenue to the State, as is known to be the case in some of our sister States, " yet it should be regarded as a proud monument of Pennsylvania philanthropy, " that she has preferred the reformation and the social restoration of the convict to " the secondary and comparatively trifling consideration of dollars and cents. " In this distinctive trait of elevated character Pennsylvania stands alone. She " has always been distinguished for her charity towards the frailties of human " nature, and her anxious solicitude to reform, rather than to punish those who " may have strayed from the paths of rectitude."—p. 4.

In the Report for 1838, for the same purpose with that above mentioned, w find allusion again made to the fact to which we have already referred; that of the convicts committed to the Eastern Penitentiary, a large proportion are coloured men and women. The Committee observe that " the general health of the " prisoners has been reasonably good. The mortality of this prison, during the " past year, has been about 4 per cent. The average mortality since its com- " mencement, has been 3 per cent. This fact shows that notwithstanding the " confinement and restraints to which the prisoners are necessarily subjected, " the health of this prison will compare with that of any other in the whole " country.

" Another most serious objection has been urged, that the solitude has a " prejudicial effect upon the minds of the inmates, and was calculated to produce " insanity or madness. The truth of this bold assertion has been triumphantly " disproved by the fact, that not a single instance of mental derangement, it is " believed, has been caused by separate and solitary confinement under the " present Pennsylvania System. The prisoners being required, or rather allowed " to work, and also furnished with Bibles and other books, they can so employ " their minds, as in a great measure to avoid the *ennui* that might otherwise " depress them."

With reference to the want of adequate moral and religious instruction—that constantly recurring subject of complaint—the Committee thus express themselves:—" Notwithstanding your Committee are gratified with the condition, " management, and successful operation of the system of solitary confinement in " the Eastern Penitentiary, yet they feel themselves bound to say, that, in their " opinion, the system, in its practical operation, must remain imperfect until a " moral instructor is employed. The inspectors and warden have repeatedly and " respectfully urged this subject upon the attention of the Legislature. One of " the requisitions of the law is, that a suitable person should be procured to give " instruction to the unfortunate and benighted inmates of the cells, but no provision " is made for compensation. It has been found in practice impossible to procure " the services of any competent individual upon these terms. Several benevolent " clergymen, whose engagements would admit of it, have attended as often as they " could, and preached in the Penitentiary. Moral instruction is one of the prin- " cipal features in the whole system, and should never be lost sight of."—pp. 9, 10.

In the Appendix (B) will be found the following important documents relating to this prison, extracted from the valuable Report of MM. DeMetz and Blouet on the Penitentiaries of the United States.

1. Detailed Account of the Convicts Admitted into the Philadelphia Penitentiary, from its first Occupation in October 1829 to the 31st December 1836.
2. Tables relating to Age, Education, Condition, Deaths, Recommitments, &c.

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3. Questions addressed by MM. DeMetz and Blouet to Dr. Franklin Bache, Physician of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, and his Answers.
4. Extracts from the Medical Journal of Dr. Bache.
5. Questions submitted to Mr. Wood, Governor of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, and his Answers.
6. Regulations for the Government of the Philadelphia Penitentiary.
7. Regulations for the Government of the Philadelphia County Prison.
8. Letter from Mons. Pradier, containing a List of Seventy-eight Trades which may be carried on by Prisoners in separate cells.

County Prison at Philadelphia. Moyamensing.

Another prison, on the Separate System, which has lately attracted considerable attention, is the Philadelphia County Prison, Moyamensing, erected in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 30th March, 1831, for the confinement of untried prisoners of both sexes, and for convicts sentenced to less than two years imprisonment. It is situated to the south of the city, and consists of three stories, and, in its general construction, is similar to the Eastern Penitentiary, which we have described above.

The institution is under the control of a Board of twelve Inspectors, appointed by the Court of the city and county. Three of their number, who are delegated monthly, act as visiting inspectors, whose duty it is to visit the prison at least once a week, and oftener if needful, for the purpose of examining into its state and condition. The division of the prison occupied by the females is under the special charge of the matron. It is the duty of the keepers to inspect the condition of the prisoners committed to their care, at least twice a day; and oftener, if practicable. The physician is required to visit the prison once a day, and prescribe for the sick, and once a month to see every convict, and report monthly in writing to the inspectors.

As but little more than a year and a half has elapsed since this prison was opened, we have but scanty materials whereby to judge of the mode in which the system is administered, or of its efficacy as a reformatory process upon those who are committed for short terms: some complaints have been made respecting defects in the construction of the cells, by which communication between the prisoners is, in some cases, capable of being carried on; but the general results are very satisfactory. The Committee, which, as we have mentioned above, was appointed by the Senate to visit the Eastern Penitentiary at the close of 1837, was also required to visit the Philadelphia County Prison; and from their Report we proceed to quote a few of the most important passages which relate to this prison.

"It is found that, with but rare exceptions, the prisoners prefer employment as "a means of rendering the solitary confinement more tolerable; and, as a conse- "quence, the entire establishment, under the skilful management of its officers, "exhibits an interesting scene of almost constant and systematic industry. As "many of the cells were visited as the time of the Committee would admit of, and "such questions were propounded to the inmates as were calculated to elicit useful "knowledge in regard to the operation of the system, as well upon the physical as "the mental condition of the convicts. In all instances, the prisoners, both those "tried and sentenced, as well as those untried, expressed themselves well satisfied "with their treatment. They spoke kindly of the officers; and admitted that they "were well fed and clothed, and were as comfortable as they could be in a life of "solitude.

"Your Committee, impressed with the excellence of the system under review, "cannot refrain from making a remark or two as to the propriety of extending it "over the whole State. This system is justly denominated the Pennsylvania Sys- "tem, and ought to pervade every county in the commonwealth. A mode of "punishment which has been proved by the best of all tests, viz., experience, to "unite so many advantages, ought not to be local, but should prevail throughout "the whole land. Founded in the purest and noblest principles of humanity, and "corresponding, as it is thought it does, with the common sense and benevolent "feeling of intelligent mankind, your Committee have reason to hope that the day "is not far distant, when, to the honour of civilization, and of morality, it will in "every county take the place of the miserable prison discipline which at present "obtains. The expense of erecting new edifices, or of so altering the old ones as "to introduce the system, has, no doubt, had a great influence in continuing the "present mode of discipline. Although your Committee do not feel justified in "recommending that pecuniary aid should be afforded to the different counties, by "the State; yet still they conceive it worthy of grave consideration whether some-

" thing should not be done by the Legislature, that might serve to give an *impulse* " to the benevolent spirit already abroad on the subject.

The clerk of this prison was desired by the Committee to furnish them with answers to a series of questions bearing upon the subject of solitary confinement: among others we find the following question,—" What effect does the solitary " confinement, with labour, appear to have upon the mind? does it seem, so far " as your observation has extended, to affect it injuriously?"—Answer, " Solitary " confinement, with labour, contrary to the predictions of the opponents of the " system, and the fears of its friends, has not had the effect of injuring the mind; " and under my observation I have not become acquainted with any cases in which " the mind has been affected, that could, with propriety, be said to be produced by " the solitary confinement system."

The opinion above stated is confirmed by the testimony of the physician. " You " ask," he says, " ' what effect does solitary confinement, with labour, appear to have " upon the mind, does it seem injuriously to affect it?' To this, I can answer, " that, as far as my observation has gone, I am *decidedly* of opinion, that, so far from " being injurious, solitary confinement, with labour, has had an *evidently bene-* " *ficial effect* upon the minds of the convicts. Since the prisoners have been con- " fined in the new county prison, we have had a considerable number of *mania* " cases. But there has not been a single case, the cause of whose insanity could " not be traced to causes foreign to his imprisonment, and entirely disconnected " with the solitary confinement and discipline of the prison. On the contrary, the " cure of many of the cases that terminated favourably, must be attributed (to- " gether with the other treatment instituted) to the solitary confinement and dis- " cipline of the prison."

Prisons constructed or erecting in the United States on the Separate System.

Besides the Eastern Penitentiary and the County Prison, Moyamensing, at Philadelphia, the following prisons on the Separate System have been either constructed, or are in course of erection, in the United States:—

Pittsburg,	Western Penitentiary.
Pittsburg,	County Prison, Alleghany County.
Jefferson,	Missouri State Prison.
Trenton,	New Jersey State Prison.
Newark,	New Jersey, Essex County, built, but not occupied.
Providence,	Rhode Island State Prison, building.
City of New York,	House of Detention, built.

We cannot close this account of the introduction and the establishment of the system of separate confinement in America, without making a few observations which we think deserving of special attention.

It is plain, from the whole tenor of the history of this system, that it has arrived at its present state of advancement in the United States by slow degrees, with many interruptions, and from very imperfect beginnings. We highly estimate and applaud the intelligence and philanthropy which have actuated the members of the Philadelphia Society for assisting distressed Prisoners. To their persevering exertions, in the midst of many difficulties and discouragements, is undoubtedly to be ascribed much of the public interest and attention which have been so beneficially excited with reference to the condition and management of gaols and penitentiaries in the American States. They saw distinctly, and from the very first, that the master-evil of the old system was gaol-contamination, and they zealously and repeatedly denounced this grievance to their fellow-citizens, until the public voice combined with them to demand its redress. But they discerned the disorder with greater ease than the remedy; and to the unfortunate mistakes which were made in the mode of applying an efficacious cure to so wide-spread and mischievous an evil, we must attribute much of that distrust, opposition, and prejudice which has obstructed the progress of the separate system of prison discipline, and which, we fear, may still retard its course. Had a system of separate confinement been originally framed in America which would at once have completely severed the prisoner from his companions, secured his health, and preserved unimpaired his mental faculties; had the friends to prison improvement seen the absolute necessity of having the separate cells sufficiently large, well-lighted, warmed, and ventilated; had they provided the prisoner with work, and with the regular visits of his keeper and his instructors, it is not too much to say, that at this day there would have been exhibited, throughout the

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whole of the United States, an uniform and efficient system of prison discipline. But their first steps were failures. The cells which were erected were too confined and incommodious for the purpose they were designed to serve; labour was either wholly neglected, or very inadequately provided; moral and religious instruction was not sufficiently attended to; the prisoner's health was impaired; his morals were not improved; no habits of industry were acquired; and the convict returned to society with a dread, indeed, of a prison, but with none of those habits, moral, social, and religious, which might enable him thenceforward to avoid it. It was felt that something must be done: separate confinement was believed to have failed, when in truth it had not been tried; and recourse was consequently had to the cumbrous, circuitous, and inefficient system of associated labour and silence.

There is another observation which the history of prison discipline in America has forced upon our attention.—The great and leading object of the different States, with the honourable exception of Pennsylvania, is to make the labour of the convicts not merely a compensation for the cost of their own maintenance during their imprisonment, but also a source of profit to the state. To the attainment of this object almost every other is sacrificed; and the main test by which the merits of a prison system is tried, is not its adaptation to deter and reform the offender, but its capacity to pour money into the public coffers.—This misplaced consideration of economy and pecuniary gain, operates in America with extensive influence upon every system of prison discipline, even upon that which is best fitted to attain the desired end, and in support of which persons of enlightened views and benevolent feelings have shown so warm and commendable a zeal.

There is another fundamental evil which we find exemplified in systems of prison discipline in the United States, and which has been already noticed—the utterly inadequate provision which is made for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. In many cases the law has expressly ordained that the regular services of a minister of religion shall be secured in the penitentiaries; but no compensation is appointed for so indispensable a functionary: and the consequence is, that, notwithstanding the general sense of the importance of having a religious teacher, and the stress which the legislature has laid upon the necessity of the regular discharge of his duties, many prisons in America have not the advantage of a stated resident Chaplain, devoting to the moral welfare of the prisoners the whole of his time, and his undivided attention. Into the cause of this lamentable neglect it is not our business to inquire. The fact is notorious: it has been noticed by European visitors; it has been remonstrated against repeatedly and earnestly by the official Inspectors of Pennsylvania, and by the special Committees appointed by the Senate to visit and report upon the condition and management of the penitentiaries. But the evil continues to this day—a serious impediment to the success of the penitentiary system, and a subject of grave complaint against those who have the power to remove it.

The whole history of the progress of prison improvement in the United States is full of instruction and warning to other nations; and it is with a view to guard ourselves against the commission of similar errors, that we have marked, in no unfriendly spirit, those into which our American brethren have fallen.

Introduction of the Separate System on the Continent of Europe.

We are happy to add, that, upon the continent of Europe also, the Separate System has made some progress; and that there are conclusive indications of much greater advances; not only in the avowed admission of its superiority, on the part of men of distinguished character, but also in the practical adoption of the system in some of the Continental Prisons.

Prison for the Untried on the Separate System at Warsaw. 1830.

A prison has been built on the Separate System at Warsaw, under the direction of Count Skarbek, Member of the Commission of the Interior of the Kingdom of Poland, who has devoted much of his time and attention to the improvement of the state of the prisons in that country. Colonel Barnett, Her Majesty's Consul, having in the course of the last year visited this prison, was so much struck with the interior distribution and admirable arrangement of the whole establishment, that he was induced to request Count Skarbek to furnish him with a plan and description of the prison, in order that he might forward them to Her Majesty's Government; these, by direction of Viscount Palmerston, were transmitted to the Home

Office, for your Lordship's information, and we have deemed them of so much interest and importance, as to insert them in the Appendix.*

Being anxious to obtain further information with reference to this prison, early in the present year, we addressed a letter to Colonel Barnett at Warsaw, requesting he would submit to Count Skarbek a series of questions which we had drawn up on the discipline pursued in the new prison at Warsaw, and soliciting the favour of such answers as Count Skarbek might be enabled to furnish. This information has been most obligingly afforded us, and will be found in the Appendix.*

Count Skarbek states, "I felt it my duty to commence the reform by the improvement of the prisons for the untried prisoners, rather than of those for the confinement of convicts; because it had always appeared to me in the improved system of foreign countries, not excepting the penitentiary system of America, that there was a void to be supplied, which must render the success of every system more difficult." After alluding to the evils arising from association in prison, the Count goes on to state,—"These considerations determined me to begin the work of reform by the erection of a prison, constructed on the principles of solitary confinement, and of such a separation as should protect its inmates from the moral contagion of evil example and pernicious lessons of professed criminals. My project having received the approbation of His Majesty the Emperor and King was carried into effect in the beginning of the year 1830, under the superintendence of Marioni the architect, who designed the plan, and elevated this structure, one of the most remarkable in Warsaw both for the justness of its proportions, and for that severe character so appropriate to its purpose. Notwithstanding the interruptions he experienced in the year 1831, the building was completed in 1835, and the prisoners were removed into it on the 28th July, of the same year."

The prison is capable of holding 380 prisoners. Each cell is 12 feet by 8, vaulted, and lighted by a window 9 feet above the floors. There is an apparatus for warming and ventilation. In each cell are a table and chair, fixed to the floor and wall—a hammock, and a portable water-closet. In all the doors are small apertures which are closed from without, and permit the inspection of the prisoner without his being aware of it. There are also separate airing-yards, in which the prisoners take air and exercise without seeing or communicating with other prisoners.

"The arrangement of the new prison," says Count Skarbek, "and the system observed in it, protect those prisoners whom a first offence has brought within its walls, from the contagion of the confirmed criminals who are its habitual inmates; and preserve a man, unjustly suspected, from being confounded with the guilty, merely because he has been confined during the term of investigation. It will render the task more easy of working out the reformation of convicted criminals in our penitentiaries, now that those who are sent to them for a first time will no longer be imbued with the corrupting principles of those companions in their captivity who are given up to crime, and have long been familiar with depravity and shame."

To Count Skarbek our best acknowledgments are due for the promptitude and courtesy with which he has answered the several inquiries which we have submitted to him. To Colonel Barnett, also, we beg to express our thanks for his obliging services in furtherance of the objects of our inquiries.

Introduction of the Separate System in Belgium.

In Belgium, also, much attention has been given to the subject of prison improvement generally, with a view to the adoption of the Separate System. In consequence of the representations of M. Ducpetiaux, the Inspector General of the Prisons of that kingdom, whose able writings and indefatigable exertions for the improvement of prisons are well known and justly esteemed, and who has declared himself, upon conviction, an advocate for the separate confinement of prisoners, the Belgian Government has directed the introduction of that system into the celebrated *Maison de Force* at Ghent: with this view, a new wing has been added to this prison, comprising thirty-two cells on two floors. There is a difference in the dimensions of the cells, but they are all of ample size. The larger cells are 13 feet 4 inches by 9 feet, and 10 feet high; the smaller are 13 feet 4 inches by 7 feet 4 inches, and 10 feet high. The cells on the upper floor are considerably higher. To each of the apartments on the ground floor is attached a small airing-yard, 14 feet 10 inches by 9 feet. The height of the partition wall between the yards is 10 feet. At the back of the range of cells is a corridor 12

* C.

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feet wide, into which all the cell-doors open. The cells on the upper floor are approached by means of a gallery which runs the whole length of the range. The corridor is fitted up as a chapel, so that the prisoners can, without quitting their cells, have the advantage of public worship.

The Belgian Government have it in contemplation likewise, to construct a prison on the Separate System at Liege, capable of receiving 300 prisoners—240 males, and 60 females. It is intended to provide accommodation, in the first instance, for 180 males, and 50 females.

Introduction of the Separate System in France.

Great progress has also been made in France in the reform of prisons. It was from that kingdom that the first mission of inquiry into the penitentiary systems in America proceeded—that of MM. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville; as well as the most recent—that of MM. DeMetz and Blouet. And as the Reports of both these Commissions have powerfully set forth the superiority of the Philadelphia, or Separate System, over that of Auburn (the Silent System), it is more a matter of congratulation than surprise, that public opinion in France is so decidedly expressed in favour of the former. During a visit which one of the Inspectors paid to that country in the autumn of last year, for the purpose of examining into the condition and management of the prisons there, he had the honour of an audience with Count de Montalivet, the Minister of the Interior; on which occasion he stated that it was the decided purpose of the Government, to lay before the Chambers a Law for the establishment of the system of separate confinement for the untried.

About the same time, Count de Montalivet addressed a letter to the Prefects of Departments desiring them to require the Councils General to give their consideration and replies to the following, among other important questions :—

" Is it to the moral advantage of persons committed for trial, or to that of their " relatives, to decree that they shall pass in solitary confinement all the period of " time preceding the dismissal of the charge brought against them, or preceding " their trial?"

" Should the labour in the houses of correction be performed in common? or is " it preferable that the prisoner should be subjected to constant solitary confine- " ment, the labour being performed in his cell?"

With reference to the first question, the Council General of the Department of the Seine, the most important in France, as including the capital of the empire, came to the following determination on the 20th October 1837, in a very full meeting of the Council. " The Council declares its opinion to be, that persons committed for trial ought to pass in solitary confinement, such as has just " been defined, all the time which shall precede the dismissal of the charge against " them, or their trial, and that the principle of separation, by day and by night, " ought to be extended to all prisons for prisoners before trial—(*Maisons de " Dépôt*)."

With reference to the other question :—" The Council declares its opinion to be " in favour of constant solitary confinement with labour in the cells."

As this influential body have accompanied their decisions on the questions submitted to them, with an exposition of the reasons on which they found their conclusions, and the document in which these reasons are set forth is a paper well meriting attention, we have given a translation of it in the Appendix.*

The Council General of the Department of the Seine have followed up their decision by voting the sum of three millions of francs (120,000*l.*), for the construction of a prison containing twelve hundred separate cells, for all the untried prisoners of Paris, instead of the present prison, of " La Force."

It has also been determined to build forthwith at Versailles a prison on the Separate System, to serve as a model gaol. This is justly regarded as a circumstance of great importance, inasmuch as the proximity of Versailles to Paris will enable the authorities, and the public generally, to see, immediately under their own eyes, the advantages which result from this system. As yet neither of these prisons has been commenced; but the plans for them are nearly completed, and will very shortly be decided upon.

But although no prisons have yet been constructed on the Separate System in France, an example of the introduction of that system has already been given in the formation of carriages with separate cells for the conveyance of prisoners to and from the prisons of that kingdom. These carriages are so constructed as to secure the individual separation of each prisoner. One of the Inspectors was

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present at the departure of the carriage on its second journey with prisoners from Paris to Brest, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles. The journey was performed in seventy-five hours, and in some of the hottest weather ever experienced in France. The carriage made no stoppage except to change horses; no prisoner ever quitted his cell for any purpose during the whole of the route; yet the arrangements for his convenience were so complete that the whole number arrived at Brest in perfect health, and after being put into the bath and dressed in the prison clothing, the prisoners at once proceeded to their labour in the dock-yard.

By the kind permission of the authorities at Paris, we were enabled to obtain the drawings and plans of the carriage and all its details, to which we refer (Plates D 1 to 8.)

In our most recent communications from France, we have had the satisfaction to learn that the question of the reform of prison discipline is making great and rapid progress there, that the separate system has gained converts, especially among those who are best acquainted with the present condition of the science of prison discipline, with whom there is almost an unanimity for the separate system.

Authorities in favour of Separate confinement.

WE have said that our researches into the subject of prison discipline had enabled us to sustain the Separate System by numerous authorities of distinguished reputation, and we proceed now to adduce this testimony. We feel no little satisfaction in being able to trace back to a period comparatively distant the first suggestions of the superiority of that system, and to claim for this country the honour of having given birth to the earliest, most zealous, and enlightened advocates of whom the system can boast. Although we are less solicitous about the number than the weight of our authorities, yet, in the list of those whom we are about to mention, there will be found no inconsiderable array of names celebrated for wisdom, humanity, and benevolence, as well as practical acquaintance with the subject of which they treated.

Bishop Butler. 1750.

The first, we believe, by whom the system of separate confinement, as now understood, was publicly announced, was Bishop Butler, the celebrated author of the "Analogy," who, in a Spital sermon, preached before the Corporation of the city of London, expressed himself in the following terms:—

"As the only purpose of punishments less than capital are to reform the offend-
"ers themselves and warn the innocent by their example, everything which should
"contribute to make this kind of punishment answer these purposes better than it
"does, would be a great improvement. And whether it be not a thing practicable,
"and what would contribute somewhat towards it, to exclude utterly all sorts of
"revel mirth from places where offenders are confined, to separate the young from
"the old, and force them both in solitude with labour and low diet, to make the
"experiment how far their natural strength of mind can support them under guilt,
"shame, and poverty, this may deserve consideration. Then again, some religious
"instruction, particularly adapted to their condition, would as properly accompany
"those punishments which are intended to reform, as it does capital ones. Since
"it must be acknowledged of greater consequence, in a religious as well as civil
"respect, how persons live than how they die, it cannot but be even more incumbent
"on us to endeavour, in all ways, to reclaim those offenders who are to return again
"into the world, than those who are to be removed out of it: and the only effec-
"tual means of reclaiming is to instil into them a principle of religion." *

Rev. Saml. Denne. 1772.

In a letter from the Rev. Samuel Denne (distinguished for his benevolence and acquaintance with this subject), to Sir Robert Ladbroke in 1772, the writer, after alluding to the alarming increase of crime at that period, and to the futility of the prison system then and unhappily still in operation, says, "Since there can be no
"doubt of the evils of a gaol being increased by the confinement of a number of
"wicked wretches in the same apartment, is it not an obvious conclusion that by
"dividing them you check the growth? The many days, perhaps weeks, they have
"to converse together, tends to the greater corruption of all of them. Deprive them
"therefore of the society of one another, and the least advantage you can expect
"is, that they shall not be more abandoned when they gain their liberty than

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* Bishop Butler's Spital Sermon, 14th April, 1750.

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" before their commitment. Were this to be the only good that would accrue, it " would be worth while to make the alteration. But there are reasonable grounds " for believing that some hackneyed offenders, as well as those who are only in " their first stages of wickedness, might be reduced into a right track, by keeping " them in different (separate) rooms. While, therefore, the law has given you a " power over them, *oblige them to be alone.* They must then deliberate upon their " present situation, they must review their past actions, they must weigh and feel " the dread of the certain, disagreeable, perhaps fatal consequences of them. " Lessons of virtue and religion may possibly have been imprinted on the minds of " many of those persons in the earlier part of life, which, though obscured by " sensual and criminal habits, may not be effaced, and seasonable instruction and " reprehensions might revive their dormant principles. But they will quickly " become as inactive as ever, if the exhortations are given in the presence of, or " they return immediately to, companions of a more libertine cast. True it is, that " most gaols are supposed to have spiritual instructors. But the chaplain can do " little more than perform regularly the public service. He is rarely called upon " to teach and assist any criminals, except those under sentence of death; nor " indeed in the present state of our gaols could he be of much use to any other " prisoners. Were they all kept in *distinct* apartments, he might hope to make " some impression by his attendance. Show offenders that a prison is really what " it ought to be—a place of mortification and of punishment, and I am much " deceived if a more terrible penalty could be inflicted on them than the confine- " ment of them in separate apartments. The most abandoned miscreants have an " inconceivable dread of solitude, because they dare not think. Lest they should " be given up a prey to black disquietude, from morning until evening are they " found associating with the partners of their guilt, and cannot be easy even in " their company, unless they are drowning their senses in liquor. The pains they " thus take to prevent their rising to a full recollection of themselves, points out to " us a plain and simple method of awakening them to this useful branch of know- " ledge, and that is, by obliging them to converse with themselves only."

The author proceeds next to show the beneficial effect of separate confinement with respect to the innocent. Of such a person he says, " It would be no small " alleviation of his misfortune to consider that after he had by an open trial " exculpated himself of the offence imputed to him, his character could not be " stigmatized from a presumption of the corruption of his morals by too close a " converse with some of the worst of men—a degree of infamy which is not now " easily escaped. The Marquis of Beccaria has observed that though in these days " this be the hard lot of many persons, yet that among the Romans those who had " been confined, tried, and acquitted, were frequently esteemed and honoured with " employment. One of the reasons he assigns for the difference is, that the " accused and convicted are now thrown indiscriminately into the same prisons."

He further remarks upon the wide difference by which the separate confinement which he recommends is distinguished from solitary confinement. He says that he contemplates no such unmitigated seclusion as all Englishmen are accustomed to view with great and justifiable horror, " such as is inflicted by the Inquisition " upon its unhappy captives, who are immured and secluded from all conversation. " So close a confinement is directly contrary to the letter and the spirit of our " laws. Nor is it a *close* but a *separate* confinement I am recommending." *

The sound, practical good sense of this writer, and his intimate acquaintance with the whole subject of prison discipline, the fruit of long and careful study, entitle his observations to the attention of all who are concerned in the improvement of our prisons, and would justify more copious extracts from his letter than we have given.

Jonas Hanway. 1776.

The next authority whom we shall cite in support of our views respecting separate confinement is the celebrated Jonas Hanway, whose works upon prisons and the proper mode of constructing them, as well as upon the discipline to which it would be most advisable to subject their inmates, evince great perspicuity of mind, and benevolence of heart.

" Every one has a plan and a favourite system: mine is solitude in imprison- " ment†, with profitable labour, and spare diet, as the most humane and effectual

* Denne's Letter, p. 30, et seqq.

† By "solitude," as appears in the sequel, he understands the separate confinement of prisoners from each other; but not their utter seclusion from all human society. The daily regular visits of the officers of the gaol are provided as mitigations of so severe an infliction.

"means of bringing malefactors who have forfeited their lives, or are subject to "transportation, to a right sense of their condition. It is obvious that the use of "an apartment for each prisoner is the only effectual means of calling forth "reflection, and that only in such a situation, admonition can be administered. As "the case now stands, were an angel to descend from heaven, the attention of "such beings, so *congregated* and *uninstructed*, would not be sufficiently collected "to hear his voice. Their minds would be called off by false shame, the "suggestions of evil companions, or a total inability to hear. But time and "solitude will restore them to themselves. Affliction is the truest friend to "repentance: *solitude* will create affliction, such as arises from a consciousness of "guilt. And without this what amendment is to be expected? Where or how "are malefactors to reflect on their condition, but as they are assisted by the balmy "remedy of solitude?—balmy in the effect; though for a time nauseous to the "taste, or terrible to the imagination. How can the wisest man form any just "idea of the character of a malefactor but by conversing with him? And *where* is "a clergyman to communicate any serious sentiment which is not liable to be "effaced in a minute by the noise, the tumult, the ebriety, found in prisons?—The "measure proposed (that of separate confinement) is safe; the humanity of it is "apparent; the piety of it is no less obvious; and the union of these can alone pre-"vent the dangers which surround us. Prisons for a certain limited term of con-"finement are necessary; and these, with the uniform practice of such kind of "labour and mechanic arts as may enable the offender to get his bread when he "returns into the world, can hardly fail to answer the end proposed. If the safest "way to preserve a prisoner from being infected by the poisoned breath of com-"panions in wickedness, and to drag him from his evil course, is *to deprive him of* "*all possibility of evil communication*, can it be a question whether we shall do it "or not? The punishment proposed has one advantage over all others that can be "devised; the degree of it may be regulated with the utmost exactness, according "to the nature of the offence, by the weeks, or months, or years of confinement. "How glorious it will be to preserve those very persons who have been hitherto "thought the most dangerous to society, and irrecoverably lost; by preventing "them from going abroad into the world, till they know how to behave themselves "properly when they get there! The evils under which prisoners have laboured "for ages will be removed. The design of *separation* under imprisonment, "whether for greater or lesser crimes, before trial, or as a punishment after it, is "of such moment, that we should spare no cost, nor be intimidated by any "difficulty, to obtain it. This plan will give energy to laws and government, "instead of their falling into contempt, and promoting the destruction of many "unhappy youths. The office of a gaol-keeper must become respectable in pro-"portion as the discipline of a prison is established upon principles of religion and "humanity, and according to the effects it is likely to have upon the minds of the "prisoners. What has a gaoler to say for the economy of his prison, when he hears "that ninety-nine in a hundred of his former wards are returned to their former evil "course of life? Let us argue upon this principle, that the proudest spirit may "be humbled, and, generally, the most profligate reformed, by wholesome severity. "Persuasion, blended with rigid discipline, may bring every person, who is not "insane, to what we vulgarly call his 'right mind.'

"In what a dreadful state is that poor man, who, penetrated with a conviction of "his crimes, and wishing to make his peace with Heaven, is, by the indolence or "avarice of his fellow-subjects, in not having proper prisons, compelled to associate "with the very worst part of mankind!

"The same reasoning holds for those who are not yet brought to trial as for "those who are convicted. In whatever view we consider the proposition, there seems "to be abundant testimony of the propriety and necessity of a change in our prison "discipline. If it is meant to support the dignity of our laws, and the sanctity of "our religion, solitude seems to be the only *safe way*. If the malefactor be a very "bad man, it is a right measure with regard to him. If he is not abandoned, "though in the hands of justice, it is a *mercy* due to him not to distress and "degrade him. For Heaven's sake, let us try the experiment of solitary impri-"sonment. Even a distant view of such a prison-house, whilst it gave confidence "in the security of life and property to peaceful citizens, would strike the evil-"minded with such terror as might happily keep it empty, which would be the "glory of the plan!"*

* Hanway's Letters on Solitude, pp. 4, et seqq.

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At pages 29 and following of his Letter on Solitude published in 1776, and at pages 15 and following of his Letter of 1784, he gives a detailed description of the requisites for the construction of a good prison on the separate system, in which he shows a remarkable acquaintance with his subject.

Howard. Sir Wm. Blackstone.

The opinions of Howard and Sir William Blackstone have already been noticed, so far as they are set forth in those clauses of the 19th Geo. III., cap. 74, which we have cited in support of the system of separate confinement.

Lord Mansfield.

In our account of the gaol at Horsham, as it was regulated about sixty years ago, we have seen the system of separate confinement not only in operation there, but attracting the notice and receiving the commendation of Lord Mansfield.

Dr. Paley.

Doctor Paley, whose judgment upon a question of this kind is entitled to great attention, has very strongly supported the views which we have taken in this Report respecting the efficacy of separate confinement. In the chapter of his work on Moral Philosophy in which he treats of "crimes and punishments" he expresses himself in the following terms: "Of the *reforming* punishments which "have not yet been tried, none promises so much success as that of *solitary* "imprisonment, or the confinement of criminals in separate apartments. This "imprisonment augments the terror of the punishment; secludes the criminal from "the society of his fellow-prisoners, in which society the worse are sure to corrupt "the better; weans him from the knowledge of his companions, and from the love of "that turbulent, precarious life, in which his vices had engaged him; is calculated "to raise up in him reflections on the folly of his choice, and to dispose his mind "to such bitter and continued penitence as may produce a lasting alteration in "the principles of his conduct. . . . . As aversion to labour is the cause "from which half of the vices of low life deduce their origin and continuance, "punishments ought to be contrived with a view to the conquering of this dis-"position. Two opposite expedients have been recommended for this purpose; the "one, solitary confinement with hard labour; the other, solitary confinement with "nothing to do. Both expedients seek the same end—to reconcile the idle to a "life of industry. The former hopes to effect this by making labour habitual; the "latter by making idleness insupportable: and the preference of one method to the "other depends upon the question whether a man is more likely to betake himself "of his own accord to work, who has been accustomed to employment, or who "has been distressed for the want of it. When gaols are once provided for "the *separate* confinement of prisoners, which both proposals require, the choice "between them may soon be determined by experience."*

Sir George O. Paul.

Sir George O. Paul, at whose instance the Act for the erection of the penitentiary at Gloucester was chiefly obtained, has recorded his opinion of the efficacy and safety of the plan of separate confinement in his earlier publications; and, in his subsequent examination before Committees of the House of Commons, has given evidence of the beneficial tendency of the system, both as a means of deterring and of reforming the offender.

Sir Samuel Romilly.

Sir Samuel Romilly, in bringing forward his motion in 1810, that the system laid down in the 19th Geo. III., cap. 74, should be adopted, and which we have shown was, in principle, that of separation, said—

"It is a plan which was formed by some of the wisest men of this country, and "who had devoted much of their valuable time to this important subject—by Mr. "Justice Blackstone, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Eden. The great objects which they "proposed to themselves were, to reform the criminals, to seclude them from their "former associates, to separate those of whom hopes might be entertained from "those who were desperate; to teach them useful trades, to accustom them to "habits of industry, and to give them religious instruction. . . . . That plan, "however, has remained on the Statute-Book for upwards of thirty years, without "any effectual step having been taken to carry it into execution. In the mean "time the want of it has been severely felt, and all have confessed that the incon-"venience and inefficacy of other punishments have rendered but too sensible the "impolitic and injurious tendency of the present system."†

That Sir Samuel Romilly contemplated and was favourable to such a system of separation as that now proposed will appear from a former debate on the same subject, in which he said, "He was not favourable to solitary confinement unless "combined with useful labour."‡

* Paley's Moral Philosophy.—Chapter, "Crimes and Punishments."

† Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, vol. xvii. p. 322. ‡ Ibid. vol. xvi. p. 947.

On the same occasion, Mr. Wilberforce, whose name and opinions on such a subject are certain to receive the weight and attention so unquestionably due to them, said—

Mr. Wilberforce.

"If we wish to consult economy, if we wish to resort to a plan which should "reduce the expense of supporting those whose vices point out the necessity of "their removal from honest society, that advantage will be secured by this system; "but that, though of some consequence, is secondary to the other good conse- "quences which must follow in the train of such an institution. The great and "cardinal excellence of this system is to restore to society the unhappy wretch "whose vices have brought him to premature disgrace. This great end is to be "obtained by the discipline which he is to undergo while confined in the peniten- "tiary house. Religious instruction and moral precept are to be applied to restore "his mind to a sense of shame and repentance for his past conduct. While in this "state of progressive reformation he is to be taught useful employment, so that "when he is again restored to society he may not relapse into his former vices for "the want of means by which he can earn an honest livelihood. During his con- "tinuance in this asylum he is kept apart from the contamination of a society worse "than himself."*

Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Livingston, the celebrated author of the Penal Code prepared for the State of Louisiana, has very ably discussed the subject of prison discipline in the "Introduction" to that celebrated work, and has not hesitated to assign the pre- eminence to the separate system; he says, "This double result of a rapid and "before unheard-of decrease while the convicts were separated and employed, and "an increase almost in the same ratio when they were suffered to associate, seems "to solve the great problem of penal jurisprudence, and points to *seclusion and* "*labour* as an effectual remedy or preventive of crime. . . . . My position is, "that imprisonment, with seclusion and labour, will diminish the offences for which "it is inflicted; but that imprisonment without seclusion will increase them. ". . . . . When it is seen that offences, which were committed to avoid labour "and to increase the enjoyments of society, lead only to solitude and labour; and "that the passions which caused the more serious crimes are to be kept under the "rigid restraint of abstinence and reflection in the fearful loneliness of a cell; "when these examples are permanent, and, by a rigid administration of justice, be- "lieved to be inevitable, who that studies human nature can doubt the effect? *So-* "*litude* and *labour*, then, are the two great remedies."†

MM. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville.

MM. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville, have spoken of the Philadelphia Peni- tentiary in terms which clearly evince their preference of the system there enforced. We have already given several extracts from their work indicative of their opinions upon this point, and although these might be thought sufficient, we cannot refrain from quoting another passage in confirmation of what has been advanced. "If it is "true," say these gentlemen, "that in establishments of this nature, all evil originates "from the intercourse of the prisoners among themselves, we are obliged to "acknowledge that nowhere is this vice avoided with greater safety, than at "Philadelphia, where the prisoners find themselves utterly unable to communicate "with each other: and it is incontestable that this perfect isolation secures the "prisoner from all fatal contamination. As solitude is in no other prison more "complete than in Philadelphia, nowhere also is the necessity of labour more "urgent. At the same time it would be inaccurate to say that in the Philadelphia "Penitentiary labour is imposed; we may say with more justice, that the favour of "labour is granted. When we visited this penitentiary we successively conversed "with all its inmates. There was not a single one among them who did not speak "of labour with a kind of gratitude, and who did not express the idea, that, with- "out the relief of constant occupation, life would be insufferable. . . . . The "Philadelphia System being also that which produces the deepest impressions on "the soul of the convict, must effect more reformation than that of Auburn (the "Silent System). . . . . Let the prisoner see no one but his keeper or a "minister of the gospel; and let him reflect in his cell upon his past course and "his future prospects; but, that his reflection may not be too intense, give him "employment; and he will come out, not only a better man, but with the advantage "of not having been seen, known, and marked as a convict. It is found by "experience, that nothing has a stronger tendency to soften the hard, stubborn, "vicious character, than absolute seclusion; and that is precisely the point to be "obtained with the convict."‡

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* Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, vol. xvii. p. 339. † Pp. 7, 8. London edition, 1827.
‡ "Penitentiaries of the United States," p. 23.

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Dr. Julius.

In the year 1834 Dr. Julius, than whom no individual possesses a more accurate and extensive acquaintance with the subject of prison discipline, and to whose opinions the greatest deference and attention are due, was commissioned by the Prussian Government to visit and report upon the penitentiaries in the United States, and he has communicated the result of his inquiries in a letter to one of the Inspectors; he says,—"I most fully confirm what you state in your Report, "that the advantages of the Auburn (Silent) System, are nowhere better ex- "emplified than at Wethersfield—nevertheless, during your journey in the "different States, you met with no one who more decidedly declared himself "favourable to entire separation, opposed to the Silent System, than the Governor "of that prison. I ought also to add, that besides this officer I have found many "other Governors of prisons, constructed after the Auburn System, who acknow- "ledged with a praiseworthy sincerity, that if they could change their penitentiaries, "they would give the preference to the system carried on in Pennsylvania.

"And must I speak of myself?—I declare candidly, that upon an examination of "my own conscience, and the knowledge I have acquired of the different systems "of prisons in Europe and America, none has appeared to me to present so much "equity and justice in the infliction of punishment, or affords so many chances of "reformation, as that of solitary confinement, combined with the regular visits of "the officers of the prison, such as the inspectors, chaplain, governor, and medical "man. I say *chances* of reformation, because human efforts are necessarily "limited, and can only go so far as to ward off, as much as possible, every impedi- "ment likely to prevent the influence of Divine Grace, which is the only source of "good, and can alone accomplish the real reformation of the guilty."*

MM. Mondelet and Neilson.

In the summer of 1834 the Hon. D. Mondelet and J. Neilson, Esq., were commissioned by the Government of Lower Canada to visit the principal penitentiaries in the United States, and report upon their construction and discipline. In their Report made in the commencement of the following year, after a review of the different systems pursued in the several prisons which they had inspected, they state, "that the foregoing considerations have inclined the Commissioners "to prefer the Philadelphia system, notwithstanding that it offers less immediate "profit, and may, even for a time, entail considerable expense."

In the Journal of Mr. Neilson, appended to the Report, there is a circumstantial account of the discipline; from which we make the following extract:— "The prisoner is in every way treated with humanity, spoken with as a being "susceptible of reason, and to be guided by reason; he is not under the presence "of mere force or arbitrary infliction; he is restrained only in obedience to the law, "after a fair trial, and under the sentence of the law which he has violated. "Nothing vindictive appears, but rather regret at the necessity of that restraint to "which he has subjected himself, and in which regret (with time for reflection, out "of the reach of exciting causes and temptation) he can hardly fail to participate, "and form resolutions, at least, against so great a falling off in future. If there "are subjects strong enough to adhere to these resolutions, there can be little doubt "of the efficacy of the system, and the full attainment of the object in view."†

M. DeMetz.

M. DeMetz, the Commissioner of the French Government, has given his decided preference to the system of Pennsylvania, although he had previously been disposed to give his judgment against it. This gentleman, as one of the judges of the Royal Court at Paris, has had much experience in the administration of justice. In a letter addressed by him, last year, to the Council General of the Department of the Seine, he says, "I quitted France strongly prepossessed against the Pennsylvania system. "But, since I have seen the system in operation, my opinion has undergone a total "change; and it is that very system which my conscience now compels me to "put forward and contend for." In his "Report on the Penitentiaries of the United "States," in which he has given a very elaborate and interesting account of the nature and working of the silent and separate systems, as administered in America, M. DeMetz thus announces his preference of the latter, and the grounds upon which it is based, "In this system we find advantages ensured both to the convict "and to society. Contamination is impossible; reformation is probable, and, in "very many cases, certain. The solitude is favourable to reflection, to meditation, "to devotion, and to reading. Moral and religious instruction is not disturbed by "anything that has a tendency to produce distraction of mind in the prisoner. "There is this further advantage, that the convict's character and peculiar tem- "perament can be ascertained, and the admonitions and encouragements which are

* Letter to W. Crawford. Leipzig, 1837. † P. 20.

"designed to affect his heart, can be adapted to his previous course of life, his "habits, and education. The punishment, under this system, is proportioned to the "degree of the prisoner's delinquency; for solitude is more or less afflictive, "according as the culprit's guilt, or moral debasement, is greater or less; for "while the isolation is tolerable for him whose term of imprisonment is short, and "who is consoled by the expectation of soon being able to enter upon an honest "life, it is terrible for the offender who looks forward to long years of sorrow and "remorse. The solitude thus carries with it, simply by the degree of its duration, "a penalty proportioned to the gravity of the offence which it is designed to punish. "By availing itself of the peculiar discipline within its reach, its rigour can be "modified till it nearly loses every mark of severity on the one hand, or till it "acquires the utmost intensity on the other, without having recourse to any of "those inflictions which are so revolting to the more refined feelings of civilization "and humanity of the present age. Under this system, likewise, the period of "confinement may be abridged, and the public expenses proportionably diminished. "In presenting to the convicts opportunities or encouragements to amendment, it "shields them from the shame of exposure, and permits them to take their station "in society without the apprehension of being expelled from it; and it enables "them to pursue, in peace and quietness, that trade or occupation which they may "have learnt in prison. Labour will be followed with more attention, and the "prisoners will make greater advances towards perfection in their work, under "this plan; and, by applying themselves to occupations that are sedentary and "may be carried on without the assistance of others, they will acquire a know-"ledge of such handicraft as will be most serviceable to them for the rest of their "life. Such are the principal motives by which we have been led to advocate the "system of Pennsylvania; which has now the sanction of time and of experience. "Moreover, we have to remark, that this system has, from its commencement until "now, been daily acquiring additional suffrages; it has brought over to its side many "who had previously opposed it; and all who, for the last seven years, have visited "the American Penitentiaries have given the preference to that of Philadelphia."*

M. DeMetz notices the different writers who, having visited the United States, had avowed their persuasion of the superiority of the system of separate confinement enforced at the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and after remarking the important fact, that experience had shown that the system of isolation was not injurious to the health of the prisoners, he thus concludes,—"After what has been "said, the decision of the question is easy, and it will readily be understood that "I am decidedly in favour of the system of Pennsylvania. Such has been "the progress, too, of public opinion in the United States; with scarcely one exception "we have seen every man of note adopting the same views; and it was among the "very persons who were engaged in carrying into effect the Silent System that we "have found the warmest supporters of that of separate confinement. Of seven "wardens, five have strongly expressed to me their conviction and preference on "this subject."†

M. Blouet. M. Blouet, the able architect of the Government, who was united with M. DeMetz in the mission to America, thus confirms the opinions of his colleague:—"With "reference to moral considerations, which, in my opinion, are all in favour of the "system of Pennsylvania, M. DeMetz has fully set them forth in his Report: and "as the investigations and inquiries he made led him to a conclusion in favour "of that system, so I also must declare that my convictions on this subject are "the same as his."‡

MM. Gustave Davaux, and Jean Verel. MM. DeMetz and Blouet were accompanied by two other French gentlemen, M. Gustave Davaux and M. Jean Verel, both of whom returned to Europe equally strong advocates for the separate system of imprisonment.

M. Ducpetiaux. M. Ducpetiaux, Inspector-General of the prisons of Belgium, has expressed himself in terms equally decisive with the writers already mentioned in favour of the system of separate confinement. "The system of solitary confinement, "by day and by night, is destined," he says, "to produce a change of which the "consequence cannot fail to be beneficial. It is founded less upon the importance "of pecuniary advantages than upon that of moral results. Submitted to its "discipline, the convict will perhaps earn less money for the State; but, on the "other hand, the imprisonment acting upon his mind with greater force and "intensity, may be abridged in duration, fewer recommittals will occur, and "the number of prisoners will be proportionably diminished.

* DeMetz's Report, pp. 43, 44. † P. 42. ‡ Blouet's Report, p. 114.

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"The system may be regarded as a sort of protest against the employment of "brute force and *espionage* in the management of prisons. It admits none but "moral agents, capable of leading the culprit to a sense of duty, without adding to "his abasement and degradation. The isolated convict does not, I grant, enjoy "the mute society of his companions in captivity, but he has frequent intercourse "with the officers and visitors of the penitentiary. His mind is not occupied with "the active scenery around him, but he finds a sufficient resource in his work, in "reading, and in the visits that are paid him. Why, then, should we hesitate to "make trial of a system, whose efficacy is more than probable, for the purpose of "giving the preference to a system whose success is evidently doubtful?" *

M. Moreau Christophe.

M. Moreau Christophe, Inspector-General of the prisons of France, in a recent work on the reform of the prisons of that kingdom, evincing singular ability, and a wide and accurate acquaintance with the subject in all its details, assigns the superiority to the Separate System. He says, "This system is the "only one that can, at once, render satisfaction to public justice, by making the "offender expiate his crime; intimidate evil-disposed persons without, who might "be tempted to follow his example; prevent the contagion from spreading; "occasion the reformation of the culprit, by rendering his repentance possible, by "the very influence of the punishment he undergoes. This system is the only one "that fulfils *all* the conditions of a complete penal discipline, and which, therefore, "in my opinion, ought to be substituted for every other."†

After taking a view of the rapid advancement of the Philadelphia (Separate) System, notwithstanding the ground which its rival system (that of Auburn—Silent) had gained, both by its longer standing, its more numerous establishments, and its many zealous advocates, he asks, "To what cause, then, is the Philadelphia System "indebted for its amazing and unexampled success, but to its own efficacy, even "more than to the imperfections of the Auburn System? If the system of Penn-"sylvania had no other beneficial result than to prevent the prisoners from recog-"nising each other, this single advantage would give it a decided superiority over "every other. For there always exists so great a tie between those who have been "thrown together in a prison, that when they have undergone their sentence, and "are afterwards restored to society, they mutually depend on each other. Feeling "themselves compromised in each other's eyes, if one of them contemplates the "commission of a crime, the other is almost compelled to aid him in it: it follows, "therefore, that if the character be not entirely changed, a relapse to crime is "inevitable. This snare, so fatal to discharged prisoners, is indeed partially avoided "at Auburn; but the danger is much more surely guarded against at Philadelphia. "We are not, then, to be surprised at the very decided reaction on this subject "which, at this moment, is taking place in public opinion, and even in the minds "of political economists in France."†

Le Vicomte Bretignéres.

We have to adduce another authority in favour of separate confinement, the Vicomte Bretignéres de Courteilles, Membre du Conseil-Général d'Indre et Loire, whose able work, "Les Condamnés et les Prisons, ou Réforme Morale, Criminelle, "et Pénitentiare," proves him to be a man of much power of mind and reflection. After an elaborate inquiry into the subjects comprised in the title of his work, he sums up in the following manner:—

"If I have shown that punishment ought to be repressive, exemplary, and re-"formatory; that its justice, and the value of the opportunity it affords, ought to be "admitted by those who undergo it, by those who direct and those who witness "its infliction, I shall have produced the same conviction in the minds of my "readers which has been impressed on my own; and each individual will conclude, "from all that I have collected, from the study of facts, and of the human heart, "and from a scrupulous examination of the works which, up to the present time, "have been published by men of every epoch, and of every opinion; each, I repeat, "will conclude with me, that both the moral and material reform of our prisons is "a social necessity; and that it cannot be effected but by a revision of the Crimi-"nal Law, and by the entire adoption of the system in force in the Eastern Peni-"tentiary at Philadelphia.

"Each will be persuaded, that, with reference to religion, philosophy, health, "construction, and finance, this system is possible and practicable.

"That it is adapted to the untried, to the accused, to the trivial delinquent, "to those condemned to long periods of imprisonment, and to the gravest criminals; "for it may rescue them from the scaffold.

* Des Progrès et de l'état actuel de la Réforme Pénitentiaire, p. 88. † Pp. 388, 389.

"That it is the protector of individual liberty, and of the equality of the law, "whilst it preserves the dignity of man.

"Let us hope that the Chambers will adopt it; that they will admit the principle "of the moral reformation of criminals, and will not shrink from any of its con- "sequences.

"It is on the Government that its execution depends."*

Count Skarbek.

Another authority, to whom we have already alluded, is Count Skarbek, Member of the Commission of the Interior for the kingdom of Poland. In the document, in Appendix (C), he states, "These considerations have determined me to com- "mence the reform of the prisons of this country, by the construction of a prison "for prisoners before trial; the plan of which shall be based upon the principle of "solitary confinement, and of such a separation of the prisoners, as shall prevent "their moral contamination by the bad example, and pernicious lessons of the more "experienced offenders."

The kingdom of Norway furnishes us with an additional testimony. According to the fundamental law of Norway, dated 4th November, 1814, a proposal for a new criminal law for the kingdom has been framed by a Committee, and is about to be laid before the Storthing. As the punishment of imprisonment therein proposed requires a total reform in the prisons, and the prison discipline in Norway, the King, in compliance with an address of the Storthing in 1837, has appointed a committee in order to inquire into the present state of prisons in Norway, and to suggest improvements. The committee, only knowing the modern systems of Prison Discipline through the many works thereon published, and not finding in them such information as appears necessary to assist them in their choice, proposed to the King that some of its members should visit those foreign countries in Europe in which the modern systems are introduced; and accordingly, Dr. Frederick Holst, Professor of Medicine at the University of Christiania, and who, in the years 1819–20–21, had a similar official mission, was ordered to proceed to Great Britain, Belgium, and France. The Professor has visited the most important prisons in Scotland, Ireland, and the north of England, and is now in London; and he has authorized us to state that, according to what he has hitherto seen, and learnt, by studying the works of experienced men, by frequent conversations with them, and by much reflection on the subject, he feels himself highly inclined to acknowledge the superiority of the system of individual separation, day and night.

Captain Pringle.

But one of the most important and conclusive authorities which we have to adduce, and with which, inasmuch as it is the most recently given, we desire to close our statement on this head, is that of Captain Pringle, of the Royal Engineers, Her Majesty's Commissioner for inquiring into the state of prisons in the West Indies, who is just returned to England, and who on his way home visited the prisons of the United States. This gentleman has addressed the following communication to us, in which he bears the fullest testimony to the superiority of the Separate System in force at the Eastern Penitentiary, in Philadelphia.

"GENTLEMEN, "*London, June 6th*, 1838.†

"I have much pleasure in complying with your request to state my opinion as to the relative merits of the Silent and Separate Systems of prison discipline, which I have lately had an opportunity of witnessing in the penitentiaries of the United States.

"Having visited several of these prisons and carefully examined their respective modes of discipline, I shall state the grounds on which I give the preference to the Separate System, as that which is alone likely to effect the reformation of the prisoners.

"When prisoners are in any way associated, it appears impracticable to prevent communication between them. At Sing Sing, where the greatest severity is exercised when such is detected or even suspected, I ascertained that they had communicated from one end of the prison to the other.

"This I first learnt from a prisoner now in the penitentiary at Philadelphia, who had been ten years confined in Sing Sing, and I had it afterwards fully confirmed; indeed, even the warden at Sing Sing admitted that, notwithstanding their vigilance, communication did take place.

"The severity of the treatment exercised in endeavouring to prevent such com-

* Les Condammés et les Prisons.—Par Le V^te. Bretignéres, pp. 349, 350.

† This letter was received whilst the Report was in course of printing.

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munication imbues the minds of prisoners with hate and revenge towards their keepers; even to such an extent that they have again struck them, notwithstanding the certainty of immediate and most severe punishment. On the contrary, in the Separate System the whip is never used nor required, and, instead of dislike to the officers, the prisoners are grateful to them for their visits, the instruction they give in teaching them trades, and, to such as require it, also in reading, and proper books are supplied.

"The official visitors are the only other persons who communicate with them, so that in this system no contamination of corrupt associates can take place. Industrious habits are acquired, the mind soon becomes subdued, and reflection and reformation ensue.

"Many of the prisoners, after being discharged, have remained steady in their habits, and obtained creditable employment: some of them have come to the prison to visit the officers.

"Another advantage of the Separate System is, that no recognition after discharge can take place between prisoners who may have been confined together for years under the same roof: whilst, in the silent system, even were it possible to prevent communication, they become all personally known to each other. The prisoner already mentioned, who had been ten years in Sing Sing, and is now in the penitentiary at Philadelphia, had found employment in that city, and was doing well, until he met a man whom he had known in a former prison; he was by him jibed for working, and induced to join with him in new crimes. Many instances of this have been known to occur.

"I am aware that an apprehension has been entertained by many persons, that the seclusion of the Separate System may operate injuriously on the health and mind of the prisoner.

"At Philadelphia I made careful examination on this point, and having had, through the kindness of the chairman of the Board of Inspectors, Mr. J. Bacon, and the Warden, Mr. Samuel Wood, free access to the prisoners in their cells, to converse with them privately, besides having the testimony of others, I was enabled to judge for myself.

"One man, a native of Ireland, had been eight years in his cell; others, Americans, Germans, and Negroes, for various periods. They appeared to be in good health, and said they were as much so as when they entered the prison; whilst the clearness of their statements evinced that they had not, in any degree, suffered in mind. A male and female had lately been discharged, after six years' close confinement, both in perfect health.

"The Separate System must not be confounded with solitary confinement in a dark cell, without any occupation, and in which the prisoners are only visited by a turnkey to hand in their food. In the former they are visited several times daily by the officers to give them directions as to their work, and occasionally by the visitors, gentlemen in the city; and, besides their work, they may employ themselves in reading. The cells are light, well-ventilated, warmed by pipes, and the diet plain and wholesome: under such treatment one might therefore rather infer that health would be improved; and there is certainly no ground for supposing that it has had a contrary effect.

"On my route back from the West Indies, I visited these prisons, in order that I might be enabled to say whether such systems would be proper for those colonies, and adapted for the negroes, of whom I found many in the prisons of the States. From the examinations I made, and the information I obtained, as to the effect of the Separate System upon them, I consider that it should, as soon as practicable, be adopted in our West India Colonies, in all cases where prisoners are sentenced for a limited period, and reform is an object, and for all prisoners for trial, to prevent the chance of their being associated with bad characters.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

"J. W. PRINGLE.

"*William Crawford, Esq.*
"*The Rev. Whitworth Russell,*} *Inspectors of Prisons.*"

In the foregoing enumeration of those who have given their suffrages in favour of the system of separate confinement, we have been less solicitous about the number than the weight of our authorities; and we trust we may be permitted to say that amongst those whom we have mentioned are to be found men, distinguished by the soundness of their judgment, their patience of investigation, and their accuracy of reasoning;—men of extensive practical acquaintance with

the subject of prison discipline generally, who had devoted their lives to the study of it, and whose opinions have acquired, both in this country and abroad, a degree of authority to which every day's experience is adding additional weight:—and (which is a most important consideration) men who have been eye-witnesses of the beneficial effects of the system; who have examined it, not only with all the attention and vigilance which might be expected from those who were acting in the capacity of public functionaries, commissioned by their respective Governments to investigate the nature, objects, and working of the system; but who, in some cases, came strongly prepossessed against the very system of which they are now the most earnest public advocates. These high and unquestionable authorities (we now speak more especially of those Commissioners sent by the Governments of France, Prussia, and the Canadas) though differing in country, language, habits, prejudices, and feelings, after a personal and minute investigation of its *principles*, *details*, and *results*, have united in declaring themselves decidedly in favour of the system of separate confinement. In the case of France, we have the result of two distinct missions to America; and the issue of the inquiry in all the cases has been the same—that the Separate System is incontestably superior to its rival, and that this superiority is admitted even by those who are actually engaged in administering the Silent System. Against these authorities, whose opinions are based upon *facts*, *observations*, and *experience*, we respectfully submit that no weight ought justly to attach to objections formed by those who, however sincere in their sentiments, must mainly rest their objections upon *speculative* and *theoretical* grounds, and whose practical information extends only to such an exhibition of the Silent System as the prisons of this country afford*.

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* We feel that we might well dispense with any addition to the valuable testimony of the several public functionaries whom we have cited as authorities in favour of the Separate System. In the case, however, of the American Prisons, we apprehend that some attention is also due to the opinions of travellers, who have formed their judgment of the merits of the respective systems, from a personal examination of the prisons, and from inquiries instituted on the spot.

Mr. Abdy, in his "Residence and Tour in North America," has the following passage:—"It is on "the mind alone that the discipline enforced (at Philadelphia) operates; and its instruments are all "those considerations which can be suggested by kindness and may work on the conscience. The "prisoner can see nothing vindictive in the sentence that condemns him, and nothing suspicious in "the system that confines him. Those who visit him exhibit neither fear nor rigour. His confidence "is gradually won by the sympathy expressed for him, and the better part of his nature has "room to develope itself. . . . . Two or three, with whom I was left alone, assured me "that they were well treated and contented; that they had sufficient to eat, and were in good health. "As it is impossible for the prisoners to hold any kind of intercourse with one another, they are neither "diverted from thoughts of repentance by the hope of conspiring together, nor deterred from honest "industry on their release by the fear of recognition. If this good alone resulted from the system "pursued here, its superiority to the Auburn Plan would be at once apparent. Amendment of life is "no easy matter to a man whose good resolutions are thwarted by the solicitations of his former "associates in iniquity, and their threats to expose him as a 'gaol-bird' if he refuses compliance. "Much of the success of the Philadelphia System may be traced to the suppression of the name. "The convict feels on his discharge that he is unknown; that the tie which bound him to his fellow-"men is not entirely broken by scorn or distrust; and that he may yet be a respectable and useful "member of society."

From Major Hamilton's work, "Men and Manners in America," we make the following extracts:—"The great objection to the Auburn and Charleston system is, that the prisoners are treated like "brutes, and any lurking sense of moral dignity is destroyed. Each individual is not only degraded "in his own eyes, but in those of his companions: and it appears impossible, that a criminal once "subjected to such treatment should ever after be qualified to discharge, with advantage to his "country, the duties of a citizen."

Speaking of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, he says, "Having taken up rather strong opinions with "regard to the injurious influence of solitary confinement, I was anxious to have an opportunity of "conversing with a few of the prisoners. To this no objection was made; . . . . . and the "result of my observation certainly was the conviction, that solitary confinement, when associated "with labour, is by no means liable to the objections which I have often heard urged to its adoption "as a punishment." Major Hamilton goes on to assign at length, and with considerable force, his reasons for preferring the system of solitary confinement modified by work to that adopted in Auburn and Charleston."

The Rev. F. A. Cox, and Rev. J. Hoby, in their work entitled "Religion in America," make the following observations:—"The Penitentiary (at Philadelphia) is a gaol for solitary confinement. . . "It is a method resorted to, not merely for punishment, but amelioration; man being of a social "nature, the sole companionship of a guilty conscience is the severest of inflictions; and although a "question might arise as to the extent to which it is legitimate to pursue a course which tends "towards the extinction of an original element of our being, yet the testimony of experience proves "that such discipline for a time is conducive to moral improvement. Though alone, the prisoners "are not without employment, being furnished, each according to his capacity, with the means of "spinning, weaving, shoemaking, and other labours."

Dr. Andrew Reed, and Dr. James Matheson, in their "Narrative of a Visit to the American Churches," in describing the Philadelphia Penitentiary, thus express themselves:—"The Penitentiary

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Objections to the Separate System stated and answered

HAVING stated the *facts*, *reasonings*, and *authorities*, by which we consider the superiority of the Separate System to be satisfactorily established, we feel it due

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" is really admirable. We can confirm what has been generally said of it. . . . . All was " good—all, except the method of warming."

In her work intituled " Society in America," Miss Martineau says:—

" I was favoured with the confidence of a great number of the prisoners in the Philadelphia Peni- " tentiary, where absolute seclusion is the principle of punishment. Every one of these prisoners " told me that he was under obligations to those who had the charge of him for treating him ' with " ' respect.' The expression struck me much as being universally used by them. Some explained " the contrast between this mode of punishment and imprisonment in the old prisons, copied from " those in Europe, where criminals are herded together, and treated any thing but like men and " citizens. Others said that though they had done a wrong thing, and were rightly sequestered on " that ground, they ought not to have any further punishment inflicted upon them, and that it was " the worst of punishments not to be treated with the respect due to men. I am persuaded that this " is the best method of punishment which has yet been tried. Much as the prisoners suffer from the " dreary solitude, cheered only by their labour and the occasional visits of official superintendents, they " testified, without exception and without concert, their preference of this over all other modes of " punishment. The grounds of preference were, that they could preserve their self-respect in the first " place, and, in the next, their chance in society on their release. There is no evidence that solitary " confinement *with labour* is more injurious to health than any other condition that is attended with " anxiety of mind. The Philadelphia prisoners certainly appeared to me to be more healthy-looking " than those at Auburn, or at any other prison I visited.

" I do not like the principle of the Auburn prison, and I am confident that very little reformation " can take place under it. The disadvantages of the prisoner's being waylaid and dogged on his " discharge is very great; but there are some within the prison quite as great. The spy system is " abominable in whatever light it is viewed. It is the deepest of insults; and if there be a case rather " than another in which insult is to be avoided, it is where a reformation is desired. A virtuous man " may preserve his self-respect under the eyes of a spy (though even he is in some danger); but a " morally infirm man can never thus acquire it. It is surprising to me that any effectual reformation " can be looked for from men who, convicted of grave crimes, have the prohibition to speak set up " before their minds as the chief circumstance and interest of their lives, for five, seven, or ten years. " Their interest in it makes it the chief circumstance. How the disordered being is to be rectified, " how the prostrated conscience is to be reinstated, while an innocent and necessary act is thus erected " into an offence, I leave those who are most versed in moral proportions to decide. I do not believe " in the possibility of effectual reformation in any but a few cases under such a discipline."

In her more recent work, " Retrospect of Western Travel," Miss Martineau has expressed the same sentiments. She says:—

" The greatest advantage of solitary confinement is, that it presents the best part of the prisoner's " mind to be acted upon by his guardians; and the next is, that the prisoner is prevented from the " evil influences of vicious companionship and shame within the prison walls, and of degradation " when he comes out. I am persuaded that *no system of secondary punishment has yet been devised* " *that can be compared with this.* I need not at this time of day explain that I mean solitary con- " finement with labour and with frequent visits from the guardians of the prisoner.

" Without labour the punishment is too horrible and unjust to be thought of. The reflective man " would go mad, and the clown would sleep away his time, and none of the purposes of human " existence could be answered. . . . . Work is in prison, as out of it, the grand equaliser, " stimulus, composer, and rectifier; the prime obligation and the prime privilege. It is delightful to " see how soon its character is recognized here.

" In the Philadelphia Penitentiary work is forbidden to the criminal for two days subsequent to his " entrance; he petitions for it before the two days are out, however doggedly he may have declared " he will never work. Small incidents show what a resource it is. A convict shoemaker mentioned " to a visitor a very early hour of the winter as that at which he began to work. ' But how can you " ' see at that early hour of the morning, it must be nearly dark?' ' I hammer my leather, that re- " ' quires very little light. I get up and hammer my leather.' "

The tendency of the system to induce habits of reflection and self-examination, subduing and softening the temper, and rendering it susceptible of the most amiable feelings, and of awakening those dormant social affections which even in the most abandoned are not wholly extinct, is universally attested by those who have had opportunities of privately conversing with the prisoners. The following extract from Miss Martineau's account of her interviews with the prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary exemplifies this:—" The holding out to them my hand at parting brought " every one of them to tears: yet there was nothing unmanly in their bearing; there was no lack " of health, no feebleness of spirits, though a quietness of manner, as might be anticipated in men " under punishment, and subject to remorse. There was a degree of contentment (when the " expectation of pardon was removed) which I did not look for. They spoke (such as were " qualified) of other prisons with horror; and with approbation, approaching to thankfulness, of the " treatment they met with in this, where they were not degraded as if they had done nothing but " crime, or as if they were not still men."

In an able article which appeared in the " Encyclopedia Americana," " On the Penitentiary System of Pennsylvania," written by Lieber, member of the " Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," the author has powerfully advocated the Separate System of prison discipline. He says, " The great object (the reformation of the culprit) can be obtained, " in our opinion, only by separate confinement, day and night. The greatest step, we believe, " which a convict of the common sort can make towards reformation is from thoughtlessness to " thoughtfulness. Few of those committed to prisons are accustomed to think: it is for want of " thought that they become guilty. Deprived of most of the resources of educated men, constantly " reminded of the cause which brought him into this situation, undisturbed by any distracting " objects, enveloped in silence, the convict needs must *think*. This power of solitude was acknow- " ledged by the wisest and best of antiquity, who retired from the walks of men to prepare them-

no less to the important interests involved in the subject itself, than to the character of those who oppose it, to state the objections which have been alleged against this system, and to submit to your Lordship such answers as our inquiries and investigations, carefully devoted to this subject in all its bearings, enable us to give.

The first objection (which has been urged with an earnestness, we confess, only proportioned to its importance), is, that no provision, or a very inadequate one, is made for the instruction, elementary, moral, and religious, of the prisoners, or for their participation in the advantages of public worship.

We have stated this objection strongly, and we wish to meet it fairly. It is well known that amidst all those inequalities, moral and mental, by which the characters of prisoners are deversified, there prevails almost universally a lamentable absence of moral sensibility, and of that knowledge of their social duties, which early, careful, and assiduous instruction, aided by the force of good example, ordinarily communicates. Where such training has not been employed, or where its influence has been overborne by the strength of temptation, and especially by the corrupting agency of evil communications, uniform experience teaches us how difficult is the task of leading or recalling the profligate wanderer to the path of virtue. Yet if we are to entertain the hope of the moral amendment of a convict, this difficult task must be undertaken. But how? Is it by associating him with those whose detected guilt has subjected them to the same punishment with himself; whose condition induces them to sympathize with him in his sufferings and feelings; whose presence either lends him confidence to persevere in his audacity; or represses, by an influence, unseen indeed, but irresistible, the first emotions of shame or remorse that spring up within him? It will not be said that such exposure as this is a promising preparation or accompaniment for the employment of those lessons of morality and religion which a culprit is now for the first time in his life to learn. No: it is when the offender has been led in solitude to reflect upon his guilt; when he sees that none can have access to him, or even be aware of his condition, but those who take a friendly interest in his welfare, and who, both by their office and capacity, are qualified to instruct and to comfort him, that his mind is disposed to listen to the voice of admonition, reproof, warning, or consolation, or to entertain the resolutions which such instruction, so delivered, is likely to excite. How then, can it be said that a system which aims at effecting this, takes no proper method of giving moral and religious instruction to the prisoner?

But, it is said, "granting that the Separate System places the convict in a "condition and posture of mind most favourable to the reception of moral and "religious instruction, how is that instruction to be given? If we allow to the "chaplain ten minutes' intercourse with each prisoner, it would then require four "chaplains, engaged for four hours per day each, to attend 100 prisoners." Let us examine this objection closely, and compare the plan against which it is professed to be levelled with that which it is proposed to adopt under the Separate System; premising thus much,—that if the objection is valid against that system, it may be retorted with equal force against any other which those who urge it may feel disposed to adopt: for if ten minutes' instruction daily be necessary for characters so various as those who are the inmates of our prisons, it matters not whether that instruction is given in a solitary cell, or in a class, so far as *time* is concerned. So far as the *efficacy of the instruction* is concerned, the difference in the case of religious admonition, is great indeed. Do the prisoners, then, under the Silent System receive instruction (such as suits their condition and necessities) for ten minutes a day each?

"selves for great tasks by undisturbed contemplation. The labour which the convict performs in "his cell, and which is indispensably necessary, does not disturb him, because it soon loses the "distracting power of novelty; and, though it will engage him sufficiently to prevent him from "sinking into torpid sullenness (as experience shows), it does not interrupt his contemplations. "When he has once begun to reflect, he must come to the conclusion that virtue is preferable to vice, "and can tranquillize his troubled mind only by resolving on reformation: he must at last seek com-"fort in the mercy of that Being who created him in his goodness, and who will receive him, notwith-"standing his guilt, if he is sincere in his repentance. This will be the natural course of most pri-"soners in uninterrupted solitary confinement, judging from the observation which we have made on "convicts thus confined. All agree that prison discipline ought to be such as to afford a possibility "for the reformation of the prisoner, and this seems to us possible only in the Pennsylvania Peniten-"tiary System."

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The following mode of conveying instruction under the Separate System, may be adopted: let us, for example, take the case of a prison containing separate apartments for 100 prisoners. If the chaplain devotes two hours on four days, and four hours on two days, in the same week, he will thus give 16 hours a week to visiting the convicts from cell to cell: and if he appropriates ten minutes to each, he will be able to instruct six in an hour, and 96 in a week. Again, if he devotes eight hours a week (two hours on four days) to the instruction of the prisoners in classes of 25 each, he may see and instruct for an hour each 200 prisoners. By this plan he is enabled to give instruction to the 100 prisoners, in class, for two hours a week; and thus a regular and systematic course of instruction may be carried on. We can ourselves speak from experience of the advantages resulting from this mode of instruction, even when but one hour a week has been so devoted; not only have the prisoners been rapidly advanced in knowledge, but they have also been thus profitably furnished with subjects for meditation and reflection during the hours of their seclusion. In addition to the time thus employed by the chaplain, he may in a short time traverse the wards of the prison, visiting in his course all the separate cells.

On the Sunday it is proposed that there shall be two services in the chapel; and during the interval between them the chaplain may make visits to such of the prisoners as he may judge to be most in want of his private instruction, consolation, or reproof. He will readily discover from his intercourse with the convicts, which of them require his attention most; and will thus be able to adapt his course to the peculiar circumstances of each individual; some will of course need much patience and care, while others may be visited less frequently. On his first admission the prisoner will require most time and attention on the part of the chaplain; and as, generally speaking, only a few are admitted at a time, this may be readily accomplished.

By these arrangements an intelligent, active, and conscientious clergyman would have ample time to impart during the week much instruction and comfort to each prisoner, even when the prison is full; which of course will not always be the case: when the numbers are fewer, the time devoted to each will be proportionately increased.

The schoolmaster might carry on his instruction through a whole ward at a time, the prisoners remaining in their cells, while he passes from cell to cell, watching the progress of his pupils. He might also have his classes assembled in the chapel, where he might give elementary instruction to such as are unable to read, as well as further instruction to those who are more advanced. Thus might all the prisoners in a ward be exercised at a time in reading, and in question and answer. By devoting three hours a day to visits from cell to cell, he would also be able to devote ten minutes to each prisoner for more private instruction. In this way the labour of one chaplain and one schoolmaster would be amply sufficient for the instruction of a hundred prisoners.

In the case of large prisons there must be assistant chaplains and schoolmasters. In the very rare instances of such large prisons as Coldbath Fields, and a few others, the magistrates might, in addition to the services of such paid agents as they might think proper to appoint, call in the aid of voluntary assistants, to be under the direction of the chaplain, who shall be held responsible for their observance of the regulations of the prison, under which they are admitted. Considering the present advanced state of education, no difficulty would be found in procuring the assistance of qualified voluntary instructors, male and female, for prisoners of both sexes. And the control and superintendence of an experienced chaplain over the whole would ensure regularity and uniformity of proceedings. The arrangements for the attendance upon public worship, and at the daily class instructions,—and the going to and returning from chapel for these purposes, do not involve any abandonment of, or departure from, the principle of separation. The chapel, as is fully shown under the head "Prison Construction," and in plate A 4., is so constructed as to provide separate seats for the prisoners, in which, though they are all under the eye of the officers, and within the view of the chaplain, they are totally cut off from the sight of each other. And while they are passing thither from their cells, and returning, their features are concealed by a front-piece, attached to the prison cap, which lets down over the face, conceals the features, and so prevents recognition. This was originally suggested by us; and the use of it has since been recommended by the magistrates of the eastern division of Sussex.

In connexion with this objection, it has been said that no reformation of prisoners is to be hoped for, or can take place, under any system of prison discipline. And this observation is professed to be based upon the experience of the ill success of all attempts hitherto made for effecting the amendment of the culprit. But it is obvious that under the systems which have hitherto been pursued, no other results could rationally have been expected. It may almost be said that every obstacle and impediment by which the prisoner's reformation could be impeded has been thrown in the way of that desirable object. There have been association; exposure to recognition; absence of employment; want of instruction; temptation to violation of discipline, attended with irritating, degrading, and hardening punishments. The removal of these obstacles, which the Separate System effects completely, and by simple means, has been followed by the most encouraging results. Under this plan reformation has taken place to a most satisfactory extent.

Another objection to the Separate System is, that it has a direct tendency to impair the physical and mental health of the prisoner.

In our account of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, we have made large extracts from the Annual Reports of the Inspectors, the Warden, and the Physician, of that prison, from its first occupation up to the present year; as well as from the special Reports made by the Committees appointed to visit and inquire into the condition and circumstances of that Penitentiary. The opinions therein expressed, as to the health both of mind and body, are most satisfactory. We cannot refrain from again quoting a passage from the Ninth and last Report of the Inspectors as quite conclusive on this point.

"The experience of another year enables us to state that no instance of insanity "has occurred in this institution, which has been produced by solitary or separate "confinement, operating injuriously on the mind. Cases of *Dementia*, the effects "of vicious conduct, occur every year; but they usually yield to medical remedies. "The fears that some entertained as to the influence of long confinement, in "injuring the health of the body, as well as the mind of the prisoner, have proved "groundless.

"There are some prisoners now in the institution, who have been in confinement "for eight years—some six, and some five years; all of them in good health. "Among the healthiest of the prisoners, are those who have been the longest time "in prison."

The evidence of these authorities, whose numbers and character afford a sufficient security for the accuracy of their statements, is so sufficient that it is scarcely necessary to carry this point further. In order, however, that a subject so important as this may receive every demonstration of which it is capable, we subjoin the testimony of two or three recent witnesses, whose connexion, as foreigners, with the Philadelphia Penitentiary, was less immediate, and who examined this question with all the care and impartiality that could be desired.

We again quote from the Report of MM. DeMetz and Blouet.

"We visited in their cells, with very few exceptions, all the prisoners in the institu-"tion; we put to them minute and detailed questions as to their state of health; we "endeavoured to ascertain their mental condition: and the impression left upon our "minds was most satisfactory. We felt the full weight and importance of this "question; we well knew how strong an opinion was entertained in France, that "men could not long sustain solitary confinement; that both their mental and "physical condition would be injured by the trial; and we neglected nothing in "order to determine whether this opinion was well founded: and we declare "with confidence, that, with reference to this question, the system of separate "confinement need not fear a comparison with any other mode of imprisonment."* The opinion is supported by most valuable tables, which will be found in Appendix (B).

Dr. Julius entertains, and has published the same opinions. He says, and his experience as a medical man gives his views on this subject peculiar weight,—"If any doubts remain as to the sanatory results of the Philadelphia System, "they must evidently be removed, by the amount of deaths, which demonstrates that "the discipline of this institution is so far from engendering disease, that it appears "to produce the opposite effect." And Captain Pringle, in the letter which we

* DeMetz's Report, p. 32.

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have already given states,—"I made careful examination on this point, ... "and I was enabled to judge for myself. They (the prisoners) appeared to "be in good health, and said they were as much so as when they entered the "prison; whilst the clearness of their statements evinced that they had not in "any degree suffered in mind."

Long as we have dwelt upon this point, and copious as our extracts from numerous documents have been with reference to it, throughout this Report, we trust that your Lordship will not deem the subject undeserving of the care which we have bestowed upon it. It was incumbent upon us to show that the system of separate confinement is not chargeable with that tendency to undermine the bodily health, or to impair the mental faculties, which has been too confidently alleged against it.

Another objection urged is, that no provision is made for allowing the prisoners the advantage of air and exercise in the open air.

To this we may answer that the experience of nine years in the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, and with reference to more than eight hundred and fifty prisoners, has shown, that, where the cell is sufficiently large and well ventilated, exercise in the open air is not requisite.

We may also state that the attention which we have given to the subject of prison construction and ventilation, enables us now to construct cells, in every way superior to those which have hitherto been erected in the United States, and in which the prisoner would have space for exercise, a pure atmosphere, and proper temperature.

But we further beg to state, that by a reference to that part of this Report which treats of prison construction, and especially to Plate A 2. it will be seen, that separate airing-yards, of sufficient dimensions, are provided. In these, without any infringement of the principle of separation, such prisoners as may, in the opinion of the surgeon, require exercise in the open air, can always have it; and in the case of the untried, there need be no limit to the time passed by the prisoners in these airing-yards, provided always that they are arranged so as to prevent the prisoners from seeing each other.

Another objection against the Separate System is, that it will be difficult to know when the prisoners require assistance, from sudden attacks of illness or otherwise.

This objection applies, during a large portion of every twenty-four hours, to other systems. At night the prisoner under the Silent System is generally as much separated from the prison officers, as if he were under the Separate System; with this further disadvantage, that his cell is not so large, so well ventilated, or so commodious. It is not pretended that a convict at Auburn, Coldbath Fields, or at Wakefield, has better means of making his wants known at night than a convict at Philadelphia. We shall show, however, that this objection does not apply to the system which we are recommending. The prisoner is furnished with the means of enabling him to communicate, at any time, with the officers of the prison. Under the head "Prison Construction," and in Plate B 1., we have described the contrivance by which a wire is made to communicate with a bell in the Observatory: on the out-side of each cell is a "tell-tale," which is marked with the number of each convict, and which vibrates for a considerable time after the bell has been rung; thus giving the officer on duty the means of at once ascertaining in which cell his presence is required. This precaution is at once simple and efficacious, and no objection can be urged against the system which employs it, that does not lie against a person being left in any apartment alone.

Moreover, experience has shown that there would be no difficulty in contriving a simple telegraphic apparatus, by which the prisoner might, at all times, signify not only that he wanted assistance, but also the nature of his wants. This has already been accomplished in the Penitentiary at Millbank: a piece of wood, differently coloured, is placed at an aperture in the door, so that by exhibiting that colour which is known to represent the particular want of the convict, the officer at once understands the necessity of the individual, and promptly supplies it.

Another objection to the confinement of prisoners in separate apartments is, that it will be impossible, under such a system, to prevent frequent acts of turbulence and insubordination, in which, from the difficulty of detection, and the wish to give annoyance, the convicts will be perpetually tempted to indulge. It is said that shouting, whistling, singing, defacing the walls, injuring furniture, and wilfully

spoiling materials for labour, are a few of those offences which must be expected to take place constantly under the Separate System. To this objection it is a sufficient and conclusive answer, that in fact such offences seldom or never occur in those prisons which are conducted upon the principle of separation. It is the uniform testimony of those who have visited prisons on the Separate System that offences and punishments are rare; and that punishment is little needed and resorted to. But even if the offences above-mentioned were more frequently committed under the Separate System than they are shown to be, this could not be fairly alleged as an objection to that system, inasmuch as it might be made against every system that has yet been devised. In proportion, however, as the system of isolation is complete, those offences have been found less frequent, and it is believed that further improvements in its construction and administration will cause them nearly to disappear. In fact, the testimony of experience is no other than what we might justly have expected from the nature of separate confinement. What inducements can there be to commit offences of this description in the separate apartment? Under the Associated and Silent Systems, they must indeed frequently occur: the spirit of perverseness and bravado have there sufficient encouragement in the presence and applause of fellow-prisoners, who feel a pleasure in annoying the officers, and in letting it be seen that they can perplex, and mortify, and often overcome them; for it is a fact, attested by constant experience and observation, that whenever a resolute and obstinate prisoner enters into a contest with the officer, the latter is almost sure to be foiled, unless he has the means of absolute separation at his disposal. What then must be the effect of such success upon other prisoners who behold it? They are led to indulge in the same spirit, and in similar acts of disobedience or mischief, from a persuasion that in a contest with the keeper, they also will in their turn be able to annoy, embarrass, and baffle him, and have their daring applauded, and their triumph shared in, by those around them.

It is objected to the Separate System that, by removing from the prisoner all temptation to offend, we deprive him of that moral training which consists in teaching him to control those passions which the circumstances in which he finds himself have a tendency to excite. We must be permitted to state, that this objection if we rightly understand it, appears to us to be based upon a principle, the morality of which is of a very questionable character. Do they who advance this objection to the plan of separation, mean to affirm that the process of moral amendment is to be carried on by maintaining a perpetual conflict in the culprit's mind between his strongly excited passions, and a dread of the penalty of indulging them? Would this principle, which they would fain introduce within the walls of a prison, be a safe one to act upon in society? Would a parent think it right to act upon this principle towards his child, or a master towards his servant? Is any virtue inculcated in the ordinary course of life by exposing the agent to the correlative vice? A prisoner has a strong inclination to hold intercourse with his fellow-prisoners; such intercourse is known to be pernicious; it is therefore forbidden. But how is it to be prevented? By placing each convict in a separate apartment in which he cannot converse with any other prisoner? No: it is said that would be to make his obedience involuntary, and thus to deprive it of its moral value. Place the prisoner in company with his fellows; interdict all communication with them, by the threat of punishment; and then the prisoner will have that "free agency which "will afford occasion for the exercise of the duties of obedience and self-restraint, "and he will be subjected to that moral discipline which is essential to the for-"mation of moral habits." So that the prisoner is to learn to avoid that which is wrong, that which is forbidden, and that to which he is particularly prone, by being exposed to the temptation! Surely, it cannot fairly be alleged as a commendable characteristic of any scheme of prison discipline, that it exposes the prisoner to temptation, or that the system which keeps him out of temptation is, in that respect, deserving of censure. Human prudence, even where we are not moved by a far higher consideration, would dictate the duty and necessity of protecting others, as well as of abstaining ourselves, from the influence of temptation.

Another objection against the Separate System is, that it affords no effectual means of keeping the prisoners constantly employed, or of providing a sufficient number of occupations to suit the previous habits, and the various degrees of manual dexterity in convicts.

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We have already shown that the former branch of this objection is utterly groundless. The constant and uniform testimony of every one of the witnesses who have had opportunities of observing the conduct and habits of the prisoners at the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, as well as at the Glasgow Bridewell, proves that such is the feeling of uneasiness which a state of inaction produces in the prisoner's mind, that in all cases a few days' experience is sufficient not merely to reconcile him to labour, but also to make him regard it as a comfort and a solace, without which his prison life would be scarcely supportable. It is also in evidence that the energy and zeal with which the prisoners pursue their occupations, have the effect of frequently developing a degree of skill in handicraft which has excited the astonishment of the officers and visitors, This circumstance is undoubtedly calculated not only to mitigate the hours of seclusion to the individual, but also to make him feel a pleasure in his work which is likely to outlast the period of his confinement, and to adhere to him for the remainder of his life. As to the other part of the objection, it is proved to be equally erroneous. In the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, the following occupations have been pursued without interruption or difficulty, in the separate cells—spinning, weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithing, carpentering, wheelwrights, brushmaking, turners, gunsmiths, locksmiths, coopers, lastmaking and others. "And such is "the general industry of the prisoners, resulting from solitude, that, except in a few "instances, it has been deemed inexpedient to task them; and so efficient a coad-"jutator is solitude, that little time is required to teach the convict a trade."

The Committee appointed in 1837 to visit and report upon the condition of the Eastern Penitentiary, say,—"It is found that, with but rare exceptions, the "prisoners prefer employment, as a means of rendering the solitary confinement "more tolerable; and, as a consequence, the entire establishment, under the skilful "management of its officers, exhibits an interesting scene of almost constant and "systematic industry. Already the Eastern Penitentiary approximates to the "point of supporting its inmates from their own labour. No fears can be enter-"tained as to the institution always receiving, at least, great aid from the convict "labour; as experience and observation attest the fact, that prisoners not only "manifest a willingness, but a desire to work; and if deprived of it for a time "will beg for something to do." And we have already shown that M. Pradier enumerates seventy-eight trades which may be carried on in separate cells.—See Appendix (B).

To this we are enabled to add, that in a recent visit which one of the Inspectors made to the House of Correction at St. Bernard, near Antwerp, an important prison in Belgium, the director of the manufactures, who had had thirteen years' experience in conducting the trades in that prison, stated that he had carefully considered the subject of individual separation, with reference to the question of employment, and that he had not the slightest doubt that he could carry on every trade that was now exercised in his prison, if each prisoner were confined in a separate cell.

From these observations it will be seen with what little justice it is objected against the Separate System, that no sufficient security is afforded by it for the constant employment of the convicts. It appears from the testimony of officers, inspectors, and visitors, that not only is the application of the prisoners to their various occupations close and constant, but (what is still more important) it is also voluntary and cheerful, neither constrained by the fear of punishment, nor apt to be suspended in the absence of superintendence: thus affording the hope, which in numerous cases has proved well founded, that the act of labour will not cease with the term of imprisonment, but that, as it has been voluntarily commenced, it will, at least in many instances, be voluntarily persevered in.

The objection, that in this country it will be difficult to provide the prisoner with suitable occupation in his cell, in consequence of the reduced demand for labour, is made by too many from a mistaken notion that the object to which we are to look is *profit*;—forgetting that the deterring and amendment of the individual is the leading principle in prison discipline. To render measures designed for the punishment and repression of crime subservient to pecuniary considerations, appears to us to be most unwise.

As to the facility with which even the most inexpert and unpractised hands are trained to the labour and occupations which are suited to the separate cell, the extracts which we have already given in this Report will have sufficiently proved

the fact. We have ourselves witnessed similar instances of this fact under the Separate System. We have known agricultural labourers, who had hardly ever held any thing smaller than a spade-handle or a plough-tail, and who could scarcely feel the needle when first put into their hands, able at the end of one month to make a garment.

It has also been objected, that, under the Separate System, it would be impossible for the Governor to make a personal inspection of each of the cells daily, when the number of prisoners is large. This objection is likewise refuted by experience and calculation. We have ourselves frequently seen a Governor visit 500 prisoners in separate cells in the course of a very few hours. Let it be recollected that his visits are not like those of the Chaplain and Schoolmaster, who must devote a longer period of time to the instruction of the convicts. But in the case of the Governor or Surgeon, no such delay with each individual is called for. An officer precedes them in their rounds, and has already opened two or three cells in advance, and the Governor or Surgeon passes on from one cell to another, almost as an officer passes down a line of troops, stopping whenever a case requires further inquiry or communication. Those who are best acquainted with prisons will admit that an active Governor, conscientiously devoting himself to his prisoners, may find time to visit daily every individual, and every apartment, under his care. Where the Governor is indolent, or not duly impressed with a sense of the highly responsible nature of his trust—there, indeed, the duty of inspection will be inadequately performed; but we have never found this to be the case where the Governor has been faithful and alert, sensible of the necessity of this duty, and anxious to fulfil it. Considering the importance of attending to the daily inspection of the cells, of making regular visits to each prisoner, and of constantly observing the manner in which the subordinate officers perform their duty, we cannot help expressing our decided opinion, that the Governor's time ought not to be unnecessarily occupied with matters of detail; for instance, with bookkeeping, and such other business as may safely be confided to a clerk. The appointment of a clerk, with proper qualifications, is indispensable in every prison of ordinary size; and when his duty is properly performed, the Governor's other engagements can be more effectually attended to: half an hour every evening will be sufficient to enable him to enter in his journal, for the guidance and information of the visiting justices, references to those places in the proper books, in which a detailed account of all the important incidents of the day may be found.

Another objection against the Separate System is, that it operates unequally upon different persons, according to their peculiar physical temperament, moral disposition, and habits.

This objection, which may be made against every penal system that ever was devised, applies with less force to that of separation than to any other. No matter what the prisoner's bodily infirmities, or mental sensibilities, may be, he has in the daily visits of the officers not only so many opportunities of making his wants and necessities known, but also the very best means of having them supplied and attended to. Nothing can be more certain than that this system possesses a flexibility and readiness of adaptation to the character of the convict, which is most advantageous and desirable, and which no other plan can pretend to. On this point the Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary observes:—"One fact, which is as true and "general as it is remarkable, is, that in every instance where the prisoner has "been brought to see the errors of his past life, and thus to have been led to a "state of repentance, *his cell has appeared to lose all its horrors:* and several "instances have already occurred where the prisoner has expressed his thankful-"ness, and acknowledged that it was good for him that he was brought here. "The majority appear resigned, if not happy. *It is to the wicked, determined,* "*and inveterate villain that the severity of our system is most apparent.* Do not "these facts answer the objection, that solitary confinement does not act equally "on all minds? That it does not act equally on all is manifest; but it acts most "powerfully, and with most severity on those, towards whom the exercise of "additional severity is obviously indispensable."

Under this System there is every inducement to the prisoner to discover his real sentiments and feelings, while there is little incentive to that hyprocritical display, or counterfeited hardihood, in which convicts are tempted to indulge under other systems. In truth, no objection against the Separate System recoils with such force against its rival as this. For when the discipline is exercised over

prisoners in the mass, as under the silent plan, it presses upon the individual by its irregularity. What must be the mental agony of an offender committed for a first and trivial crime, when he finds himself placed beside a hardened criminal, prepared and disposed to blight his future prospects by claiming a renewal of that acquaintance which the system of prison association has commenced! Whatever may be the diversities of temper and feeling in the several individuals, all are relentlessly reduced by the Silent System to the same level, and held there in a condition from which the penitent cannot emerge, nor the more timid and sensitive withdraw.

But it is alleged that not only does the system of solitary confinement operate unequally upon the moral sensibilities of the prisoners, but also upon their mental faculties; producing no effect upon the idle and sluggish, and driving the sensitive mind to madness. Yet almost in the same breath that its opponents speak thus of the evil effect of solitude, they say that "in time it becomes so tolerable by the force of habit, that "the convict gradually becomes reconciled to it; insomuch "that, though the first days or weeks of solitude be irksome, it will by little and "little become less so, until, if the imprisonment be greatly protracted, the "mind adapts itself with wonderful ease to its situation. Under such circum-"stances, sources of amusement and interest are found, of which it is not easy for "those to whom the world is open, to form an idea. Habit, therefore, we con-"ceive, will familiarize the mind with the monotony of solitude, and teach it to "value and be interested in matters of comparatively small moment." We leave these opposite statements to neutralize each other.

With respect to the influence of habit in reconciling the prisoner to his situation, we see not how this can constitute an objection to the Separate System more than to any other. If it be a law of our nature, that passive habits gain strength by time and exercise, it will be in vain for any human system to endeavour to exclude its operation. But, in truth, we have already (when speaking of the fitness of separation as a powerful auxiliary for effecting the moral amendment of the offender), remarked that the *sedative* effect of solitary confinement begins to manifest itself in the convicts, precisely when it is most desirable that the influence of moral and religious instruction should be brought to bear upon them. When the first feeling of resentment has passed away, we find that the mind of the prisoner is not sullen or morose, but calm and composed; ready to listen to reproof, instruction, or advice. And if this be the effect of that habit, the agency of which our opponents regard as a mischievous element in the plan of separate confinement, we can only say that their objection is futile and groundless. When it is said that the earliest period of solitary imprisonment is the most severe, we answer,—that this is precisely what we want—it is what the exigency of the case requires. If the matter were otherwise, we should regard it as a serious objection to the system of separation; inasmuch as we should not then be able to *intimidate* the culprit whose term of imprisonment is short: on the other hand, if the dread of solitude did not in time abate, we should not know how to *reclaim* the offender, when the term of his imprisonment is long.

It is also objected that under the Separate System the offensive smell from the water-closets must render the cells unwholesome; since even in the mansions of the most opulent, no effectual remedy can be devised for so disagreeable an annoyance. In answer to this objection we affirm, that it is not founded upon actual experience. It is not true, in point of fact, that any offensive smell proceeds from the water-closets in the cells of more than one prison in this country, which we have ourselves inspected. Besides, it is to be recollected that it does not follow that, because a difficulty is found in rendering such places inodorous in the dwellings of the wealthier classes, it must be equally so with regard to the solitary apartment of a prisoner; inasmuch as, in the latter case, only one person uses, or has access to, the closet.

There is a further objection against the Separate System which remains to be noticed;—the great expense that must attend its introduction.

We have given much attention to the question of expense, with reference to an improved prison system, viewing it as one that ought not be overlooked in this discussion. But although we readily coincide with those who condemn all unnecessary expenditure, and are decided advocates for the most plain and unadorned construction in prison architecture, we are of opinion that pecuniary considerations ought not to outweigh others of a more important nature. The end

at which a good prison system aims, is the intimidation and amendment of the prisoner. If this be steadily kept in view we may lay it down as a principle, that that system is likely to be the most economical, into which considerations of mere economy have not entered. The true economy of prisons does not consist in making or in saving money, but in devising and enforcing such a system as shall most effectually deter and reform the offender, with as little injury as possible to his health. This point we hold to be indisputable: and in this view we may say that, while the cheapest plan may be the worst, the best plan is certainly the cheapest. A moment's consideration will make this plain.—The old system of association is unquestionably much less expensive than the silent system. Would the advocates of the latter, then, think it a valid objection to their plan, that it is more costly than the system of association? No: they would allege that the acknowledged superiority of the silent system, in point of moral benefit, more than countervails the greater cheapness of the system of association. So it is in the present case. If we have shown, as we respectfully submit that we have, that in all other respects the superiority of the Separate over the Silent System is great and decisive, then it follows, that the objection to the Separate System, on the ground of its greater costliness, is utterly untenable.

But we will make the largest concessions that our opponents can require. We will admit, for the sake of argument, that a prison on the Separate System for a given number of prisoners may cost double or treble the sum that would be necessary for the erection of one upon the Silent System. Is there no countervailing advantage in the better moral influence of the former plan upon the minds and habits of the convict? Is society no gainer by the reduced number of recommitments, the reduced number of officers, the avoidance of irritation and recognition, and the powerful effect which is shown to result from the application of a judicious system of discipline? Is it nothing to have converted an idle vagabond, who has hitherto lived by plunder and fraud, into a useful, industrious, and honest man?—an effect which the history of the Separate System has repeatedly shown to result from its operation. It is not possible to estimate the tax which is levied upon society by the very act of discharging from the prison-walls an unreclaimed and uncorrected offender, whose character is marked, whose person is known, whose morals are depraved, and whose treatment while in confinement has been little else than a perpetual course of irritating operations and observances, enforced by punishments which he believes to be unjust, and by a system of espionage which he feels to be degrading and oppressive. A system which imposes upon society such a pecuniary burden as must ensue from the liberation of such characters as these, has no reason to pride itself upon its superior economy. It is not by what a culprit costs the state, while he is in prison, that we are to estimate the expense to which he subjects society; we must take into the account the amount of his depredations, the cost attending his trial and conviction, the maintenance of a numerous body of police, pecuniary consequences which attend the seduction of others, and all the other heavy and unavoidable branches of expenditure which an undeterred and unreformed criminal population will always occasion.

In closing the consideration of this objection, we again gladly avail ourselves of the remarks of M. DeMetz, to whom we have so frequently referred. In a letter recently addressed by him to the Council-General of the Department of the Seine, he says,—"The question of expenditure is the greatest and only obstacle in the way "of the general introduction of the Separate System. . . . . But considerations "of economy are precisely those which ought most powerfully to prevail in favour "of that determination to which I trust you will come; for in considering the "numerous defects which must render vain all attempts to establish any system "which contemplates the association of convicts together in silence, you must take "into account what must be the effect of so large a sum *utterly lost*, if, upon trial, "we shall be compelled to abandon a system now introduced at considerable ex-"pense, in order to make way for one more effectual. And if we can show that "the saving which must accrue to the State from the very application of the "system, must, in many respects, outweigh the cost of its establishment, by effecting "the amendment of the convicts, and by thus diminishing the number of convic "tions and of recommitments, the term of imprisonment, the population of prisons, "and the expense of prosecution, the objection will fall at once to the ground.

"But why do we speak of expense, when the point at issue is the fundamental "question respecting the public good, and the extirpation of an evil that preys upon

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" the very vitals of society? The truth is, a country is not exhausting its resources " when it is establishing useful institutions; on the contrary, it is enriching itself.

" Besides, are we to be occupied with pecuniary considerations in a matter affecting morality and civilization; and, at a time when such vast sums are expended " upon objects of luxury and embellishment, is it right to bargain about questions in " which public morals and public security are so deeply involved?"*

Objections to the Silent System.

HAVING stated the objections against the Separate System, and having given them as strongly, and as far as we could, in the same terms, as they have been alleged by the opponents of that system, we now proceed to offer some observations with reference to the objections which, in our opinion, lie against the Silent System.

In the performance of this duty, we must necessarily repeat those objections to which we have already adverted in our former Reports; but the great importance of the subject calls for, and justifies our recurrence to it, and renders it necessary that we should reiterate those arguments against the Silent System, which our further observations, inquiries, and experience, have tended to confirm. Our inspection of prisons on this system, however differently those prisons may have been circumstanced,—some of them in agricultural districts, and others in large towns,—has convinced us, that by no peculiarity of construction, or variety of administration, can the mischievous effects, adherent to the Silent System, be avoided.

The first objection is, that this system, though it professedly aims at the interdiction of intercourse between the prisoners, and for that purpose employs a complicated and extensive machinery, does not, in point of fact, attain the object. This is proved by the number of punishments which are recorded in the Returns from those prisons which are conducted on the Silent System.

Tables No. 4 and No. 19, in our Digest of Gaol Returns, annexed to this Report, exhibit respectively the number of prisoners confined in the course of last year in each prison in England and Wales, and the number of punishments for offences within the prison, inflicted in the same period. On an examination of these Tables it will appear that the punishments inflicted in those prisons which are conducted on the Silent System, greatly exceed those inflicted in other prisons.

Selecting the two prisons in which the Silent System is most carefully and strictly carried out, we find that there were in the course of last year in

	Prisoners.	Punishments.
Coldbath Fields House of Correction.....	9,750	13,812
Wakefield House of Correction	3,438	12,445
	13,188	26,257
In all the prisons of England and Wales.....	109,495	54,825

Whilst, therefore, these two prisons contain rather less than one-eighth of the whole number of prisoners, there were inflicted within them nearly one-half of the whole number of punishments.

The variation in the amount of punishments inflicted in prisons conducted on the Silent System is also very remarkable.

In Coldbath Fields House of Correction, with nearly three times the number of prisoners as in Wakefield House of Correction, the punishments are nearly equal in amount, exceeding 1000 per month. In Brixton House of Correction, with nearly the same number of prisoners as in Wakefield, the number of punishments are not one-tenth in amount.

In Stafford House of Correction, with about two-thirds the number of prisoners as in Wakefield, the punishments are not one-fiftieth in amount.

In Tothill Fields House of Correction, with one-fourth more prisoners than in Wakefield, the punishments are little more than one-third in amount.

In Salford House of Correction, Lancashire, with more than twice the number of prisoners as in Wakefield, the punishments are only one-third in amount.

Still greater variations will be found in the prisons nominally conducted on the

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* Lettre sur le Systeme Pénitentiaire, pp. 34, 35.

same System (the Silent); although in all the amount of punishment is greater than under other systems. These punishments are extra-judicial in their nature, and irritating in their effect, and yet they cannot be put forth as a fair and adequate representation of the actual amount of violations of the rule of silence,—the great principle of the system, and the great source of punishment,—unless it can be maintained that every detected violation of the rule has been *punished*, and that every actual violation of the rule has been *detected*. We could show, from positive testimony furnished by those engaged in the administration of this system, that they do not punish every offence of this sort which they detect; and we appeal to any candid person who knows the nature of the system, and the strong inclination which all persons, and especially convicts, have to interchange their thoughts, whether he believes that every attempt to communicate under the Silent System can possibly be found out. This defect ought to be fatal to the system. Its advocates profess to be as fully sensible as any of those who oppose it, that the intercourse of prisoners is mischievous, and yet they advocate a system of prison discipline under which, upon their own showing, that intercourse cannot be prevented. But they assert that the intercourse which takes place under the Silent System cannot, from the very nature and limited extent of it, possess a demoralizing tendency or effect. This proceeds upon two assumptions, which are decidedly incorrect, namely, that corrupt communication cannot be conveyed in a subdued tone of voice, and that to be mischievous, it cannot be short. Prisoners can convey and fully understand almost any intelligence which they may wish to have known—a word or a sign whispered, exhibited, and repeated, as the daily and frequently recurring meetings of the prisoners afford the opportunities, soon complete the story, and maintain a communication. Against such correspondence between convicts, the regulations of the Silent System present but a feeble barrier; and of this we have it in our power to produce several proofs and examples. Instances have been brought to our knowledge of prisoners who had been confined in prisons where the Silent System was enforced, and who, by means of the intercourse which was there carried on, had obtained a knowledge of the names and residences of the friends of their fellow-prisoners, and having called upon them, had, by representing themselves as officers and servants of the establishment, or as the intimate friend of the still imprisoned relative, succeeded in making such persons believe that they had been deputed by the prisoners to procure money or valuables for them. A paper, written by a prisoner, has very recently come under our observation, in which it is stated not only that he had learnt from a fellow-prisoner, whilst under the discipline of the Silent System, the best modes of breaking into houses, and the instruments necessary for accomplishing that object; but also the names and addresses of the houses where gangs of house-breakers assemble, and the signs and pass-words by which admission may be obtained to them, as well as the names and addresses of receivers of stolen goods, where all kinds of plunder may readily be disposed of.

But in point of fact, most of the keepers of prisons upon the Silent System confess that punishments, however numerous or severe they may be, do not deter the prisoners from occasionally talking. Corporal punishment being forbidden in this country, the means which the System employs are principally confinement in dark cells, or reduction of diet; both of them objectionable on various grounds, but especially on account of their tendency to impair the health, and irritate the temper. The reduction of food, in particular, requires much discretion and management on the part of the Governor in inflicting it as a penalty; and the necessity of so adjusting the privation to the physical wants and condition of the individual as to avoid injury to his health, deprives it, in a great measure, of the character of a punishment. This is constantly admitted and complained of.

What a door, then, does this system still leave open for the introduction of the most mischievous evils and abuses! The strictest enforcement of the discipline fails in preventing intercourse; and yet that strict discipline itself cannot be maintained, without the employment of means which are opposed to the principles of justice, adverse to the spirit of the constitution, and injurious to the health and disposition of the convict.

The opinions of few persons are entitled to more weight on such a subject than those of the officers of the House of Correction at Bedford, where the Silent System is enforced with the utmost strictness; and yet the excellent chaplain of these prisons has stated to us "that among the convicted prisoners with whom the Silent System "is enforced, there is contamination. Prisoners, notwithstanding the strictest

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"attempts to enforce silence, have frequent opportunities of conversing." "I "have," he says, "seen them converse while passing in file to and from chapel, and "I have seen the cleaners talking under the doors to the various classes. In the "infirmaries the prisoners are always aware of all that passes both in the prison "and amongst their friends out of the prison. It appears that there is a general "communication amongst them throughout the prison." Similar testimony is given by Mr. Bamfield, the Governor of the New House of Correction, who informs us "that although the prisoners are kept in separate cells, except when on the "wheel, and when from the crowded numbers three or four sleep in one cell or "room, yet the evils of contamination prevail to a great extent. The prisoners, "notwithstanding the discipline, can, and do talk." "I find" he says, "that they "do it frequently: they talk from cell to cell through the ventilators and partitions: "they talk on the wheel: they talk while walking the ring when on relief: and "they talk while they wash in the yards. They sometimes make signs at chapel. "They are aware of new comers, and of the discharge of old prisoners, and even of "the day when such discharges are to take place, and they generally learn what "goes forward in the prison."

Another objection to the Silent System is, that by daily assembling the convicts in the sight of each other it exposes them to recognition.—This is a very serious evil; inasmuch as it operates as a discouragement to reformation, and to the resolution, on the part of the prisoner, of pursuing an honest course of life after his enlargement. How can it be expected that a convict will apply himself with zeal to his allotted task, when he knows beforehand that whatever skill he may acquire, whatever occupation he may pursue, they may be rendered useless to him when he rejoins society, by his meeting with his former prison associates; who, if they see him engaged in any honest course of life, may blight all his prospects by publicly denouncing him as a liberated convict. Even this view of the subject, bad as it is, is not the worst. All that we have said proceeds upon the presumption that the only acquaintance that a convict can make with his associates, under the regulation of the Silent System, is that of *sight*. But we have shown how utterly groundless that supposition is; we have shown that the prisoners do constantly carry on oral intercourse in spite of the whole system of punishment and espionage that is incessantly kept up. And we will add further, that the system itself, so far from being calculated to conceal the temper and character of each convict from the notice of his associates, is mischievously fitted to reveal and develope them. Let an active, dexterous, daring offender, be placed in the presence and sight of a number of his companions in captivity, and a very short time will suffice to inform him who among them is qualified and disposed to be his associate and assistant in future depredations. And then the mischief begins: let the officer be ever so strict, let the system of superintendence be ever so perfect, let the punishment be ever so severe and inevitable, an intercourse between such a character as we have described, and those with whom he designs to form an acquaintance, will commenceand be carried on, to the violation of the discipline, the further depravation of the prisoners' morals, and the injury of society at large. Compare the sullen or mechanical application to labour which is observable under the varied administration of the Silent System, with the alert, unforced, and uninterrupted activity of a convict, under the Separate System. Whence arises the difference? Much of it, indeed, is owing to the distaste for idleness which separation creates; but in many cases it is known to proceed from the absence of all apprehension of future *recognition*. The convict's rapid improvement in his voluntary labour, excites in him the resolution and the hope of making it hereafter a means of obtaining an honest maintenance, undiscouraged by the dread of exposure. "No one knows," said a prisoner in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, "no one can know that I am here; I will pursue an honest course when I get out; this prison has done me good: but the world knows nothing about me." Are such resolutions or feelings frequent under the Silent System?—We think not. That an untried prisoner, innocent perhaps of the crime with which he is charged, or even a convict guilty of some trivial offence, should be placed in close personal contact with depraved and hardened offenders, and exposed on their liberation to recognition by such characters, is cruel and unjust. We know of individuals who, having afforded satisfactory proofs of moral amendment, and having on their liberation succeeded in procuring creditable situations, have been compelled to quit them from the dread of being exposed by their former prison companions.

When we consider, on the one hand, the strong and multiplied temptation to the

infringement of the discipline to which the Silent System exposes the convict, and on the other, the absolute necessity of strictly enforcing that discipline, we shall see that another most important feature of the Silent System is superintendence; and that all the agents by whom that superintendence is exercised, ought to possess capacity and integrity;—vigilance that never sleeps, alertness that never tires, integrity that cannot be corrupted. Now, who are these agents for the most part?—Prisoners. But what class of prisoners?—Often the worst: those whose terms of confinement are longest, whose guilt is consequently greatest, whose morals are therefore most depraved. These are the persons upon whom the system has hitherto mainly depended for its successful working. We do not say that a grave offender may not have all that quickness of eye and ear, and all that acquaintance with the artifices and expedients by which prisoners seek to convey their thoughts to each other, which is necessary: but where are the uprightness and impartiality, the absence of all private favouritism or malice, which are as necessary ingredients in the character of a good and efficient wardsmen as any others?—Surely we shall not find all these moral attributes in convicts; and if we do not, what becomes of the system?

But let us grant that we may find all these qualifications, physical and moral, in the prisoners; is there nothing repugnant to morality and justice, in selecting the gravest offender in the gaol, lifting him above his less guilty companions, investing him with authority, placing him in a station of trust, exempting him from the merited punishment of his crime, and putting it in his power to render mild or oppressive, to straiten or relax, at his own discretion and caprice, the exercise of that discipline, in the due administration of which, the interests of justice, and the public safety are concerned? What can be said of the morality of that system which exhibits, even in its important agent, an example of violated law, by the illegal remission of punishment; and a violence to the sense of justice and humanity, by subjecting the less guilty offender to the control of the more depraved? But we object not merely to the employment of prisoners as wardsmen or monitors, but also to their employment in any occupation whatever, except in the ordinary prison labour. A culprit is placed in prison to undergo a punishment, not to discharge a service: and any employment that makes him forget or overlook this, tends to destroy the penal character of his confinement—to abate the sense both of his guilt and suffering.

Let us, however, suppose this abuse remedied by the exclusive employment of salaried agents, sufficiently numerous for the exigencies of the case, and honest enough for the due discharge of their important trust; where shall we find officers in sufficient numbers, possessed of all the qualifications for working efficiently the Silent System? Honesty, integrity, and vigilance, are not sufficient; there must be a knowledge of all those shifts and expedients, all those diversified tricks and significant signs, which are well known and understood by prisoners, but not so with the uninitiated. If these are to be prevented or detected, they must be understood; but they will be seldom understood except by the prisoners themselves, who contrive by means of them to carry on a secret correspondence, demoralizing to each other, but frequently imperceptible or unintelligible to those who have not been trained to an acquaintance with them. External order is no evidence of the successful interdiction of intercourse; turbulence or noise are not necessary to aid them in their communication with each other. If we look to the subordinate officers, they have comparatively but little interest in the success of the system; if they can preserve outward decorum, and suppress all audible conversation, with too many, their duty is done; further than that they look to nothing but the Saturday-night's wages: and if in spite of their efforts, it is found that communication of an injurious kind goes on, they defend themselves by stating that they cannot be expected to perform impossibilities: and they plainly see that the prevention of all intercourse is impracticable.

Another objection, against which the advocates of the Silent System have endeavoured to defend it, is the inadequacy of the measures adopted for the moral and religious instruction of the convicts. The discipline, in fact, is directly at variance with the means which are employed for the reformation and amendment of the prisoner. The bustle and activity of a manufactory (and many a prison upon the Silent System is nothing more), the irritation of mind produced by the infliction or dread of punishment; the constant watch to which all the convict's looks and movements are subjected; the hurry and agitation of mind which the observance of

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numerous and perplexing regulations are perpetually keeping up; the exposure to recognition on the part of his guilty associates; all these are calculated to banish reflection, prevent self-communion, and shut out religious instruction, or speedily to efface any good impression that may have been produced. Even if all these evils could be guarded against, it is not easy to see what opportunity could be afforded, under this plan, for the moral and religious training of the prisoner. The whole time of his working hours is passed either in constant labour, in marching and countermarching, and in the brief space allowed for his meals. After a day thus spent, when the prisoner retires to his cell, what time or inclination can he have for meditation or instruction? He is, of course, fatigued by his day's work, and disposed to sleep rather than to think. And if he be wakeful, it is more likely that his thoughts should revert to the past transactions of the day, than to such reflections as the seclusion of his cell might otherwise suggest. When the advocates of this System point with satisfaction to the order and assiduity which are apparent during the hours of labour, and ask whether any demoralizing intercourse can take place under such circumstances, they appear to forget that there are numerous other occasions during the day, of which the convicts can and do avail themselves for the purpose of intercourse. The assembling together for washing in the morning, the marching from cell to wheel and from wheel to cell, the occurrence of disputes and punishments, the proceeding to and from chapel, their juxtaposition during the time of meals;—all these afford to the prisoner varied sources of amusement, or distraction of thought, opportunities for communication, temptations to violate the rules, bringing with them offences against the prison regulations, and consequent punishment. Such is the continued flutter and hurry of mind in which the convicts are kept by this system: and nothing can be imagined more unfavourable to the reception and efficacy of that instruction which it professes to give them. We cannot too earnestly solicit your Lordship's notice of the working of the Silent System under this particular view. Instead of that quiet, tranquil, and submissive state of mind, which it is so desirable to produce and maintain in the convict, the system perplexes, irritates, and provokes him; the maintenance of the discipline requires, on his part, undivided and unintermitted attention to the means which are necessary to uphold it: his mind must be perpetually on the alert; whether he be desirous of conforming to the regulations, or of devising the means of evading them, his thoughts must be engrossed by the system. If his mind is diverted to other objects, and he be for an instant unmindful of the restraints which the prison rules impose upon him, he can scarcely fail, through inadvertence, to commit a violation of them, and thus render himself liable to punishment. We need not dwell upon the injurious effects which the consciousness of being perpetually watched must produce upon the mind of any individual who is disposed to reflect upon his past misconduct. The most advantageous opportunities for self-examination, and the useful impressions, which, under different circumstances, imprisonment might be made the instrument of effecting, are thus lost; and the Silent System thus becomes the means of frustrating the efforts which the Minister of religion may be disposed to make for the prisoner's improvement and reformation. The great aim of a good system ought to be to put the prisoner in the wrong: to make him feel that all he suffers is the fruit of his own wrong-doing. But, to superinduce upon the original sentence, the propriety of which the convict cannot question, a number of annoying privations and penalties, the necessity and justice of which he cannot see, and will not acknowledge, is to place the Penal System itself in a false position. The convict's sense of his own guilt is merged in the stronger feeling of resentment. Such is the frequent effect of the Silent System. Mr. Livingston, in his Introductory Report to the Code of Prison Discipline, has marked and denounced this tendency in the Silent System with a strength of reasoning and force of expression which are irresistible. "*Fear*," says he, "is the "great principle of this institution. . . . . A superficial view of this subject has "led to the belief that the great secret of penal legislation is, to annex a penalty "of sufficient severity to every offence; and, accordingly, all the variety of pains that "the body of man could suffer, have figured in the codes of all nations; but they have "never produced the desired effect. The reason is to be found in that insurgent spirit "with which man was endowed by his beneficent Creator, to answer the best ends "of his nature. The same feeling, that, elevated, refined, and applied to the noblest "purposes, animates the patriot to resist civil tyranny, and the martyr to defy the

"flames; when it is perverted, and made the incentive to vice and crime, goads on "the convict to arraign the justice of his sentence, to rebel against those who "execute it, and to counteract its effects with an obstinacy in exact proportion to the "severity of the punishment. The convict, therefore, who has performed his daily "labour, even for years, under the pang or the dread of the lash, will be rather less "deterred from the repetition of his crimes, whenever he thinks himself secure from "detection, than he would have been by a milder discipline; because the spirit of "hatred, revenge, and a desire to retaliate on society, are stimulated and strengthened "by the principles which I have supposed to be inherent in our nature."* The Silent System appears to us to be ingeniously contrived to excite in the prisoner all those feelings to which this eminent Jurist alludes, to bar up every entrance by which moral or religious instruction might gain access to his mind, and to place the convict in a posture of hostility against every one of the agents by whom the discipline is maintained.

A further objection to the Silent System is the dangerous amount of discretionary power with which it unavoidably invests the Governor and the subordinate officers. It is too much to expect that all the agents by whom this system may be administered will act with that unimpeachable integrity, that exactness of judgment, and evenness of temper, which alone can qualify any officer to enforce the regulations of the Silent System. And yet if the officer swerve from the precise line of duty, it is hard to say whether he would do more mischief by erring on the side of severity, or of leniency. In the one case, the system would be one of silence merely in name; in the other, it would be an instrument of oppression which ought not for a moment to be tolerated. There are numerous punishments for trivial offences, inflicted at the moment by the inferior officers, which they never think of registering, or even reporting. Who can tell the amount of unrecorded suffering which this system has been the means of inflicting upon the criminal population who from time to time have been subjected to its discipline; to say nothing of that spirit of resentment and vengeance, which such treatment must necessarily engender! The glaring absence of uniformity in this respect which the accounts of visitors to prisons upon this system in America exhibit, are no more than might naturally be expected. "We observed," says M. DeMetz, in his Report to the French Government, "that at Auburn they had the power of punishing at their "discretion the faults and misbehaviour of the prisoners; but that they were "obliged to notify the punishments to the Sub-warden. At Sing-Sing there was "no obligation to observe the latter regulation; they punish when they like, and are "not under the necessity of giving an account to any one in authority. At Auburn "we saw a register containing a daily statement of the offences of the prisoners, "the nature of the punishment, and the name of the officer by whom it was deter-"mined. At Sing Sing there was nothing of the kind: we could not even guess "what was the number and gravity of the offences and punishments there."† In another place he says, "Is the punishment equal for all the criminals? We may "answer, without hesitation, No. The lightness or severity of the punishment "will depend entirely upon the temper of the Warden. Where that officer is "severe, the discipline will be rigorous and the punishment oppressive: where he "is kind, the punishment will be mild, and it will happen, as at Washington, that "the convicts will prefer staying in prison, to the obtaining of their freedom. This "difference in the degree of the punishment will take place not only between "different penitentiaries, it will be observable even in workshops in the same "prison: at Auburn we saw an officer who punished with the lash every infraction; "another had recourse to corporal punishment only when his warnings proved "unavailing."†

Another objection to the Silent System is its utter unfitness for general adoption in consequence of that want of uniformity in its administration which is inseparable from its very nature. Our attention has been repeatedly drawn to this feature in the system. The discipline is of a nature which must inevitably take its tone from the moral character, and even from the physical qualifications, of the individuals by whom it is administered. In the hands of a conscientious, vigilant, active keeper, who has great quickness both of sight and hearing, and who can readily detect a prisoner in his secret attempts to evade the rule of silence, or to communicate by signs or gestures, the system will be well

* P. 16. London Edition, 1827.

† DeMetz's Report, pp. 16 and 26.

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worked; although we are far from conceding, even in this favourable view of the case, that it would successfully prevent all demoralizing interchange of thought between the convicts. And if, besides the characteristics which we have supposed the officer to be possessed of, he be also endued with that firmness of mind which will not overlook an offence, but invariably visit every detected transgression with immediate punishment, there will be constant irritation and annoyance as the fruit of the system when inflexibly administered. But between the case which we have now supposed, and the most opposite that can be imagined, there will be endless varieties, all imparting to the administration of the system a diversity, ranging, between the greatest severity and the most pernicious laxity. A sentence for a given term in one prison will be a consignment of the prisoner to a treatment at once harassing to his body and mind; while in another prison the very same sentence will neither impress him with a sense of the guilt of his past offences, nor deter from future crimes.

Another objection against the Silent System is, that it has been found utterly impossible to enforce the discipline with female prisoners. This is very generally admitted. The chief difficulty has arisen from the impossibility of finding female officers possessed of sufficient judgment and firmness to maintain the regulations of the system with that strictness and inflexibility which are indispensable to its efficiency. This universal tendency on the part of the female officer to remit her strictness and vigilance of superintendence requires to be constantly checked by the presence and authority of the governor: and yet he cannot, for obvious reasons, attend at all times in that part of the prison which is appropriated to female convicts; nor, when he does visit it, can he go unattended by the female officer, over whom he cannot, as over the male officers, exercise that authority which is necessary for the maintenance of an accurate and uninterrupted observance of the prison rules. No part of the governor's duty has been found more arduous than that of impressing upon the female officers a sense of the necessity of order, method, and regularity of attention to the various regulations which are felt to be essential to the System of Silence. The effect of this on the prisoners may be readily imagined: a feeling of contempt for authority, a banishment of all serious reflection, an absence of subordination, demoralizing intercourse, and a release from the salutary discomfort and restraint which it ought to be the aim of every penal system to produce.

There is another objection to the Silent System,—that it permits the association of convicts together in large numbers, affording opportunities for devising and carrying into effect dangerous attempts at escape and insurrection. It is no answer to this objection to say, that the history of the Silent System affords no instance of any recent case of this sort. It is enough to point out the possibility of such an event, founded upon the daily increasing facility with which the convicts are known to carry on their forbidden correspondence by means of conventional signs, looks, and gestures, as well as upon the vindictive feelings to which the Silent System gives rise. A single act of violence or oppression on the part of the keeper, or his officers, would suffice to kindle a spirit of rebellion in a large body of prisoners, which it would, in many cases, require nothing more than a sudden outbreak in one or two of the most daring of the party to rouse into dangerous activity: the instruments of labour would in a moment be converted into weapons of offence, and any uproar in one part of the prison would be an instantaneous and intelligible signal to every other. MM. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville have expressed themselves upon this subject in terms which clearly evince that they consider such a catastrophe as by no means an impossible event: "It is "impossible," say they, "to see the prison of Sing Sing [where the Silent System "is enforced], and the system of working established there, without being struck "with surprise and fear. Though the order is perfectly kept, it is apparent that "it rests upon a fragile basis: it is owing to a power always active, but which "must be reproduced every day, if the whole discipline is not to be endangered. "The safety of the keepers is incessantly menaced. In presence of such dangers, "avoided so skilfully, but with so much difficulty, it seems to us impossible not "to apprehend some future catastrophe. For the rest, the dangers to which the "officers of the prison are exposed form, for the present, one of the surest gua- "rantees of order—every one of them sees that the preservation of his life depends "upon it." M. DeMetz, also, has drawn the attention of the French Government to this fact in his recently published Report of the American Penitentiaries:

"The association," he says, "of a large number of convicts in the same place is "attended with imminent danger to the safety of the keepers,—one moment's "remission of vigilance on their part would suffice to produce a revolt, and to "burst open the prison gates. Such a disposition to mutiny must naturally be "expected in men who are constantly impelled by the innate love of liberty." Against even the contingency of such an event as this it becomes every prison system to guard with a circumspection proportioned to the danger of the case, and to its fearful influence as an example. We have said enough to show that, in the judgment of others as well as in our own, the Silent System not only takes no effectual means of preventing the possibility of such an occurrence, but also presents powerful and perpetual temptations to the convicts to bring it about. If this objection be deserving at all times of grave consideration, it acquires additional weight in times of public commotion when the danger to which it points must be immeasurably increased.

The last objection to the Silent System is, that it is not applicable to the *untried*. This is an objection which the advocates of the system itself so generally feel and acknowledge, that we do not think it necessary to insist upon it at any length. The cruelty and injustice of embittering the confinement of an innocent person (and many such there are among the untried), by subjecting him not merely to the companionship of the most guilty, but also to a system of perplexing and harassing observances, enforced by prison punishments, are obvious. We trust immediate steps may be taken to protect all prisoners awaiting trial, from the operation of a mode of imprisonment so unsuited to their character and condition in the eye of the law, and so opposed, in their case at least, to the dictates of justice.

Summary.

If, in the fulfilment of the task which we have undertaken in our present Report, we may appear to have dwelt, at greater length than was called for, upon the numerous particulars which presented themselves for our consideration, we can only plead in our defence the nature of the subject; which, although of great and acknowledged importance, is as yet but imperfectly understood. To correct erroneous notions, to remove groundless prejudices, and to collect and digest the varied and valuable information bearing upon this subject, which has been brought under our notice from different sources during the course of our inquiries, was a duty which could not be hastily, and ought not to be carelessly, performed. With what success our task has been accomplished it is not for us to determine; but it may be for your Lordship's convenience to take a summary view of the different subjects embraced in this Report, arranged in the order in which they have been discussed. —We have stated in the first place, the object at which a good system of prison discipline ought to aim; and we have enumerated the various requisites of which such a system must necessarily be composed.—We have shown that the plan of Separate Confinement (the nature of which we have defined) fulfils all the conditions of a complete and efficacious prison system.—We have shown that what is called the Silent System, notwithstanding its admitted superiority over that of Association, has no such pretensions to adoption as its advocates claim for it.—In support of our views respecting the superiority of the Separate System, we have given an historical account of its origin and progress both in Great Britain and in the United States, as well as in those kingdoms on the continent of Europe, in which its merits have been recognized, and its operation introduced.—We have also stated the names of those distiguished men whose opinions have been publicly given in support of the system of separation; among whom are to be found several of the most wise and benevolent of mankind. This account is followed by a statement of the various objections which we have met with against the Separate System; with such answers as we trust will be found conclusive. We have further noticed the objections to which the Silent System is liable; among which we believe there is not one that any modification or improvement of the system can wholly remove.

Other measures, subsidiary to Prison Discipline, in order to arrest the progress of crime.

Strong as our persuasion is, however, of the superiority of the Separate System, and great and gratifying as its practical efficacy has been shown to be, we should take a very superficial view of this important and extensive subject, if we were to regard that system alone as an adequate means of arresting the progress of crime. Other measures, subsidiary to that of penal discipline, are imperatively called for, both by the exigency of the case, and by the dictates of sound policy and Christian philanthropy; we mean a system of education, a more general and improved system of police, and a judicious mode of providing for the necessities of discharged convicts. On the subjects of education and police it does not become us

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to enlarge in this place. With reference to education, we will only remark (what our inquiries have impressed strongly upon our minds), that if proper schools be not provided, and in sufficient numbers, for the uninstructed, our prisons must be enlarged. On the other hand, if we do not make some adequate provision for the employment and maintenance of destitute and friendless prisoners, we shall be guilty of wittingly exposing them, on the day of their enlargement, to temptations which frequently prove too strong for those who have no other resource than to beg, steal, or starve. And, in this case, we cannot reasonably expect that the population of our prisons will be very sensibly diminished. But in devising a remedy for this evil, the utmost circumspection should be observed. Two plans have been suggested for extending relief to adult prisoners;—the establishment of *Houses of Refuge*, and *the System of Patronage*, which has recently been adopted in France. The latter appears to promise the most gratifying results. To Houses of Refuge for adult prisoners we entertain very strong and decided objections. They are a violation of the principle of separation, and would speedily and utterly destroy all the good effect of the previous prison discipline to which the convict has been subjected, and open a door to all the evils against which the Separate System had so carefully and effectually provided—association, contamination, and recognition. The System of Patronage, on the other hand, is a following up of the system of separation, for the benefit and welfare of the prisoner. The plan is simple and excellent. Associations composed of benevolent individuals, countenanced and assisted by Government, undertake to obtain situations and employments for such of the convicts in a prison as the officers can recommend; or they encourage and facilitate emigration. By these important means the principle of keeping convicts apart from, and unacquainted with, each other, is still maintained: the dispersion in the one case being made throughout the country; and in the other over a surface of indefinite extent. In this view it will be seen that prison discipline occupies the middle point between education and police on the one hand, and the system of patronage and emigration, on the other. Without the aid of all these measures we own that we do not anticipate—nor should we have any ground for doing so—any permanent or extensive repression of crime: but with their assistance, our hopes of success would be as sanguine as we believe them to be well founded. By education and police we should contribute to dry up those abundant fountains by which the streams of vice and crime are so constantly and profusely fed; by the system of patronage and emigration we should prevent that perpetual and alarming reflux by which our prisons are constantly receiving back those floods of crime which they had just poured forth. The result of this double action—the preventing of the access of fresh, and the cutting off of the return of former inmates—would be such a decrease in the number of our criminal population as no price would be too costly to effect.

Suggestion for the construction of a Model Prison on the Separate System

We trust that we shall not be charged with presumption, or with needlessly prolonging this Report, if, before we bring it to a termination, we advert very briefly to a topic of great importance;—we allude to the erection of a Model Prison upon the Separate System in, or adjacent to, the Metropolis.

Such a building would serve as a model for every other prison on the same principle; and it would serve as a normal school for the instruction and training of officers for other prisons. It might be appropriated to the confinement of prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, in order to put the system to the severest test. There are several considerations which lead us to believe that such a proceeding would be both satisfactory and convenient. The number of prisoners sentenced last year to more than two years' confinement amounted to upwards of three hundred; and the necessity of providing accommodaton for them in the various houses of correction in the kingdom, many of which are ill adapted for the infliction of such long sentences, has been attended with great inconvenience; one such convict occupying the room that would have sufficed for at least twelve prisoners under short sentences. All this inconvenience might be obviated by the erection of such a central prison as we have just mentioned; to which it would be worth the while of any county or borough to pay the expense of transmitting such offenders as are sentenced to long terms of confinement, while their defraying the cost of his maintenance during his detention would go far towards providing for the expenses of the prison. The greater length of the sentence indicates the increased gravity of the crime; those, therefore, who are under long sentences are precisely the characters upon whom it is desirable that a system of salutary severity should be made to operate with a view both

to deter and to reform. Our inquiries and studies on the subject of prison construction enable us to suggest such improvements as would conduce to the erection of a prison greatly superior in all its details to any that has yet been constructed, especially with reference to the important particulars of the prevention of the transmission of sound from cell to cell, ventilation, inspection, and the facilities for effecting immediate communication between the prisoner and the officer on duty, whenever the wants of the former render such communication necessary. We have also framed a plan for constructing and fitting up a chapel in such a manner that the prisoners may be assembled in it for public worship, as well as for instruction in classes, without infringing upon the principle of separation. The advocates and opponents of the Separate System are alike interested in the adoption of this measure.

In the settlement of this question, the part which it remains for Great Britain to take is as obviously dictated by her interest, as it is due to her renown. While nations are pausing in the career of prison improvement, and the inquiry as to which system is entitled to the pre-eminence is yet trembling in the balance, let this kingdom cast the weight of her verdict into the scale, and the cause of humanity and of justice is thenceforth triumphant. Let England resume her own; let her reclaim that system to which herself gave birth, and which is necessary for the protection of her boundless wealth, called for by the peculiar circumstances of our times, and demanded by the dictates of that holy religion of which she has long been the favoured abode. Every consideration that can have weight in such a case as this calls upon us to hasten the general adoption of the system for which we have been contending—the suffrage of many a name distinguished for wisdom, experience, and benevolence, countenance and befriend it—national honour requires that after a long suspension it should be effectively resumed—benevolence requires that the most effectual means be adopted for the reformation of the prisoner—and justice that he be condignly punished.

Progress of the Separate System in England.

We have much satisfaction in adverting to the progress which the Separate System has made in the minds of the Magistracy throughout the kingdom. In confirmation of this we are enabled to state that the Magistrates of Shropshire have already effected such alterations in the County Gaol at Shrewsbury, that one fourth part of it is adapted to the system of Separate Confinement as recommended in our last Annual Report. Plans for the construction of prisons, on the same system, have been furnished by us, at the request of the authorities, for the Boroughs of Bath, Leeds, Hereford, Richmond in Yorkshire, and Scarborough; for the new prison at Clerkenwell, and for the enlargement of the House of Correction at Brixton.

Existing Legal Obstruction to the Separate System.

That these and several other prisons, are not already in the course of erection, or alteration, may, in some degree, be attributed to the want of such a model prison as we have ventured strongly to recommend; but, in a still greater degree, to the unforeseen occurrence of a legal difficulty.

The several Acts for the amendment of the Criminal Law passed in the last Session of Parliament contain a clause prohibiting for certain offences the use of *Solitary* Confinement for a longer period than one month at a time, or three months in the course of the year. It has been deemed that this clause prohibits also the enforcement of Individual Separation, no legal distinction being drawn between Solitary Confinement and Separate Confinement, between which, as we have shown, there exists no identity. Until, then, the power of enforcing Individual Separation be rendered legal, the measures which the magistrates in many parts of the kingdom have in contemplation for building and adapting their prisons to this discipline must necessarily be suspended. Knowing, from our personal communications with many magistrates, that there does exist on their part this favourable feeling towards the Separate System, and that its adoption is mainly retarded by the present state of the law, we cannot too earnestly urge the importance of passing such an enactment as early as to the wisdom of the Legislature may seem meet. Whatever delay, however, may occur in the passing of such a law, we hope that the magistrates will be induced to postpone, until its enactment, any measures which they may have in contemplation for the improvement of their prisons, and not proceed to reconstruct or enlarge them on

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any other than the separate principle, and thereby incur an expenditure which we feel assured that they will hereafter see cause to regret.

We venture to suggest that in any legislative Act for rendering separate confinement legal, the measure should be accompanied by certain conditions not only in order to distinguish it from solitary confinement, but also to guard against evils which might possibly arise from prisoners being confined in cells not fit for separate confinement. With this view, we beg to recommend that the following provisions should form part of any law which may be framed for this purpose:—

1st. That no cell be made for the separate confinement of a prisoner which is not of such a size, and is not lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner as is consistent with the health of the prisoners, and furnished with the means of enabling him to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison; and that no cell be used for such separate confinement until its fitness in these several particulars shall have been duly sanctioned by one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

2d. That every prisoner so separately confined shall be visited once at least every day by the governor, chaplain, and surgeon of the prison, in addition to the visits which may be made to such prisoners at other times by the same or other officers of the prison; and that every such prisoner shall have the means of taking air and exercise at such times as shall be deemed necessary by the surgeon, and shall be furnished with the means of moral and religious instruction, and with such suitable books as may be selected by the chaplain, and also with labour or employment, unless it shall be deemed advisable by one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to make and certify a regulation for withholding for a period, or periods, not exceeding one month at any one time, such labour or employment. This power is no more than the law now gives to magistrates in the cases of *solitary* confinement.

3dly. That the separate confinement, under the aforesaid Regulations, shall not be deemed to be prohibited as solitary confinement by any law in force.

We would also suggest the importance, in any future Prison Enactment, of annexing certain conditions relative to the size of cells for *solitary confinement*, for the punishment of prisoners, and the desirableness of providing that no cell shall be used for such a purpose until its fitness shall have been duly certified.

We further beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the defective state of the law in respect to the confinement of insane prisoners. We submit that legislative measures should be taken for the immediate removal of all persons who are detained in custody on the ground of insanity.

Digest of Returns relating to the Prisons of England and Wales.

Annexed to this Report is a Digest of Returns relating to the several Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales, arranged in twenty-seven Tables, under various heads of information.

These Tables exhibit the total number of prisoners, who, during the last year, were confined in the several prisons of England and Wales, amounting to 109,495; they show the number of prisoners for trial at assizes and quarter-sessions, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, either by conviction, acquittal, &c.;—the summary convictions, divided into classes, according to the offences of which they had been convicted;—the number of debtors;—the number of recommittals;—the ages of prisoners;—their state of instruction;—their terms of imprisonment, both before trial and after conviction;—the cases of sickness and death;—the mode in which prisoners have been employed;—the number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice to solitary confinement;—the number of punishments inflicted for offences within the prison and for the maintenance of discipline;—the dietaries;—the total cost of prisons under their various heads of expenditure;—the receipts and profits of prisons under their various heads;—the salaries and emoluments of the principal officers;—and various other important and essential details.

These Tables not only exhibit the total amount of committals to each prison, in all the prisons of England and Wales, but also afford the means of instituting highly interesting and necessary comparisons with reference to the statistics of crime; to the proportions between crime and population in each county; in manufacturing and rural districts; in districts already having some organized system of police, and in those nearly destitute of such a power; and to the expenditure in different prisons and counties, whereby the greater care and experience of one portion of the magistracy may be made available to others.

In these, and many other respects, we trust that these Tables will be found

extensively and practically useful. It has been our anxious desire to render them as complete as possible; and, for this purpose, we have devoted much time and attention to their preparation and correction. In their general accuracy we have great confidence; where they are not entirely so, it is owing to the defective manner in which the prison-books and accounts are still, in some instances, kept. We respectfully submit this portion of our Report to your Lordship's special attention.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Juvenile Delinquents.

THE Criminal Calendars attest that until within the last thirty years, but few young persons were to be found in the gaols of this country. In the year 1815 the extraordinary increase of juvenile prisoners strongly arrested the public attention, and an association of gentlemen was formed in the metropolis for inquiring into the causes and extent of an evil so pregnant with danger to the best interests of society. For the purposes of this investigation, committees were formed, who visited the several prisons and examined the young persons confined therein. Information was thus obtained of the names of several hundreds of boys who were at large engaged in the commission of crime. These lads were also sought out and interrogated as to the circumstances which had contributed to the formation of their criminal habits.*

The investigations of this association disclosed many painful and appalling facts. It appeared that large numbers of boys were in the habit of associating with professed thieves of mature age, and prostitutes, and of frequenting houses of infamous resort, where they planned their robberies, divided their plunder, and indulged in nearly every species of depravity. Nothing, however, transpired in the course of these inquiries to prove that there were any new or extraordinary circumstances in the condition of society to account for the increase which had taken place in the number of juvenile commitments;—the criminal habits of the boys being for the most part to be immediately traced to parental neglect, gross ignorance, and other causes which have ever been the fruitful sources of youthful demoralization.

Causes of Increased Number of Committals.

Many difficulties concur to prevent any accurate estimate being formed of the extent of juvenile delinquency. Admitting as we do that the evil is very widely spread, we believe that the increase has nevertheless been over-rated. We are of opinion that the augmentation of the numbers of juvenile prisoners may be attributed partly to causes which do not necessarily imply an actual increase of crime. Hundreds are now sent to gaol who some years ago were not subjected to judicial punishments. The Vagrant Act alone has contributed to bring large numbers within the walls of a prison who before the existence of that law were suffered to wander at large; while other enactments, directed in a great measure against trivial offences, and therefore calculated to embrace those Acts to which youth is more peculiarly prone, have been instrumental in swelling the number of juvenile commitments. The effect of these enactments in rendering committals to prison more frequent has been aggravated by allowing to parties, in the cases of assaults and misdemeanors, the right to recover the expense of prosecution—a privilege formerly confined to cases of felony. The improved system of police has also brought to justice crowds of juvenile offenders who formerly escaped detection. An officer is now seldom far distant from the scene of robbery. The offender is immediately apprehended, and the injured party, on the spur of the moment, is induced to prosecute much more readily than formerly, when time was afforded for deliberation. If a boy, too, be seen in the streets with property suspected to be stolen, he is detained by a policeman to afford an opportunity of searching for the owner. In comparing the present number of juvenile commitments with those which occurred several years ago, we should further bear in mind that the summary powers given to magistrates by the Police Acts have also contributed to increase the number of young prisoners, and that cases are thus brought before the public which formerly passed unnoticed. These changes in the administration of justice have unquestionably proved beneficial in regard to offenders in general, by diminishing the chances of escape from punishment, although there can be no doubt, in respect to young offenders, that their operation has been highly injurious,

* Report of the "Society for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency," 1815.

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Its extent.

inasmuch as absolute impunity would in many cases have been preferable to the ruinous effects of a commitment to gaol.

It is an error to suppose that the actual number of juvenile offenders is equal, or nearly so, to the number of committals. The recommitment of boys is constantly taking place under a great variety of circumstances which tend to conceal their personal identity; and their frequent removal after trial to other prisons often leads to confusion in the attempt to ascertain their numbers. Still, considering the circumstance that the proportion of criminals committed for trial, or bailed, in England and Wales, who do not exceed the age of sixteen years, has, during the last three years, been upwards of 11 per cent.; and of those between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one upwards of 29 per cent., making together a proportion of 40 per cent. of the whole number not exceeding the age of twenty-one years, the fact presents considerations which no reflecting mind can contemplate without pain and apprehension.*

In the Appendix E. will be found a number of returns which we have obtained from prisons in the Metropolitan District and in the populous counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, showing the number of juvenile offenders, not exceeding sixteen years of age, who have been committed to the respective prisons in each of the last two years. We have endeavoured to ascertain the actual numbers of such offenders as accurately as possible, by causing to be distinguished the numbers of those who have passed from one prison to another in the course of the same year, and also such as have been previously committed within the year, so that the remainder might present the actual number who have been in confinement. We regret that in some prisons the books are not kept with sufficient system to enable the keepers to furnish complete returns; but the information afforded is still upon the whole valuable; and it is the first time that any returns with these distinctions have been collected. The following summary relates to the Metropolitan District:—

ABSTRACT of Returns appended to this Report of the Number of Prisoners, not exceeding the age of Sixteen Years, committed to the undermentioned Prisons, in the course of the Two Years 1836 and 1837.

Prisons.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Newgate	709	155	864
Giltspur-street	35	4	39
Bridewell Hospital	222	90	312
Clerkenwell	1,233	302	1,535
Coldbath Fields	2,057	402	2,459
Westminster Bridewell	1,048	353	1,401
	5,304	1,306	6,610
Horsemonger Lane	546	85	631
Borough Compter	215	46	261
Brixton House of Correction	741	125	866
Guildford	178	18	196
Kingston	19	10	29
Total—London, Middlesex and Surrey	7,003	1,590	8,593
Deduct the proportion received from one to another of the above prisons, and also the proportion committed more than once within the year	1,829	315	2,144
Net Total of two years	5,174	1,275	6,449
Average of one year	2,587	637	3,224

Note.—The Keeper of the Coldbath Fields House of Correction is unable to return the number of recommittals to that prison. We have, therefore, estimated the proportion at 16 per cent., being about the rate of those recommitted to the Westminster Bridewell; but we give it, of course, only as a probable calculation.

The result, after making every deduction, is indicative neither of diminution, nor probability of diminution, in the actual number of young offenders in the metropolis and its environs. An annual average of upwards of 3000 prisoners

* Criminal Returns.

of tender years in the metropolis is alone a deplorable feature in the aspect of crime; and a reference to the returns from the manufacturing districts will show that the proportion of young offenders in those parts of the kingdom is likewise very considerable.

Of the amount of crime which has taken place among the youth of the metropolis, there can be no doubt that a large proportion has arisen from the advance of population and the increase of offences generally. The offspring of criminals are usually trained up in depredatory habits: every child of such a parent may be regarded not only as himself an offender, but as an agent in the contamination of others. Among the indigent classes of this vast metropolis the temptations to crime are often irresistible; and, considering the demoralizing influences which are continually at work, it seems utterly impossible for their children to escape being trained up in other than criminal courses. In the examination, however, of this subject, we purposely refrain from the discussion of remedies of a preventive character, considering it to lie beyond the reach of those inquiries to which it is our duty to confine our attention. But, although the prevention of offences must mainly depend upon measures of a general nature, connected with the improvement of society at large, we consider that much may be done for the diminution of crime by the amendment of our judicial proceedings in the treatment of youth, and by the adoption of suitable plans for their correction and reform. At the risk, therefore, of reiterating opinions which we have already submitted to your Lordship, we venture to repeat the substance of those measures which we humbly conceive to be best calculated to arrest the progress of this alarming evil.

Remedies.

Summary Mode of Trial.

In a former Report we expressed our conviction that in the cases of juvenile offenders, a summary mode of trial would be highly desirable. The plan which we would take the liberty of recommending for this purpose in the rural districts, is, that all young persons not exceeding the age of sixteen, charged with crimes, (except those of the gravest nature, such as murder, arson, burglary, and malicious injuries to property, which form a very small portion of the whole), should be tried before two Justices of the Peace sitting in petty sessions, with a small jury, by whom the fact of guilt should be found.—The juries may be summoned from the lists of petty jurymen made out for the assizes and quarter sessions by the clerk to the justices, or constable, who should from time to time be furnished with copies of the jury-lists for that purpose. It is further proposed, that the magistrates should be required to transmit, immediately after the conviction, a copy of the same, setting forth the whole of the evidence, to the clerk of the peace, who should furnish a copy to any person, on payment of a reasonable charge; that the magistrates should have a discretionary power of whipping as well as of imprisonment; and that the right of appeal from the petty sessions to any higher tribunal should be limited to very narrow bounds.

Jury.

Your Lordship having been pleased to refer to the Commissioners on Criminal Law our remarks contained in a former Report on this subject, we are induced to offer a few observations on the objections which the Commissioners have made to the proposition of trying juvenile offenders by a small jury.*

As to Rural Districts.

And first, as to the rural districts. It has been said that a trial at petty sessions before a small jury could but imperfectly remove the evils of the present practice, because it involves the necessity of imprisonment somewhere, until the magistrates are assembled, and the jury are summoned, and appear. But we do not perceive how this objection, although it affects the question of imprisonment, applies to that of the jury. The petty sessions are in general held weekly; where they are so held, a jury might be regularly summoned every week. Where the petty sessions are held at uncertain intervals, it is necessary to give notice to the magistrates, and there would be no difficulty, in the same space of time, in summoning five jurymen from the neighbourhood. A short intermediate imprisonment after arrest (unless it occur while the jury may be sitting), is unfortunately inevitable; and perhaps under all the circumstances the most desirable plan in such cases would be, that the constable should make arrangements for the confinement of the offender on the spot during the few days which may elapse previously to the holding of the petty sessions. But this point has really no connexion with the practicability of obtaining the jury.

It has been also urged that the expense and inconvenience of a jury form an

* Third Report from the Commissioners on Criminal Law—"Juvenile Offenders," 1837.

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obstacle to its adoption, since there must be a summoning officer, and a summons in writing for the jurors to attend. We submit, however, that the cost of summoning five persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood cannot be such as to form a serious objection. The services of the parish constable, and of a clerk to the justices, might be secured for the purpose, for a trifling remuneration.

It is further contended that a great and unequal burthen would be thrown upon jurymen in large towns and in rural districts. But, in a former Report, we took the liberty to suggest that the jurymen attending petty sessions should be proportionately relieved from their duties at the assizes and quarter sessions, and there would be no difficulty in making out lists in rotation for each service. The proximity of the petty sessions to their homes would, we should imagine, render the attendance there more agreeable to jurymen than travelling further; and the more cases that might be summarily disposed of, the less there would of course remain for the quarter sessions, so that the jurymen would on the whole be gainers both in time and convenience.

Metropolis.

In the metropolis the case is very different from that of the rural districts. Here the object would, we apprehend, be most effectually accomplished, by enlarging the summary jurisdiction of the police magistrates, so as to give them cognizance of the greater proportion of offences committed by juvenile delinquents. The necessity for this measure is strongly confirmed by the fact that it has become an habitual practice at the police offices, to deal with many cases which ought, according to the existing law, to be sent to the sessions, by effecting a summary jurisdiction under a forced construction of some statute. Boys are thus often committed summarily under the Vagrant Act as reputed thieves, or as "frequenting "a certain street with intent to steal," who ought strictly to have awaited their trial in the ordinary course. But the practical effect is found to be beneficial; and looking at the legal knowledge of the police magistrates, and the regularity and publicity with which their proceedings are uniformly conducted, there can scarcely be a tribunal better adapted for the trial of juvenile offenders, at least in all cases of larceny. In proportion to the superior efficiency of the tribunal, the necessity for a jury becomes of course less. Indeed, the circumstances of a London police office and those of a rural petty sessions are so materially different, that the reasons which we have urged in favour of a jury in the rural districts, are but little applicable to the case of the metropolis.

Bail.

But the adaptation of our judicial proceedings to the situation of criminal youth will be but of little avail unless it be followed up by an entire change in the nature of the punishments to which they are at present subjected. Our previous Reports have shown that nothing can be more fatal to the welfare of young persons than the prevailing modes of imprisonment. By recent statutes the magistrates have been invested with large discretionary powers of taking bail for the appearance of prisoners at their trial. It is, however, to be regretted that this power has hitherto been exercised much less frequently than the benevolent spirit of those statutes contemplates. To whatever degree of perfection the discipline of prisons may ultimately be brought, it is obviously far more for the interest of the community that the offender should be at large previously to trial upon proper security, than that he should become the inmate of a gaol. The moral atmosphere of a prison is replete with so much injury to the character of a youth, that independently of the corruption arising from the companionship of the hardened and depraved, his acquaintance with the interior of a prison produces impressions the most unfavourable to his reformation, while there attaches to the boy who has once been in an ordinary gaol, a disgrace which adheres to him through life. For these reasons we are of opinion that the commitment of a boy to a common prison should always be avoided where it can with propriety be dispensed with.

Police Cells.

But further steps may be taken in the metropolis, and in all large towns, to lessen the number of juvenile commitments. A great proportion of these boys, who are guilty of a first and trivial crime, and who have friends who are willing to protect them, would be more effectually restrained from pursuing their courses by a sharp and immediate correction than by any sentence of protracted severity. Upon most characters of this description a few days of separate confinement (with or without corporal punishment, according to circumstances), would be better calculated to produce a beneficial impression than a longer imprisonment. We are of opinion that this correction might be given, and the boy yet be spared the injury and disgrace of being sent to an ordinary gaol. With a view to provide the means of

carrying this object into effect, we beg to suggest that a certain number of cells of proper dimensions, and fitted up with suitable arrangements, be attached to each of the police offices in the metropolis for the separate confinement of boys for short periods, under such regulations as your Lordship shall think proper to prescribe. The utility of such cells would be felt not only in the cases just referred to, but whenever it was found necessary to remand a boy for further examination. The daily attendance of one or more of the magistrates would afford the best security for the proper regulation of these cells. In cases where the period of detention extended beyond a day or two, the services of a clergyman, or other fit instructor, might be beneficially employed in visiting the cells and availing himself of the seclusion of the offender to afford advice and admonition. We are induced earnestly to recommend this measure to your Lordship's consideration, from a conviction that by a commitment to a police cell, instead of an ordinary prison, many of the better class of young offenders might be arrested in the first steps of a criminal career. When it was known that the punishment of the boy would not be attended with the more public disgrace of a common prison, parents on the first indication of vicious propensity would often gladly subject him to the correction of the magistrate. Prosecutors who now abstain from proceeding against youth from the fear of sealing their ruin in a prison, and consequently allow him to escape with impunity, would no longer shrink from a duty the discharge of which would be attended with no less benefit to the offender than to society.

But although the establishment of separate cells at the police offices would provide the most appropriate places of detention and mode of punishment for certain classes of boys, further prison accommodation of a more permanent nature is imperatively required for the great mass of juvenile convicts whose committal after trial to some place of imprisonment is unavoidable.

Penal Treatment of Criminal Boys.

In considering the kind of provision which should be made for this purpose, and the nature of the discipline to which convict boys should be subjected, it is impossible to deny that the subject is one of considerable difficulty. The youth of the prisoner—his destitution and loss of character, and the lamentable disadvantages under which he has laboured from parental depravity and neglect—combine to render him an object of great commiseration. Nothing is more easy than to condemn these poor children and to denounce them as incurably depraved; but the circumstances of their condition plead most powerfully in extenuation of their crimes, and give them the strongest claims upon the public forbearance and charity. In determining, therefore, on the treatment of a criminal boy, the utmost leniency should be extended that is consistent with his own moral welfare and happiness, the effect of example, and the protection of the interests of society at large.

But although we would never refrain from regarding a criminal boy as an object of humanity, we cannot concur with those who contend that he is not a legitimate subject for penal correction. This is, in fact, to make but little distinction in the treatment of youth between those who commit and those who abstain from crime. We humbly conceive that every violator of the law, whatever be the age of the offender, should be subjected to a public tribunal, and that the execution of the sentence belongs exclusively to the State. If, from the extreme youth of some of these boys, and the ignorance in which they have been brought up, instances occur which call for a course of more than ordinary consideration and kindness, this indulgence can be extended, in the case of such exceptions, as well in a juvenile prison as in any charitable asylum. An experience, however, of several years, during which we have been connected with a reformatory institution for criminal youth, enables us to assert that cases of this kind do not very frequently present themselves; and that as regards the great mass of our juvenile offenders, but little can be accomplished for their reformation unless kindness be blended with correction and restraint. It is not merely sufficient to transfer the juvenile depredator to a charitable asylum (even if he could be legally detained there) the imperfect and relaxed discipline of which is not calculated to produce deep impressions, or any permanent change in his habits and character. It is too often hastily assumed that by relieving the mere bodily wants of a criminal boy, the work of reformation becomes short and easy. This, however, is far from being the case. Difficulties arising from stubbornness of temper, ignorance, and the strength of criminal propensities, require the most sedulous and unremitting attentions of the teacher, and

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can only be overcome by a systematic and often lengthened course of instruction and discipline.

To release the young offender from the penal consequences of crime, appears to us objectionable in another point of view. It is impossible to doubt that if the juvenile depredators of the metropolis discovered that their offences would be merely visited by a short detention in a comfortable asylum, where they would be regarded simply as objects of compassion, and subjected to little privation and restraint, such a course would only tend to confirm the offender in his depredatory habits, and invite others to follow his example. We hold it to be highly impolitic to weaken the effect of legal punishments even in regard to youth, whether we consider the subject with reference to those who do, or those who do not violate the laws: the interests of society render it indispensable that a broad line of distinction should be observed between the treatment of the children of poverty, and those of crime. To subject the juvenile depredator, and the juvenile pauper to the same discipline—to place the innocent and the guilty in one establishment and in the enjoyment of the same privileges, is to lower the standard of morality by bringing down misfortune to the level of guilt; and to weaken, in the breasts of the honest and deserving, that consciousness of superiority, and the fear of losing that grade in society, which are among the most powerful preventives to the commission of crime.

That the treatment of the juvenile offender should be of a penal character, appears to us still more necessary when we consider the effects which an opposite course is calculated to produce upon the conduct of many of their parents and connexions. An institution for criminal boys which has no penal aspect, but in which they are comfortably fed and clothed, and subjected to but little, if any, corrective discipline, holds out the strongest inducements to indigent parents to abandon their children, and instigate them to commit crimes for the sake of placing them in such an establishment. It is said that if the subsequent banishment of the boy to a distant colony be compulsory, this unnatural feeling on the part of parents will be in a great measure counteracted. But it is obvious that unless the emigration be compulsory, this effect would be uncertain, while we are persuaded that even were emigration uniformly to follow, the check would be too remote to be generally efficacious. This tendency, on the part of parents, is only to be counteracted by the feeling that they are, by parting with their boy, subjecting him to certain and immediate correction, and at the same time cutting themselves off from all hope of ever seeing him again.

So marked is the distinction in the feelings and habits of manhood and youth, that it is quite impracticable to engraft any beneficial plan for the lengthened confinement of boys upon a system of discipline adapted to adults. We do not advocate the application of the separate system generally to young persons, although that system is in our opinion in all cases preferable to the mischievous association which prevails in ordinary prisons, or to the defective and objectionable arrangements employed by the silent system to prevent it. Instances of extreme depravity will doubtless occur where, to prevent the contamination of others, the individual separation of a youth is absolutely indispensable. For very short periods, also, we know of no other kind of discipline that is calculated to produce any beneficial impression upon either young or old. A large proportion of boys who are committed under the Vagrant Act, and who are sentenced to periods of a few days, or weeks, as idle and disorderly, are but slightly affected by any system of imprisonment, which affords them the means of communicating with or seeing other prisoners. For these classes, separation is absolutely necessary; but for more protracted periods we consider a plan of individual separation to be wholly inapplicable to the feelings, habits, and character of young persons.

Parkhurst Reformatory.

It is highly gratifying to state that a valuable example of the discipline best calculated for the correction and reform of juvenile offenders committed for long periods will shortly be presented to the country.—The Parkhurst Reformatory for criminal boys is now nearly ready for the reception of prisoners.

This prison is adapted to the confinement of 320 boys:—viz., 200 boys of twelve years of age and upwards, and of 120 boys under that age. The nature of the discipline will consist in a vigilant system of personal superintendence, instruction in moral and religious duties, and industrious occupations of various descriptions. There are facilities for employing the boys as tailors, shoemakers, ropemakers, bookbinders, and carpenters, as well as in agricultural labour. Attached to the prison, are eighty acres of land, in the cultivation of which the boys

can be employed. As it is intended to encourage the boys to emigrate to a distant colony at the expiration of their imprisonment, they will be especially instructed in those branches of industry which are most likely to render them useful as agricultural servants. While the prominent features of the establishment will be of a penal character, the utmost attention will be directed to the health, moral welfare, and suitable comfort of the boys. It will be in the best meaning, but in no injurious sense of the word, a prison, while the discipline will be so peculiarly adapted as to combine cheerful exercises and youthful recreation with the salutary restraints of penal correction.

Description of the Building.

For a full description of the Parkhurst Reformatory, which has been constructed under the able superintendence of Sydney Smirke, Esq., we beg to refer to the annexed plans (C. Nos. I. to III.), which have been prepared by that gentleman. The prison occupies a square area of about four acres in extent, the enclosure being 410 feet from north to south, and 420 feet from east to west. The boundary wall is at its lowest part 15 feet high. The surface of the ground inclines with a considerable slope towards the east, and there is also a fall towards both the north and south. The entrance is at the centre of the side by an arched gateway of stone. To the left of the entrance is the gate-keeper's dwelling, consisting of three rooms. To the right is a corresponding building, containing an examining room with two small separate cells opening into it: adjoining this is the surgery and medicine room: beyond is the cleaning room and bath, attached to which is the fumigatory for purifying the prisoners' clothes.

Fronting the entrance is an esplanade of about 250 feet by 200 feet, on the opposite side of which, in the centre, is the Governor's house two stories high, containing his dwelling apartments, or office and store-rooms. To the right and left of the centre are the buildings containing the sleeping-cells of the prisoners. The building adjoining the Governor's house on each side, standing north and south, contains each on the two stories thirty-six separate cells for prisoners: the cells are 10½ feet by 6 feet, with access by external doors; a gallery of slate, which rests on iron supports, giving the means of communication to the doors on the upper floor. Connected with these two buildings by a turnkey's room are two other buildings, standing east and west, similar in all respects to those before described. Still further to the east, and connected by the external galleries to the other buildings, are two detached buildings, three stories high, containing each thirty separate cells for prisoners, the cells 10 feet by 6 feet. The access to these cells is by an internal central passage. On the upper story of each of these buildings, is an infirmary for six beds. Each infirmary has a water-closet and cistern for spring water, and is warmed by an open fire-place. The ceiling is coved up to a central aperture for ventilation, communicating through the roof with the external air by a turn-cap. Adjoining each infirmary is a nurse's room. Every separate sleeping-cell has a fixed iron sash, 3 feet long by 4 inches high, glazed with unpolished plate glass. The cells are ventilated by several small openings in the ceiling of each, communicating with a vertical shaft, one to each cell, worked in the brick division walls, communicating at top with the vacant space of the roof, over the ceilings of the upper floor of cells. From hence the heated and foul air will escape by louvre-turrets, two to each building. The cell doors to the four buildings which have external access are of slate, one inch thick, lined on the inside with wood also one inch thick; these doors are shut into wrought-iron rebated door-frames. The cell doors to the two buildings which have an internal passage, are of wood in two thicknesses, braced and secured with hoop-iron worked in between the two thicknesses: these doors shut into Portland stone rebated jambs.

Beyond the Governor's house to the west, is a range of building one story high, containing at the east end a scullery and kitchen for the prison use, the latter fitted up with a steam apparatus for boiling separately soup, gruel, meat, and vegetables, with a supply of hot and cold water: next to the kitchen westwards are two store-rooms. In the centre of this range of buildings, and equidistant from all the extremities of the prison buildings, is the chapel fitted up with moveable benches, and at the south end a pulpit, clerk's desk, and Governor's pew. Behind the pulpit is the Chaplain's private room. Further northward are rooms adapted either to the purpose of containing stores, or to be used as prisoners' workshops.

Parallel with this range of building, and farther to the west, is the junior ward for the reception of one hundred and twenty children under twelve years of age.

On the ground floor in the centre is the entrance lobby and schoolmaster's

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room. To the right is the school-room 30 feet by 20 feet, and to the left, the eating room of the same size; beyond these two rooms at each end is a dormitory 30 feet by 20 feet. The school-room and eating-room are lighted each by six large iron sashes turning on centres, and shutting into an iron frame let into stone work. They are ventilated each by six apertures in the ceiling, communicating by horizontal tubes of zinc, with vertical air-shafts worked in the external walls, which discharge themselves into the vacant space of the roof, from whence the foul air will escape by louvre-turrets as above described for the other prison buildings. It is proposed to warm these two rooms by hot water. The upper floor of the whole of this junior ward is appropriated as dormitories for the children: in each wing is a turnkey's room with windows commanding a view of every bed. These dormitories are lighted by narrow glazed iron sashes similar to those described for the separate sleeping-cells, but turning on centres for the admission of air. In the ceiling are twenty-six apertures for the removal into the roof of the foul heated air. Further to the west, and parallel to the junior ward, will be a rope-walk three hundred feet long. On the north side of the area, 15 feet within the line of the boundary wall, is a laundry 40 feet by 18 feet: adjoining this to the east and west will be ranges of workshops two stories high, fitted up for the employment of the prisoners in the various trades in which they are to be instructed. Detached from these, and further to the east, will be a building for the employment of the boys, consisting of a bakehouse and smith's shop. The large chimneys required for these two offices will be out of sight from the entrance and from every part of the front esplanade. On the opposite side of the precinct, and adjoining the south boundary wall, will be a large hall 100 feet long, by 40 feet wide and 21 feet high, lighted and ventilated by seven large windows. The hall will have three separate entrances, and will be capable of being temporarily separated into three divisions, which it is proposed to effect by two curtains of the strongest canvass across the hall running on iron rods at top, and having the lower edges held down by hooks and eyes, the latter being let flush into the floor: on the withdrawal of these curtains the whole area will be available as one apartment. This hall, whether divided or otherwise, will be applicable to the purposes of in-door recreation when the weather renders it necessary, and it will also be available on all those occasions when it may be required to address the children collectively. In the centre of the esplanade, but sunk below the surface of the ground, is the hydraulic engine, (which may be worked by eight boys,) for lifting water from the well immediately beneath, and forcing water up to the slate cisterns at the infirmaries, the kitchen, the Governor's house, and at the three washing-places. One of these latter places for the younger prisoners is at the south end of the junior ward, and for the remainder of the prisoners there are two separate washing-places at opposite ends of the main building: they are fitted up with long wooden troughs to receive moveable wooden bowls, one for each boy: water is laid on by a longitudinal pipe with three cocks to each trough, and at the bottom of the troughs are waste pipes for conveying the dirty water into the drains: these washing-places are open to the air, but have a slated shed roof over them.

Further measures necessary.

The Parkhurst Reformatory admits of being considerably enlarged; but to whatever extent further accommodation may be practicable, it must be obvious that this prison cannot provide for all the juvenile convicts confined in the metropolitan gaols, and still less for the boys committed to the prisons in various parts of the kingdom. It must not, therefore, be supposed that the establishment of this prison will supersede the necessity of further measures being taken to arrest the progress of juvenile delinquency. The Parkhurst Reformatory will, we trust, serve as a model for juvenile prisons in other parts of the kingdom; and we cannot too earnestly dwell on the importance of establishing such places of confinement, wherever the numbers of offenders of this class are sufficiently large to render such a measure necessary. But it is not only with reference to the limited numbers, but also to the description of prisoners, who will probably be confined in the Parkhurst prison, that the necessity for other juvenile prisons will be apparent. The discipline at Parkhurst will be peculiarly adapted to lengthened periods of confinement. It becomes, therefore, the more desirable, not only that provision should be made for such young offenders as cannot be admitted into the Parkhurst prison, but also for minor classes of offenders not sentenced for long periods, whose habits are far from being hardened; and whose friends are ready to receive and to provide for them on their discharge. In the establishment of district prisons for boys, the

economical advantages of collecting a considerable number in one establishment should not be overlooked. The union of counties with boroughs, in order to attain this object, is highly desirable. The Acts 5 Geo. IV. cap. 85, and 6 and 7 Will. IV. cap. 105, already enable the magistrates of counties, and of cities and boroughs, to contract with each other respectively for the maintenance of borough prisoners in county gaols, or that of county prisoners in borough gaols. The importance of extending establishments specially for the correction and reform of criminal youth will be evident by adverting to the numbers of young persons committed, in the last year, to the several gaols in England and Wales. On reference to the Statistical Tables annexed to this Report, it will be found that the number of juvenile delinquents was 1196, under twelve; 2465, twelve and under fourteen; and 8332, fourteen and under seventeen years of age.

Effects of Imprisonment in the Metropolitan Gaols.

That a prison for juvenile delinquents is urgently required for London and its vicinity cannot be doubted, if we refer to the large numbers at all times confined in the metropolitan prisons (amounting, as we have seen, to upwards of 3000 in the course of the last year), and the baneful effects of that imprisonment. Whether we advert to the gaols of the city of London, viz., Newgate, Giltspur-street Compter, the Bridewell Hospital, and the Borough Compter; or to the gaols of the county of Middlesex, viz., the Clerkenwell Prison, the Westminster Bridewell, or the Coldbath-fields House of Correction; it is a fact that no young person can be committed to any one of these places without being rendered the worse by the imprisonment, and the more dangerous to the community, nor without extending his acquaintanceship with the criminal and depraved.

Destitution on Discharge.

But there is another measure of the highest importance, which is quite essential to the success of the foregoing plans. We refer to the necessity of making some permanent provision, by which those who are destitute may be placed in the way of obtaining an honest livelihood on their discharge from prison. The situation of a friendless boy on quitting confinement is truly distressing. However satisfactory his conduct may have been during imprisonment, he has frequently no resource, on his liberation, but to revert to crime for his support. Without character, who will employ him? A true statement of his case creates almost insurmountable obstacles to his obtaining any creditable situation. And even if he succeed in procuring employment, he is liable to meet with those with whom he has formerly associated in prison, and consequently becomes exposed to temptations which few young persons thus circumstanced possess sufficient firmness and strength of principle effectually to resist.

Emigration.

A strong propensity to theft is the besetting infirmity of the juvenile offender. During his imprisonment every effort should be made to eradicate this vice. After having been subjected to a reformatory course of discipline, he should be placed in a situation in which he will be enabled to earn his subsistence by honest industry, and subjected to as few temptations as possible to recur to crime. It is in vain to expect that this object can be secured by his remaining in this country. Experience has, however, proved that it may be attained by encouraging the juvenile offender, on his discharge, to proceed to one of the British Colonies, where he may be employed as a useful labourer, and where there are no facilities for the disposal of property. The ordinary business of a newly-settled country is full of excitement, and offers a legitimate field for the development of those talents, and the employment of that restless activity, which the pressure of a dense population in an old country so frequently stimulates to the commission of crime.

The unsatisfactory moral results of our penal colonies render it, of course, undesirable that young offenders should be sent to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, or any other place in which there is danger of contamination from a convict population. There are, however, other colonies more favourably circumstanced, where the demand for labour is urgent, and in which young persons of an age fit for work, would be gladly received by settlers. Transferred to a new soil, without the stigma attaching to a convict, the novice in crime would have the strongest motive, as well as the best opportunity, to recover his lost character, and become an useful member of a new and thriving community. We therefore again venture to repeat that in any measures for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the provision of a well-regulated channel of emigration is quite essential.

Deeply, however, as we are assured of the importance of encouraging the emigration of criminal boys, we feel no less strongly the indispensable necessity of previously subjecting them in all cases to the discipline of a well-regulated juvenile prison, and for such a time as will afford sufficient opportunities of breaking up

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confirmed habits, and of effecting the reformation of the character, by moral and religious culture. However unnecessary such preparatory discipline may be, in the case of boys not tainted by crime, the habits of the juvenile depredator render this training indispensable. This consideration is of importance not only in regard to the interests of the boy, but also to those of the Colony to which he may be sent; the welfare of which would be materially affected by the emigration of youth who had not been weaned from their vicious propensities, nor afforded satisfactory proofs of moral amendment.

District Juvenile Prisons.

In again urging the necessity of the formation of district prisons for juvenile offenders, we are not unmindful of the objection which may be made to the measure on the ground of expense. We have no hesitation in at once declaring that unless a liberal outlay be incurred for this important object, the numbers of juvenile depredators must continue to increase. We beg, however, to observe that the cost of establishing boys' prisons should not be identified with the expense of erecting ordinary gaols, inasmuch as the same degree of attention is not necessary to peculiar principles of construction; and it may, in many cases (as has been actually the case at Parkhurst), be quite practicable to adapt existing buildings for this purpose without considerable cost. It should also be borne in mind that the withdrawal of so many young offenders from the ordinary gaols, by the formation of boys' prisons, will render it unnecessary to provide for the same number of prisoners whenever a gaol for adults is about to be re-constructed or enlarged. But if even the expense of such reformatories were greater than we are convinced it will prove, there are, we confidently suggest, higher grounds which render such prisons of the utmost importance to the public welfare. There can be no real economy in any system which tends to the insecurity of property, and the perpetuation of crime; nor can any expenditure be unprofitably directed which is incurred in the well-grounded expectation of reclaiming the vicious propensities, and advancing the moral and religious welfare, of the rising generation. The evil, however, is too serious, and widely spread, to be removed or sensibly diminished, by any single Establishment. The Parkhurst Reformatory is calculated to prove a blessing to those who may be placed within its walls; but we earnestly repeat our hope that this useful institution may not be regarded as a final measure, nor as superseding the necessity for further exertions to establish other prisons of a similar character in those districts in which they may be required. The urgency of the case requires the utmost promptitude. Efficient remedies have too long been disregarded to admit of further delay. For more than twenty years have the claims of the juvenile depredator been before the public.† During this period we have seen some thousands of these poor boys pass through the prisons of the metropolis. When we recall to mind their pitiable condition—the haunts of infamy in which they have been cradled: when we think of their ignorance and depravity, and how greatly they have been the victims of circumstances over which they could have had no control: when we contrast the cheerful pursuits and innocent enjoyments which ordinarily mark this season of life with that constant succession of crime and punishment which fills up the whole existence of the juvenile depredator:—when we consider the rapidity with which these boys have hurried from the smaller to the greater crimes—the cruel effects of their imprisonment, by which their reformation has been not only neglected, but their vices have been the more deeply rooted and confirmed:—when we reflect upon their destitution on leaving prison, and the sharp stimulus with which want impels the distressed to the commission of crime—it is impossible too deeply to lament that evils so serious in their nature, and fatal in their effects, should so long have been permitted to exist. Had juvenile reformatories been established when the necessity for such institutions was first demonstrated, how many whose brief span of life has been spent in degradation and crime might have been rendered blessings to themselves, ornaments to religion, and valuable members of the State! Again and again has the importance of these reformatories been urged upon the public attention, while the appeal has been met with an indifference on the part of the community which is quite irreconcileable with a just sense of what is due to the national welfare, and but little creditable to the character of an enlightened and Christian land. And what have been the consequences of this neglect? The numbers of criminal youth have gone on increasing until they have attained a frightful magnitude. The inquiries which have at various times been instituted—and which have long since completely exhausted

* Reports of the Prison Discipline Society.

† Reports of the Police Committees of the House of Commons, 1817.

the whole subject—have terminated in the recommendation of summary tribunals—the establishment of juvenile reformatories—and a systematic plan of youthful emigration. These measures, we repeat, cannot be carried into effect without an outlay of the public money; and it is for the public to decide on the alternative—either to incur the necessary expenditure; or, by declining to do so, allow the crimes of our juvenile population to continue to increase. It is, however, consolatory to reflect that a beginning has been made in this great work of justice and humanity; and we earnestly trust that the measures which have been adopted by Her Majesty's Government will be vigorously followed up by the magistracy, and the country at large. "Blessed is the hand that layeth the first stone of this "building, more blessed that proceeds—most of all that finisheth it,—to the glory "of God, and the honour of our King and Nation."†

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

WM. CRAWFORD,
WHITWORTH RUSSELL,

Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District.

PRISON CONSTRUCTION.

Prison Construction.

THE enforcement of the Separate System of prison discipline is dependent, in a great measure, on the construction of the prison admitting of its being carried into effect.

It is by adopting a principle in the general arrangements which will secure the utmost convenience for the officers engaged in superintending and visiting prisoners, that the discipline can be worked to advantage, and that the frequent communication, which it is so desirable to establish between prisoners and officers, can be facilitated and insured;—it is, as we have shown, by the interposition of physical difficulties alone, that all communication between prisoners can be cut off, and that the temptation to offend can be removed;—it is by substituting confinement in a light and airy room of sufficient size, combined with rational employment and religious instruction, that the mind is reduced to a submissive, and comparatively cheerful state, affording the best hope of producing some good effect in those who are not utterly abandoned;—and it is by absolutely interdicting association with other prisoners—which constitutes the vicious pleasure of a prison life—that some deterring effect will at least follow a period of confinement, where reformation of character is not the result.

The following practical remarks, and the plans which accompany them, will serve to explain our views of prison construction, as applicable to the Separate System.

General Principles to be observed in the Construction of Prisons.

General Principles.

The main points to be considered in the construction of prisons are,—

1st. The Site.

2d. The general arrangement and disposition of the component parts of the building, with a view to security and convenience.

3d. Those further details which may be applicable, or requisite, for the enforcement of the particular system of discipline which it is intended to carry into effect.

First, with respect to the Site.—It is desirable that a Prison should be built in a dry and airy, and if possible in an isolated situation; the former conditions being conducive to the health of the prisoners, and the latter to their quiet and seclusion. It should not be overlooked by ground or buildings in the immediate neighbourhood, in order that secret communication from without may be prevented, and to render it more difficult to obtain assistance in an attempt to escape. It should be as near as is practicable to the courts of justice, so as to facilitate the removal of the prisoners; and the communication between the prison and the court, whether by

† Lord Coke's Institutes.

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streets or roads should be perfectly open. The situation should also be removed beyond the influence of any noxious or prevailing local fogs, and should be sufficiently elevated to ensure a perfect drainage, &c.

Second. The general arrangement and disposition of the buildings is the next point which claims attention. It should be such as will unite security, and facility of access to all parts, with simplicity of outline and economy of construction; affording at the same time the utmost convenience for carrying on the discipline of the prison with a limited number of officers, and the means of effectually superintending and controlling it on the part of the governor.

Experience has shown, and it will be sufficiently obvious on referring to the annexed plans, that the important objects which have been adverted to, cannot be obtained by any more simple mode, than by adopting the principle of laying out the different buildings and parts, of which the prison is composed, so that they shall diverge or radiate from a common centre; which, if kept in view in regulating the internal construction of the buildings, becomes a point of observation commanding a view, and from which access is afforded in all directions.

Thus, in the proposed plan, the central hall, and the corridors or passages which radiate out of it, and run through the centre of the prison wings, are intended to be open from the floor to the roof; and the prison rooms or cells being arranged on each side of the corridors, the doorway of every cell can be seen from nearly the same point; the vigilance and attention of the officers can be also secured by the inspection and control that by these means may be in constant operation.

It will be observed that the prison is enclosed within a Boundary Wall, and is composed of the following distinct portions, viz., an Entrance Building, a Central Hall, and four Prison Wings; and that on the outside the boundary, there are two houses, one being designed as a residence for the governor, and the other for the chaplain, which also form the sides of a small enclosed court in front of the principal door of the prison.

These will now be more particularly described.

Disposition of the Buildings.

The Boundary Wall.—The boundary wall should be of sufficient height to preclude all chance of escape, unless with the aid of some external means, which by other precautions ought to be rendered unattainable. For this purpose it should be at least 15 feet high above the ground, and the foundations should be of such a depth, according to circumstances, as to prevent their being undermined in the course of a single night. The height also should be in some measure determined by that of surrounding objects, so that as far as possible the interior may not be seen into. The boundary wall should present an even smooth surface on both sides, and if buttresses become necessary, from its height or extent, the angles should be rounded off to prevent their being made use of in climbing up. The coping at the top should be smooth and semicircular, and should not project beyond the face of wall. There should be a clear space of 20 or 30 feet on the outside of the boundary, that no erection may be made against it, and that the exterior may be open to inspection; and in like manner the prison wings should not be connected with it, but a clear space should be preserved round the interior.

There should be only one gateway or opening in this external boundary, and this should be placed immediately opposite the entrance door, and open into an enclosed court-yard, as shown in Plate A 2. The gate being retired a little will be of advantage, in affording the means of defending it through loop-holes made in the side walls, should attempts be made to force it during riots, or popular excitement.

Chaplain and Governor's House.—In all large gaols it will be necessary to provide suitable residences for the Governor and Chaplain. It is desirable, when circumstances admit of it, that their houses should be placed contiguous to the entrance, but on the outside of the boundary wall, in order that the domestic arrangements of these officers may not interfere with the discipline and general business of the prison, nor their own convenience be curtailed by the prison rules.

Entrance Building.—It will be observed in Plate A 2., that the door of the entrance building opens into an enclosed court-yard, lying between the houses appropriated for the Governor and Chaplain, by which arrangement the reception or removal of prisoners is rendered more private, and increased security is obtained.

There are two gates in this yard through which provisions, coals, or materials, can be taken to the kitchen and offices, and into the prison yard, without entering the other buildings.

The prison is entered by a broad passage, which leads through the building to

the Central Hall, on each side of which are arranged convenient apartments for the Turnkey, male and female Superintendents, and Surgeon, together with a room for the Magistrates and an Office for the Governor: these last rooms look into the central hall, and command a view of the interior of the prison. There are likewise staircases leading to the Basement, Infirmary, and Chapel.

The basement of this building (Plate A 1) contains reception cells, separate cleansing rooms for males and females, a fumigating oven for disinfecting prisoners' clothes, store-rooms for clothing and prison stores, such as bedding, &c., water-closet, and a room for the prison officers employed about the kitchen and store departments.

A portion of the upper part of this entrance building is appropriated as a chapel, (Plate A 3), and the remainder is intended as an infirmary or convalescent rooms; the former opens into the central hall, and the latter, which is entirely detached from the rest of the prison by a partition wall, has a separate staircase from the passage below.

Central Hall.—The central hall, as before explained, is intended to be open from the floor to the roof, and is proposed as the principal station of the officers engaged in carrying on the discipline of the prison.—A gallery (Plate A 3), which is a continuation of that into which the prison rooms or cells open, runs round the central hall about 12 feet above the floor, affording access to the chapel and all the wings: staircases are placed in convenient situations communicating with it. The windows in the hall overlook the airing-yards, and the greater part of the space within the boundary-wall.

The general kitchen of the prison (Plate A 1), the store for raw and manufactured articles, the bread-room, scullery, coal-cellar, and a separate apparatus for ventilating and warming each wing, are situated in the basement under the central hall, and a small portion of the adjacent wings.

Prison Wings or Cell Buildings.—The prison wings, as before explained, radiate from the central hall (Plate A 2); an open passage or corridor runs longitudinally through the centre of each, and the prison rooms or cells open into the corridor; these are ranged in two stories, which, on many accounts, is considered more convenient for carrying on the discipline and general business of the prison than if more were added; but in confined situations, there is no objection to adding a third story, should it be required.—The lower range of cells is on the level of the floor of the corridor and hall: the upper range opens upon a narrow gallery attached to the wall, which is continued round the central hall as already explained. At the further extremity of each prison wing staircases communicate with this gallery; and at the extremity nearest to the central hall, some steps, covered by a trap-door, lead to the punishment cells, placed in the basement, the situation of which will be noticed in Plate A 1.

The roof (Plate A 7) is of iron, from a design of Messrs. Bramah and Robinson, of Pimlico, who have constructed roofs of greater span on a similar principle; the gallery and staircases are likewise of iron, it being extremely desirable as far as possible to render these buildings fire-proof.

The basement is surrounded with a sunk court (Plate A 1) in preference to an area, to ensure greater dryness; and with that view, the utmost attention should be devoted to drainage, and to securing the foundation and basement from the effect of damp.

The means of access to the sunk courts, is provided by doors being placed in the corridors close to the central hall; a communication is thus established all round the exterior of the central hall and entrance building, independent of that which exists between the boundary wall and the prison wings.

Details.—The arrangement of the several buildings which would constitute a convenient prison, and the object of each, having been thus briefly explained, it is necessary, before entering into the consideration of further details, to refer to the particular system of discipline which is to be enforced. Details.

The system demands,—

1st. That each individual prisoner shall be confined by day and by night in a separate prison room, or cell, which shall be light, thoroughly ventilated, and warmed, and of sufficient size to admit of the prisoner taking exercise, and being employed a portion of his time in compulsory manual labour.

2d. That the construction of these cells shall preclude all communication between one prisoner and another, and that for this purpose the partitions should be of such a

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thickness, and such other precautions should be taken, as will render communication, so difficult that there shall be no temptation to make the trial.

3d. That the cells shall be fitted up with washing-sink, water-closet, with service-pipes, &c. complete, so that there may be no excuse for a prisoner quitting his cell until ordered to do so; but that he shall at the same time have the means in his own power, of apprizing the officers of his wish to see them, in case of illness or other emergency.

4th. That there should be the means not only of general inspection and superintendence, but that each prisoner should be subject to unobserved inspection; and as it is an essential part of the system that each individual should have frequent communication in the course of the day with one or other of the prison officers, the utmost facility of access to all parts of the prison, and to every cell is extremely desirable.

5th. In order that the integrity of the system may not be broken in upon, by the stated assembling of the prisoners for Divine worship or instruction, it is essential that the chapel should be fitted with separate sittings or stalls; and that it may not become necessary to associate prisoners when taking exercise in the open air, separate yards should be provided for the purpose. After much time and consideration devoted to the subject, the following details have been adopted, as suitable for securing the several points which have been adverted to.

Prison Rooms or Cells, (Plate B 1).—The general dimensions of the cells should be at least 13 feet long by 7 feet broad, 8 feet to the springing and 10 feet high to the under side of the arched ceiling; or when prisons are altered they should contain not less than 1000 cubic feet. It is desirable that the length should be great in proportion to the breadth, as affording a better opportunity of taking exercise, and to facilitate the unobserved inspection of the interior; and with respect to the general size or cubic content of the cell which we have recommended, it is essentially necessary to health and ventilation. The piers, or partitions between the cells, should not be less than 18 inches in thickness, whether they are built of stone or brick, and should be worked with close joints so as to preclude as much as possible the transmission of sound between adjoining cells. The ceilings to be arched in brick—three courses each half brick thick, turned separately and grouted in cement, brick piers and spandrills to be formed to support the floors, flues to be worked under the floors for extracting the foul air, and the intervals filled with sand. The floors to be of 4-inch rubbed Yorkshire stone laid over the flues; external walls to be two bricks and a half thick, or two feet of stone—internal walls, next the corridor or passage, to be two bricks thick or 18 inches of stone—flues 12 by 5 inches to be worked in the corridor wall for ventilation.

Windows.—The windows to be placed close under the arch, to have stone cills, sides, and head, wrought and splayed, pluffed with iron at the joints, and run with lead. The iron window-frame to be a fixture let into a groove in the stone-work, the bars to be framed through at the top and bottom, and rivetted together with proper rebates for the glass, which should be unpolished. The general dimensions of the windows to be 3 feet 6 inches long, and not exceeding 5 inches in breadth.

Doors, (Plate B 2).—It will be necessary that each cell should have double doors. A stone step to be fixed in the doorway, 6 inches high and the full breadth of the wall, to be morticed to receive 4 door-posts of oak, each 6 inches by 5, framed into an oak lintel or head, also the width of the wall.

The doors to be two inches thick of deal framed flush on both sides, the edges of the doors or door-frame to be covered with felt, to prevent noise, and the transmission of sound. The inner door to be covered with strong iron plating on the side next the cell, rivetted through, and to be hung with strong 4½-inch butt hinges, and fastened with a double-action bolt and side lock, as shown in the figure. A bevelled aperture to be cut for the inspection slide, and a trap-door 6 by 9 to be fixed in the door, for passing provisions through, to be hung on two centres, so as to form a shelf when let down, and to be fitted with a strong button thumb-bolt to secure it in its place. The outer door next the corridor to be of 2-inches deal framed flush on both sides, hung with 4½-inch butt hinges working on centres, and latch, as shown in the drawing; the object being that the door may be opened without noise for unobserved inspection. The edge to be covered with felt and to shut into a rebate in the door-frame, and stone cill, flush with the wall. A trap-door 6 by 9 to be introduced in this door, also the opening covered with wire netting, in order

that prisoners before trial may communicate with their friends without personal contact.

The Bed, (Plate B 2).—The platform for the bed to be 6 feet 6 inches long, by 2 feet 2 inches broad, of 2-inch wrought elm plank, made in two parts.

The smaller portion, which forms the foot of the bed, to be a fixture, 2 feet 2 inches in length by 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, one end let into the wall, and the other supported on two wrought-iron legs fixed in holes worked in the floor to receive them.

The larger portion of the platform which forms the head of the bed to be 5 feet long, fixed by eye-hinges to the wall, so as to turn up and be leaned in that position when required; a lock to be fixed for this purpose, as shown in the figure, or a strong chain and padlock provided. This part of the platform, when down, to rest on a bottom securely fixed to the wall at one end, and on a rebate on the seat at the other, as shown in the figure.

A bell to be fixed in the central hall for each range of cells. A crank and bell-handle to be fitted in each cell with a pendulum or "tell-tale" affixed to it in the corridor, to enable a prisoner to apprise the officers if from illness or emergency he should require their presence.

Sink and Water-closet, (Plate B 3).—Water to be laid on to each cell with a strong service-pipe and valve-cock, from a cistern to be fixed in the roof. The cistern to be of strong deal, lined with lead, and to have separate compartments for each cell, in order that water may not be wasted. The pipes to be let into the partition walls between the cells, and to be rendered over with cement.

An iron sink with strainer and waste-pipe to be fixed to the wall inside each cell, to be supplied with water from the service-pipe by a strong valve-cock.

The cast-iron pan for the water-closet to be fitted with a close cover of elm to fall into a rebate, to have service-pipe, and valve-cock, as shown in the figure—iron soil-pipe to pass through the external wall into a cesspool head, and large iron pipe, to run down into a drain below the surface, the whole to be made on the best principle.*

Chapel, (Plate A 4).—The chapel is fitted up with separate stalls or sittings, as expressed on the plan, which, for the reasons adverted to, is necessary for carrying on the system of prison discipline with proper effect.

This arrangement it is also conceived will be found of great advantage, especially in extensive prisons, in affording facility for conveying religious or other instruction, during the week-days; by enabling the chaplain to communicate with the prisoners in classes without infringing the principle of separation, and thus to devote a longer period to a proportion of them every day, than he would have it in his power to do, if his intercourse with each individual were limited to visits in his cell.

The sides of each cell, and the doors which form the continuation of those sides, and shut up the general passage to each row, radiate upon the pulpit, so that each prisoner can see, and be seen, by the chaplain.

The back of each row of seats is made of such a height as to intercept the communication between the rows, when the prisoners are standing up, and yet are not so high as to conceal them when sitting down.

From 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet has been judged to be the average height for securing this object. The seats rise regularly 18 inches one above another, but the proportion of seats of different dimensions which it may be desirable to construct in any prison, will depend upon the average height and description of prisoners generally in confinement there, the lowest seats being of course placed towards the front.

A narrow passage is taken off each side the chapel, opening into, and communicating with the gallery surrounding the central hall, and thus affording two points of access to it. A staircase leads up from the gallery to a door, which is on a convenient level for entering the upper row of seats, from whence a succession of steps arranged in pairs communicate downwards with each row in front. The ceiling of the chapel is coved, and ventilators are introduced into it: the roof and the bearers supporting the seats are made of iron.†

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* The patterns for the doors, bolts, locks, hinges, inspection slide, bed, &c., as detailed, were executed by Mr. Barrow, East Street, Portman Square; and the patterns of the soil pan, sink, valve-cock, &c., by Mr. Good, White Street, Moorfields.

These patterns may be seen on application to us; and, for further information, reference may be made to the makers, in whose ability we have great confidence.

† From the designs of Messrs. Bramah and Robinson of Pimlico.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Ventilation and means of Warming.

Ventilating and Warming the Prison Rooms or Cells, (Plates A 5 and 6).—The proper ventilation and the means of warming the cells when necessary are objects of primary importance to the health of the prisoners, and demand the most serious consideration, for it will be borne in mind that the windows in the prison rooms being fixtures, and the doors being effectually closed to prevent communication, the only mode of introducing the requisite supply of fresh air, and of abstracting what is impure, is by artificial means.

The difficulty of applying some of the ordinary systems now in use arises from their being more or less destructive of the discipline, in favouring the transmission of sound; and this has been one great difficulty to contend with, in the application of the more scientific and philosophical principle which has been adopted.

The objects to be attained under this head are,—

1st. The supply of a sufficient quantity of fresh air, and, when necessary, of temperated air, into each prison room, without subjecting the occupier of it to any inconvenience from the draught.

2d. The withdrawal of a like quantity of foul air.

3d. That no additional facilities of communication between prisoners in adjoining cells should be afforded by the means made use of, and therefore that the transmission of sound should be guarded against.

In the consideration of the means by which these objects could be secured, we have had the advantage of the practical experience of those eminent engineers, Messrs. Haden, of Trowbridge, who, on being placed in possession of our views and principles, have devoted much time to the details of a system which has been adopted in order to secure the conditions proposed. Their Report on the subject is annexed in the Appendix.

It will be observed, by referring to Plate A 1, that an apparatus is placed in the basement story of each wing at the extremity nearest the central hall; the object of which is to secure a more complete ventilation than could be obtained, if the system had been extended from one point to two or more wings. The apparatus consists of a proportion of large tubes or pipes for hot water, and in connection with it there is a large cold-air flue communicating with a shaft out of doors, on the top of which a turncap is fitted—one shaft serving for two wings (Plate A 2) The fresh air, introduced through this flue, is brought in contact with, and passes through, the tubes of the apparatus, and may therefore be warmed or left at its natural temperature, as may be desirable. The air thus brought from without, then passes along two flues running horizontally under the centre of the floor of the corridor (Plate A 6), which communicate by lateral small flues (*a* and *c*), on either side, separately with each cell, both on the lower and upper floors.

The means by which this is effected will be noticed in the Plates where *a* and *c* are the lateral fresh-air flues passing through the main foul-air flue (which will be afterwards more particularly described) into the middle of the corridor wall—from thence they will be observed in the sections (Plate A 5); those for the lower cells passing up the wall of the corridor, and terminating in a flue placed close under the arched ceiling of those cells, and covered by a grating through which the air is diffused into the cell. Those designed for ventilating the upper cells will, in like manner, be observed passing upwards, and terminating in flues similarly placed under the arch of those cells at the end nearest the corridor.

A current of air is thus introduced from the outside into each cell of the two stories, and, from passing through the tubes of the apparatus, it may be warmed, or otherwise, as already mentioned. The object of making the point of entry at the top of the cell, instead of at the bottom, and diffusing it through a grating with numerous apertures, and on an extended surface, is,—*first*, that no unpleasant draught may be experienced by the occupier of the cell, which in a confined situation would be the case were it brought in at the level of the floor; and, *secondly*, that he may not have it in his power to frustrate the intention of ventilation by stopping it up.

The means proposed for extracting a corresponding quantity of foul air is as follows:—a grating is placed close to the floor of each cell, on the side next to the outer wall, and diagonally opposite to where the fresh air is introduced. This grate opens into a flue, which passes under the floor of the cell (Plate A 6), and communicates with a main foul-air flue placed under the corridor, and running parallel with those which have been described for the admission of fresh air. These main foul-air flues terminate in a chimney shaft rising above the top of the building, and are placed on each side of the fresh-air flues under the corridor, and

thus serve for the separate ventilation of the upper and lower cells respectively adjoining them. The small flues (*b b*) forming the communication between the grating in the upper cells and the main flue below, will be noticed in the sections, Plate 5, as well as those (*d d*) for the lower cells, which open directly into the main flue, but are placed underneath the lateral fresh-air flues (*c c*).

In order to obstruct the transmission of sound, and prevent that communication which might be attempted through direct flues by prisoners in adjoining cells, the foul-air flues which pass under the floor of each cell are built in the form which is laid down in the Plan, in which slates or other materials placed vertically, divide the flues into several compartments, adapted to break and disperse sounds, and confuse articulation, in whichever direction it may come.

By means of the system of flues which has been thus briefly described, a communication is established,—first, from the outer air, through the warming apparatus, to the top of each cell; and then from the floor of each cell back again through the extracting or foul-air flues and chimney into the outer air.

In order to create an active circulation throughout the system, the main foul-air flues are placed in the upright chimney, on each side of the smoke-flue belonging to the warming apparatus, which, as shown in Plate A 5, is built up between them to within ten or fifteen feet of the top; and were the smoke-flue made of iron, instead of brick, the effect would be increased, from the greater quantity of heat that would be radiated.

During the summer months, when no fire is required in the apparatus, or when the circulation of air through the cells is not sufficiently active, which may be the case in certain states of the atmosphere, a small fire will be required immediately at the bottom of the smoke-flues, which will increase the draught to any extent that may be required.

These fire-places will be conveniently placed so as to open into the yard, and they should be provided with a register, ash-pit, &c.

By the application of this system of ventilation, a circulation of air of from six to eight feet per minute may be kept up through all the cells, at all times of the year, and under all possible circumstances, when the doors and windows of each are perfectly closed.

In order to regulate the quantity of air admitted into each cell, which with apertures of equal size would differ in proportion to the distance from the apparatus, a valve, or damper, should be placed in the extracting flues, close to the outer door of each cell in the corridor, so constructed as not to close it up entirely, but to leave sufficient range to operate upon the circulation—which damper being at the command of the superintending officer, would enable him to regulate the quantity according to circumstances.

The materials of which it may be desirable that the lateral flues and their subdivisions may be constructed will vary with the part of the country in which the prison is built, according to the facilities that may exist for procuring slate, tiles, brick, iron, &c.; the object being that they should be such as will enable the builder to make tight joints and smooth surfaces.

Elevations.—The elevations of the different buildings being, in some measure, dependant on the materials of which they are built, and the local circumstances of the site, have not been especially pointed out; but, it is suggested, that the absence of ornament, and the utmost simplicity, will not only be in accordance with the object of the building, but it will be the most economical. It must, however, be borne in mind that the proportions and relative strength of the different parts of the prison, having been regulated and determined, on considerations independent of such as would apply in ordinary buildings, should not be deviated from.

A prisoner on arriving at a gaol, constructed according to the plans proposed, would be received in the court-yard and the outer gate closed, he would then be conducted by the proper officer down the stairs close by the entrance-door, into one of the reception cells in the basement, from whence he would be taken as soon as convenient, to the cleansing room, and, after being bathed, he would be examined by the surgeon, and dressed in the prison suit, his own clothes being put away to be fumigated. From the cleansing room, he would be taken along the entrance passage and through the central hall into his prison room or cell.

To obviate the difficulty and loss of time which would attend the assembling of the prisoners in chapel in such a way as that no recognition should take place—which is a point of the greatest importance to guard against—it is proposed that each

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

prisoner, when he leaves his cell, should wear a cap having a peak,* which, when down, shall be sufficiently large to conceal the upper part of the face, and effectually to disguise his features; but pierced with holes, through which he could see.

By these means prisoners might be moved in small detachments, and be quickly distributed in the separate stalls or seats of the chapel, under the superintendence of the officers, without recognition taking place.

Provisions and materials for work would be received from the kitchen and stores in the basement, through the trap-door in the floor of the central hall, from whence they could be distributed to any part of the prison with the greatest convenience.

The daily supply of provisions, the coals, and the materials for labour or other purposes, which it may be necessary to introduce into the prison, can be taken through the gates opening into the court-yard, by an inclined road, to the sunk court, from which there is access to the kitchen, coal-cellar, and stores, without interfering with those parts of the building more immediately devoted to officers and prisoners.

WM. CRAWFORD,
WHITWORTH RUSSELL,
J. JEBB, *Captain, Royal Engineers.*

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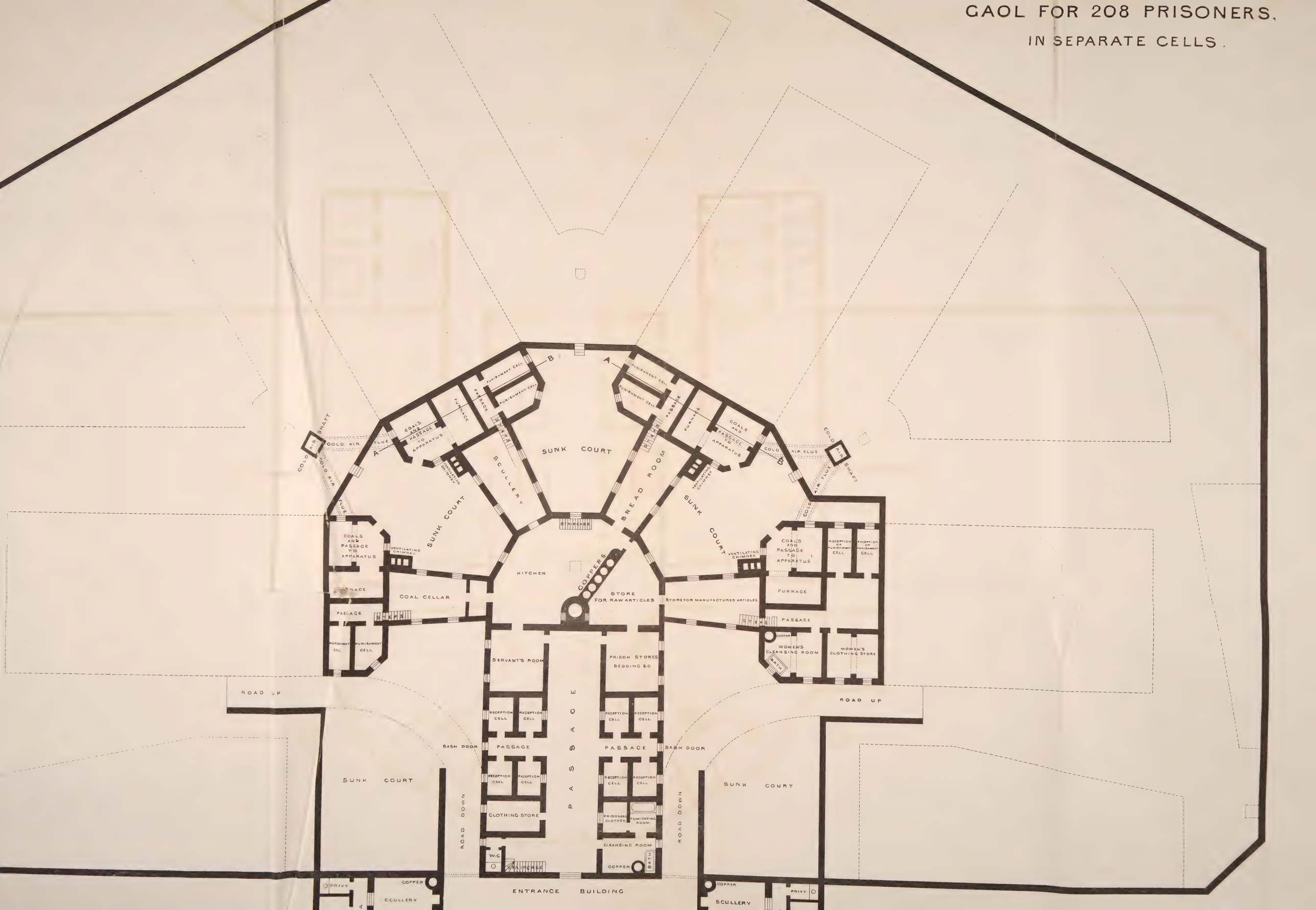
* A cap of this description has been recommended by the Magistrates for the Eastern Division of the County of Sussex.

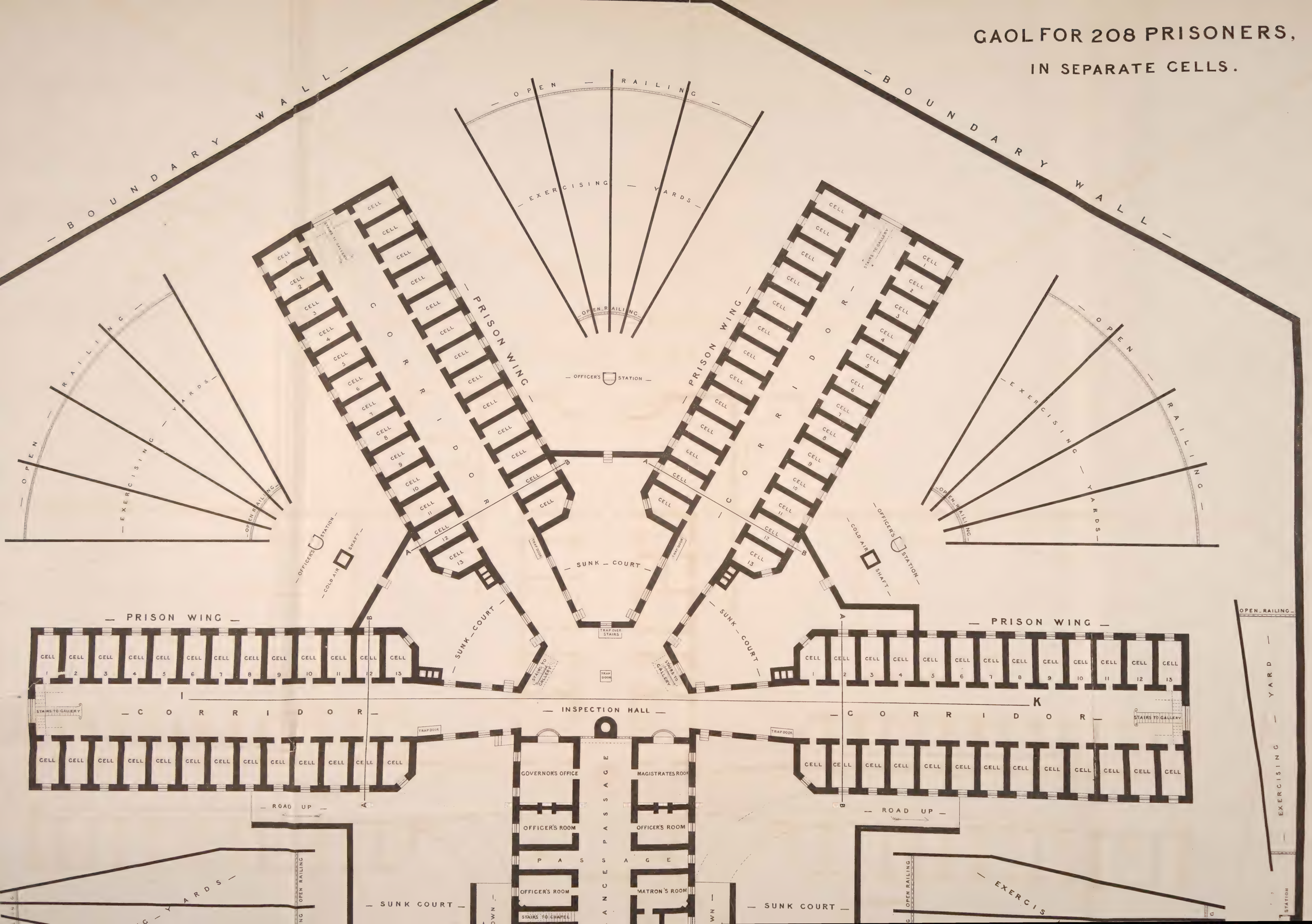
GAOL FOR 208 PRISONERS,

IN SEPARATE CELLS.



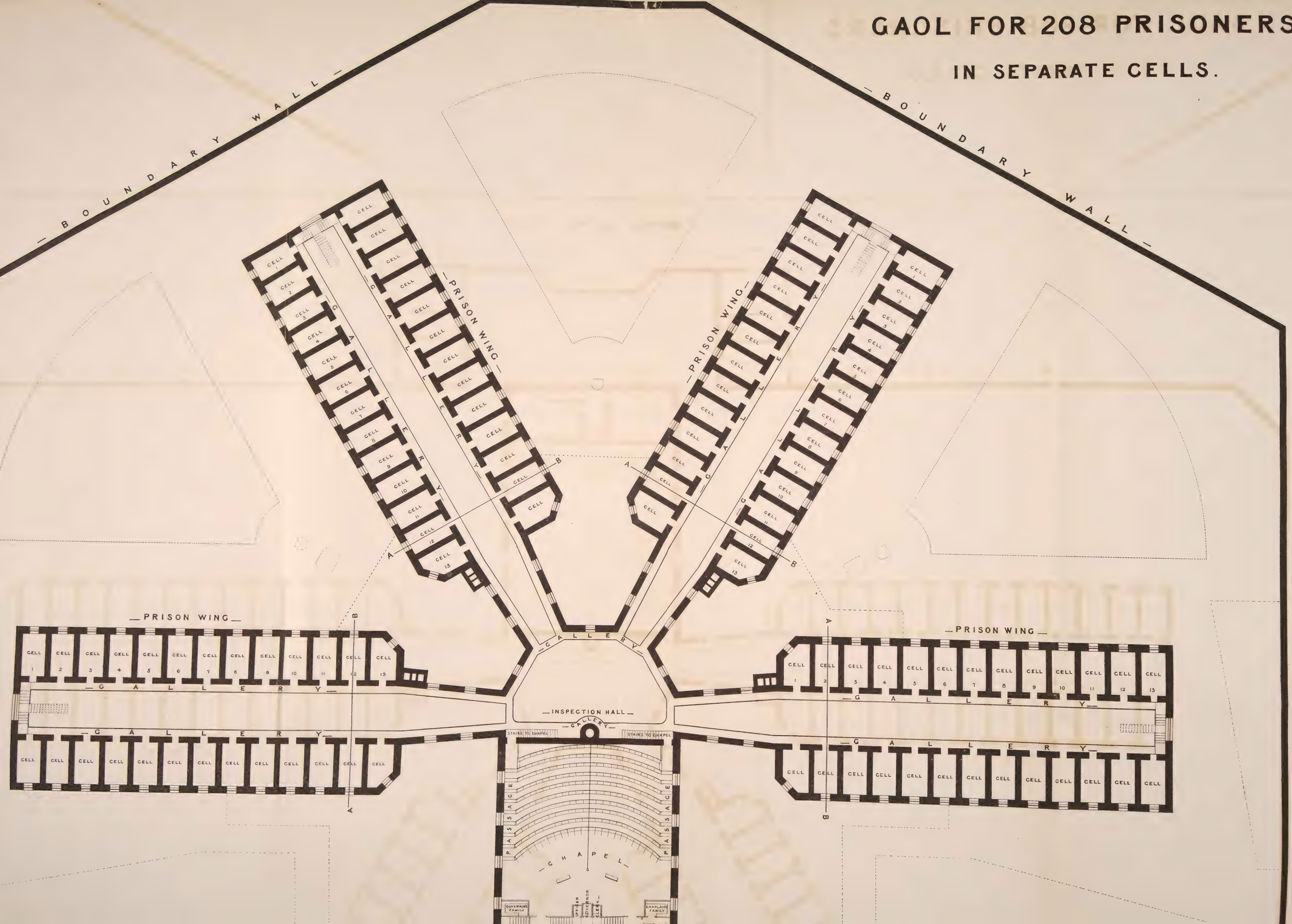
GAOL FOR 208 PRISONERS,

IN SEPARATE CELLS.



GAOL FOR 208 PRISONERS

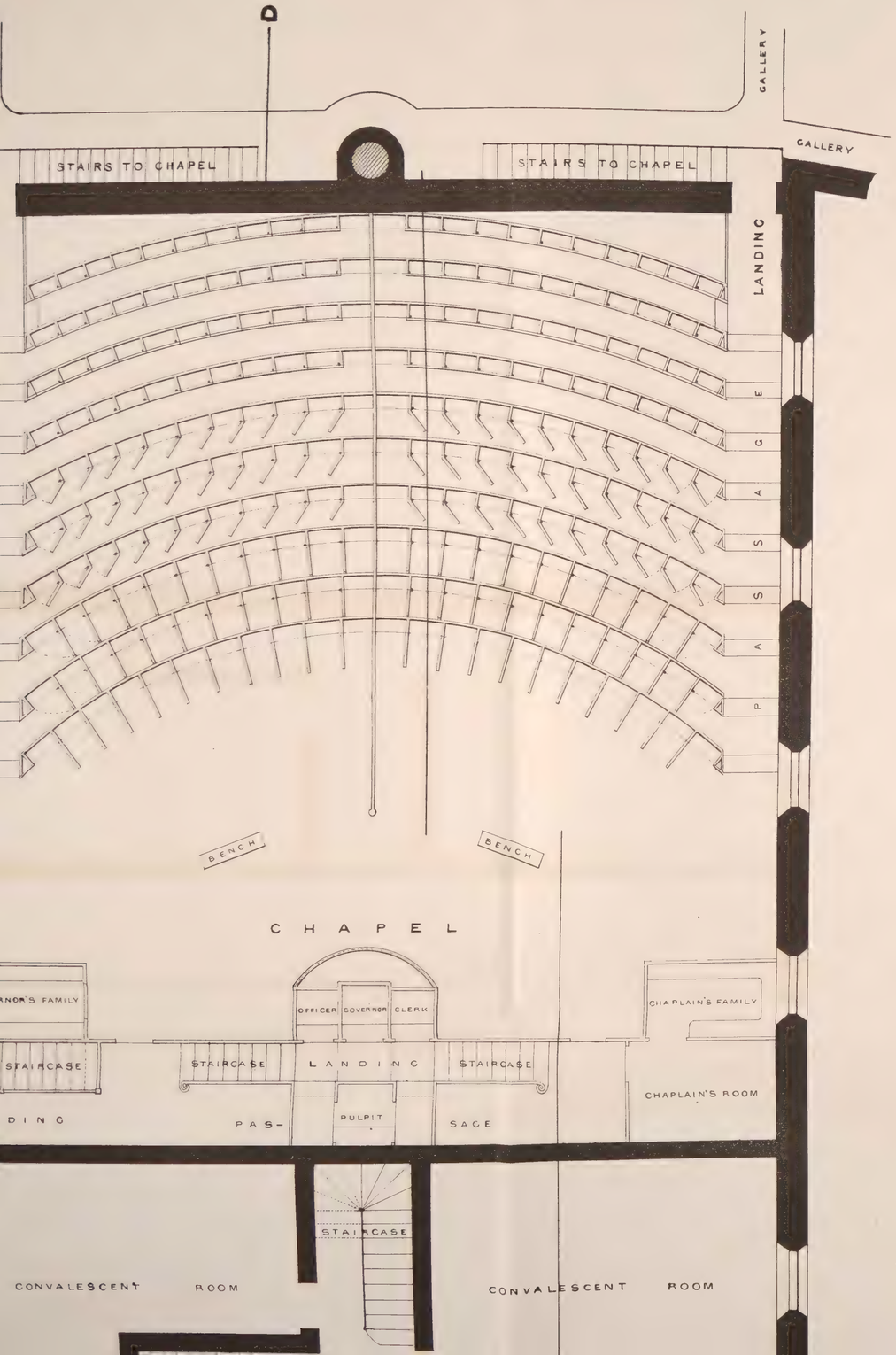
IN SEPARATE CELLS.

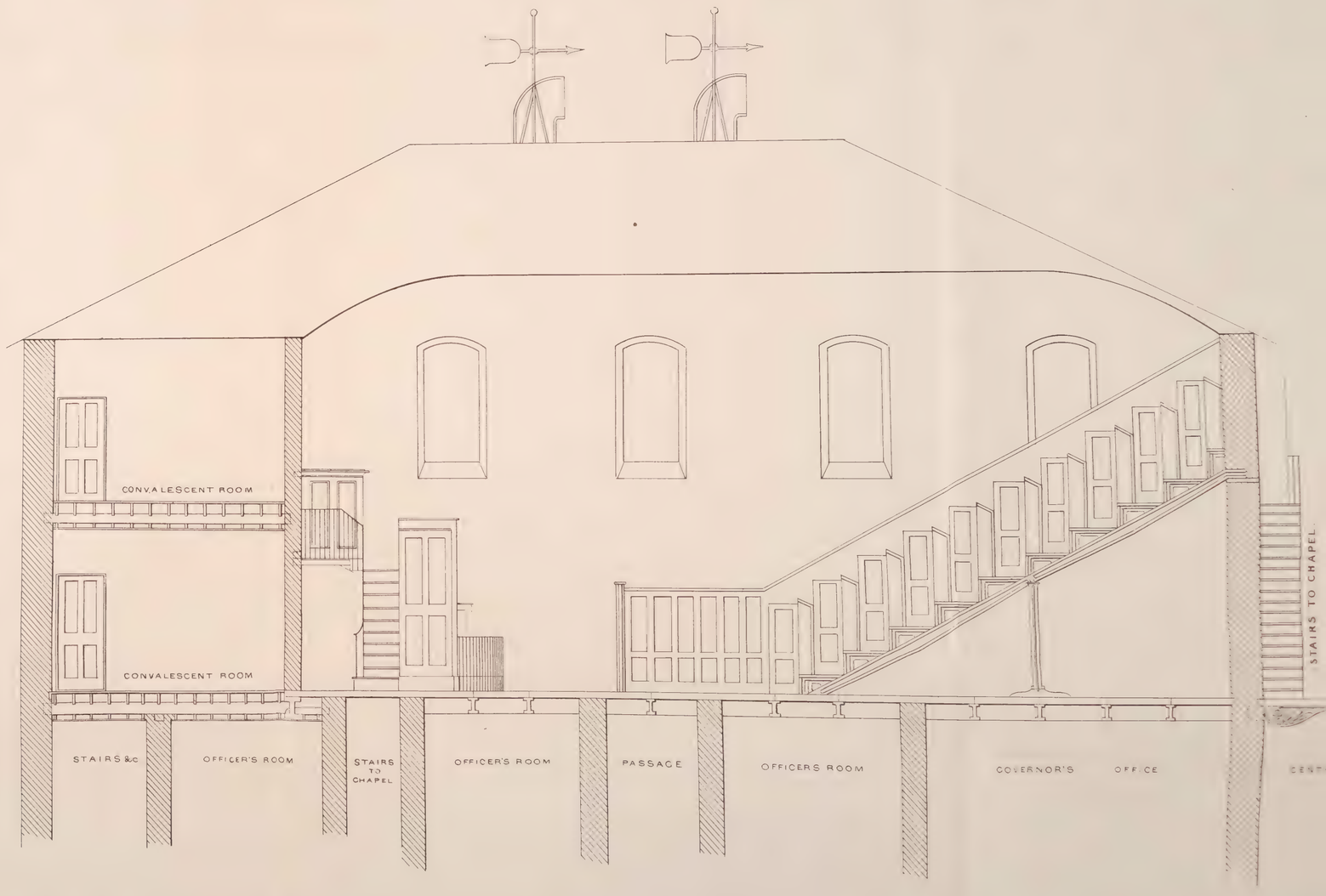


PLAN OF CHAPEL AND CONVALESCENT ROOMS.

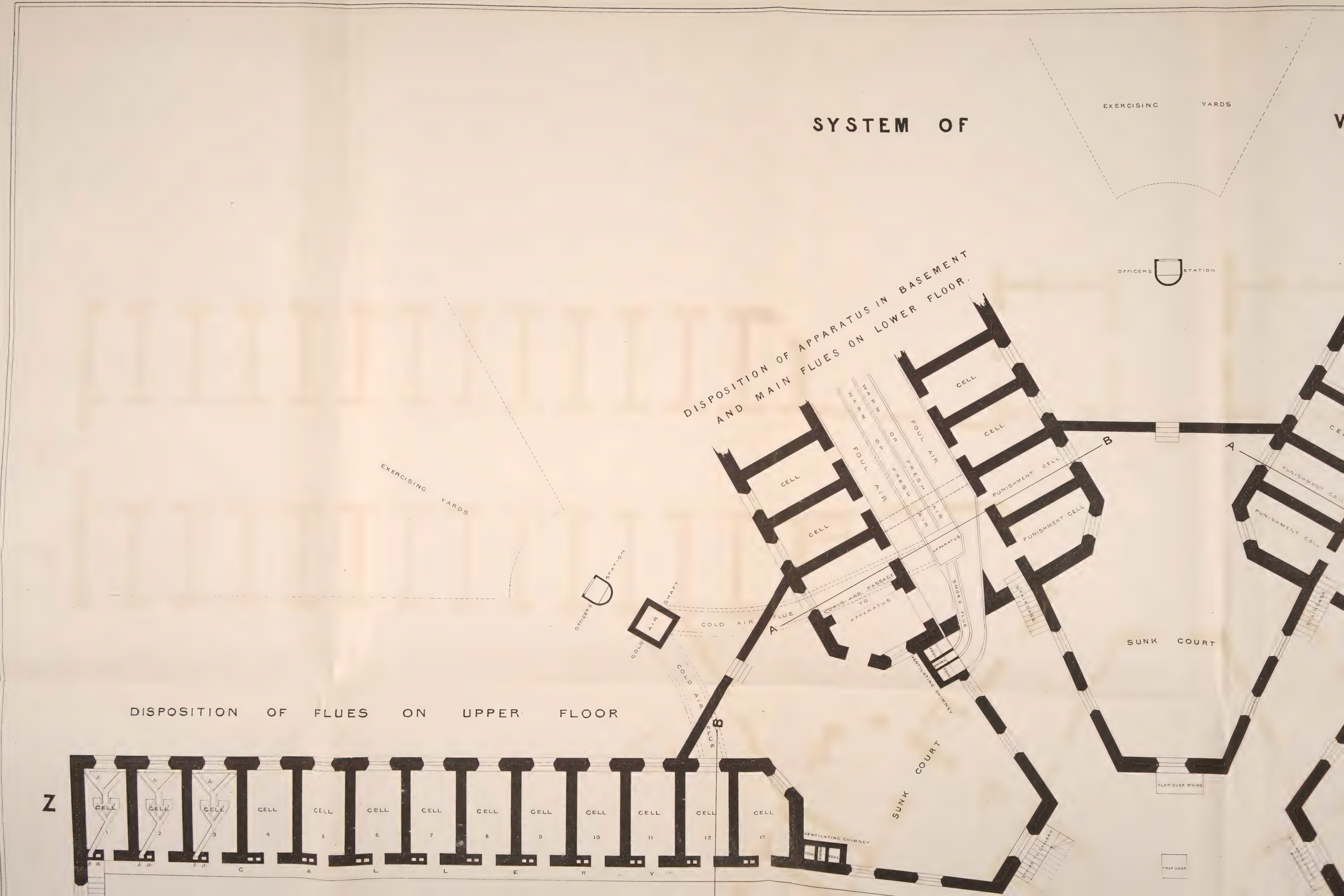
LONGITUDINAL SECTION,

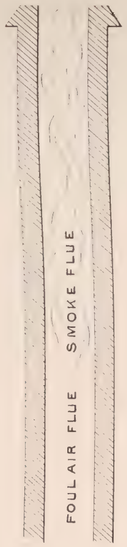
ON THE LINE C_D.

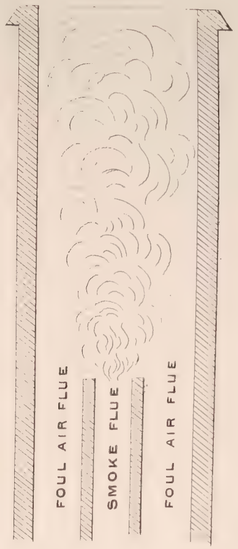




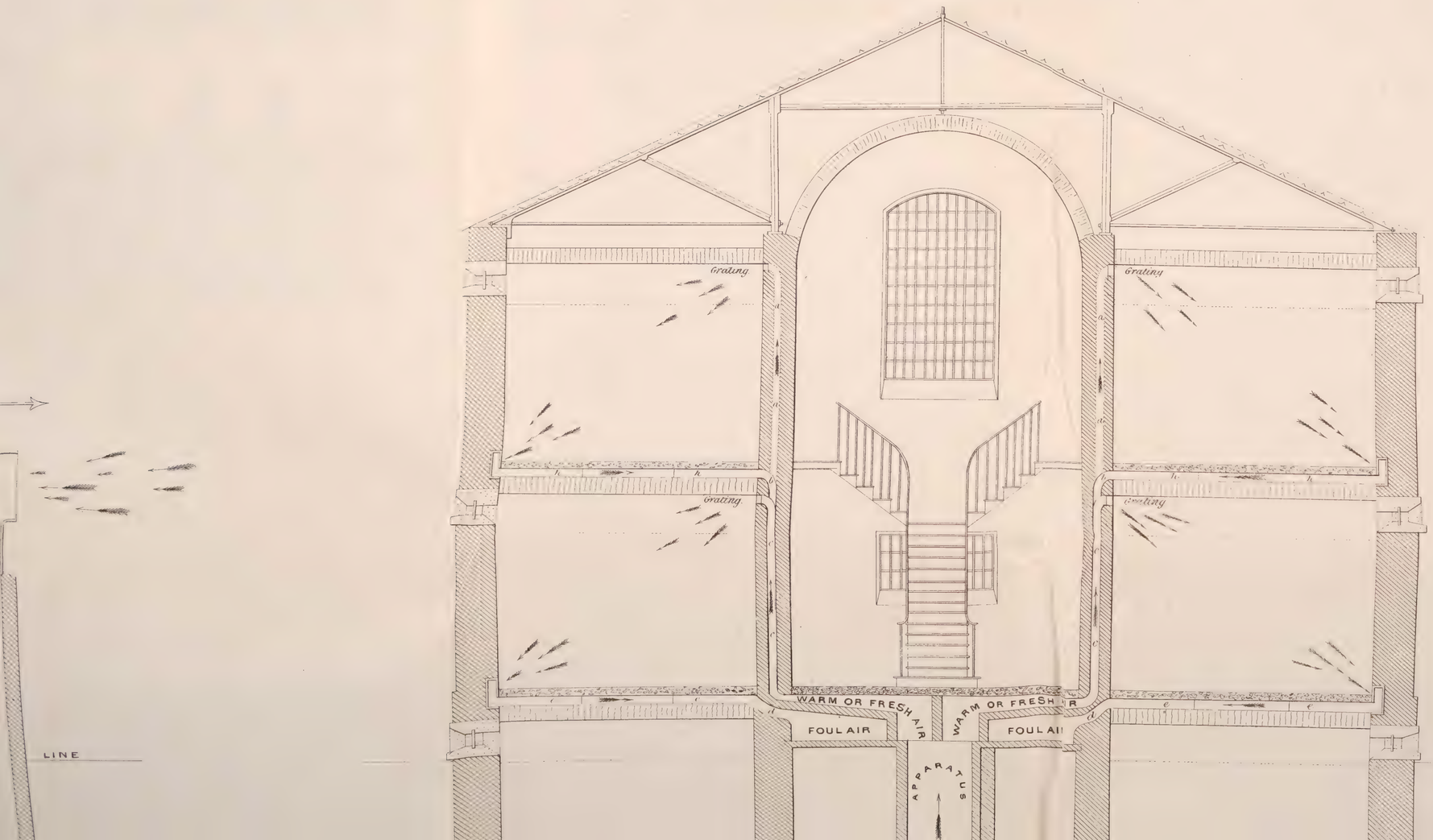
SYSTEM OF

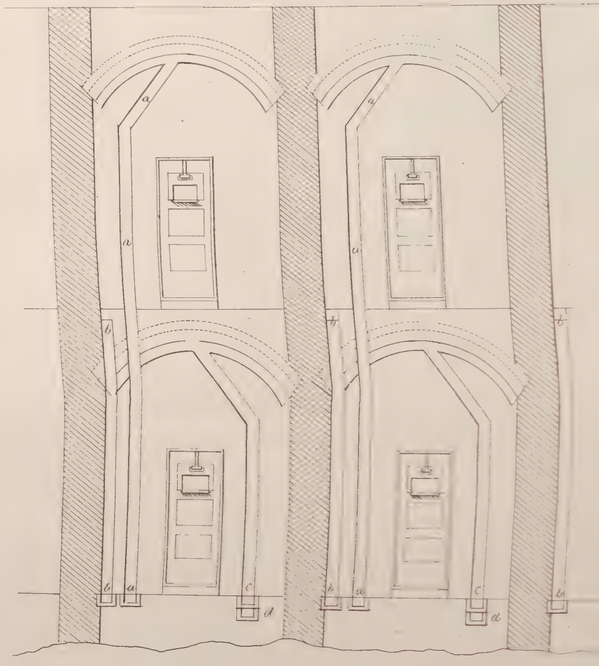

EXERCISING YARDS
OFFICERS STATION
DISPOSITION OF APPARATUS IN BASEMENT AND MAIN FLUES ON LOWER FLOOR.
CELL
FOUL AIR
WARM OR FRESH AIR
PUNISHMENT CELL
APPARATUS
SMOKE FLUE
COILS AND PASSAGE TO APPARATUS
COLD AIR SHAFT
COLD AIR
FLUE
VENTILATING CHIMNEY
SUNK COURT
STAIRCASE
FLAP OVER STAIRS
TRAP DOOR
DISPOSITION OF FLUES ON UPPER FLOOR
Z
CELL
CALLERY





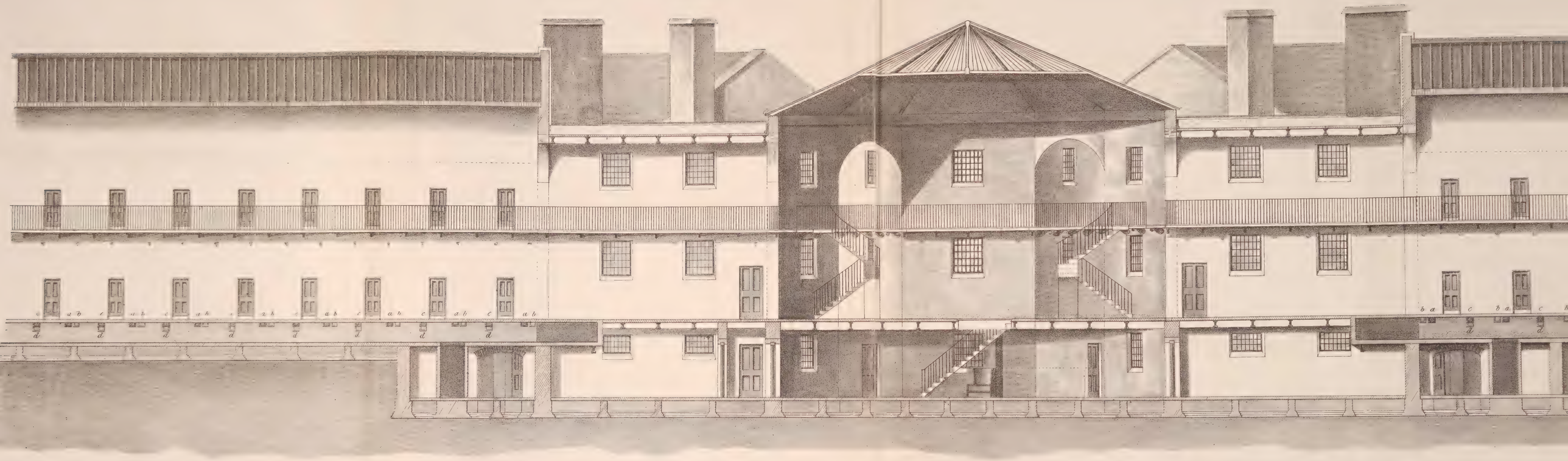
SECTIONS OF THE VENTILATING CHIMNEY.





SECTION SHEWING THE DISPOSITION OF THE VENTIL
AND

GAOL FOR 208 PRISONERS IN SEPARATE CELLS.



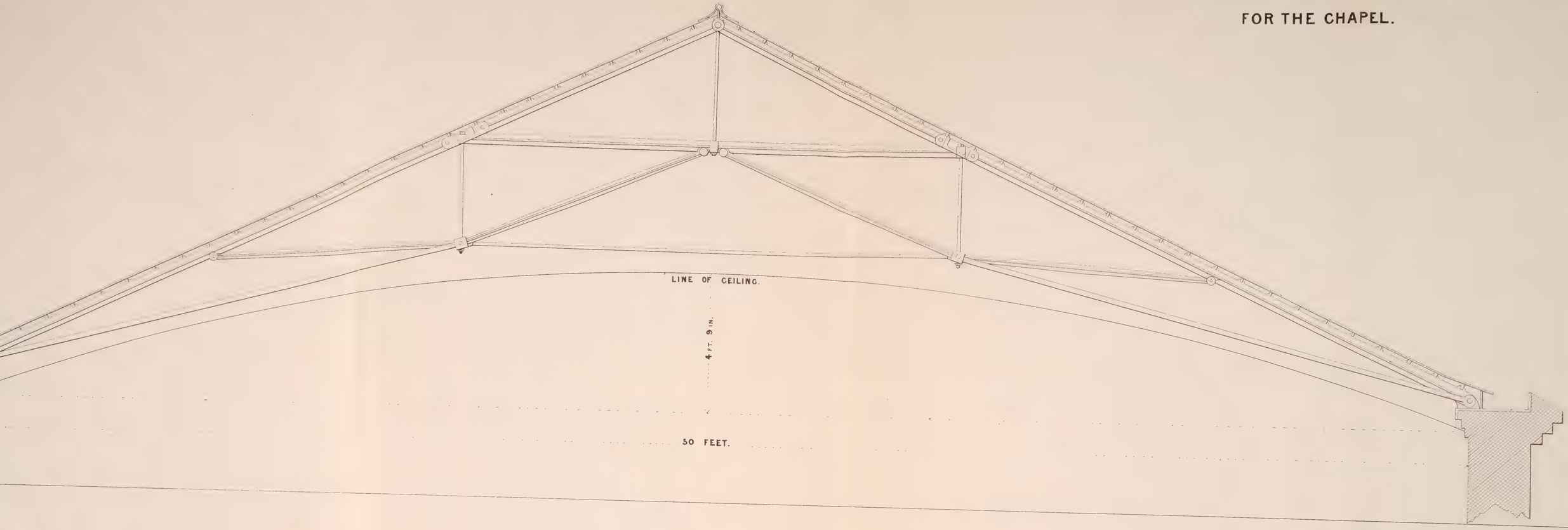
LONGITUDINAL SECTION ON THE LINE I * K

Scale

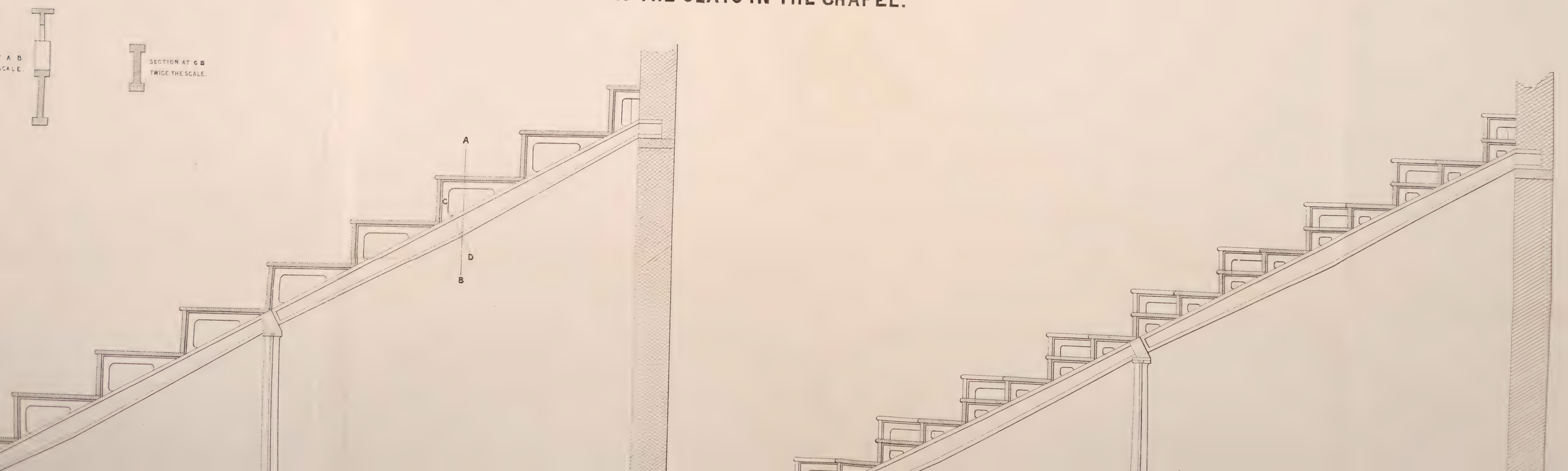
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 Feet.

IRON ROOF WITH COVED CEILING

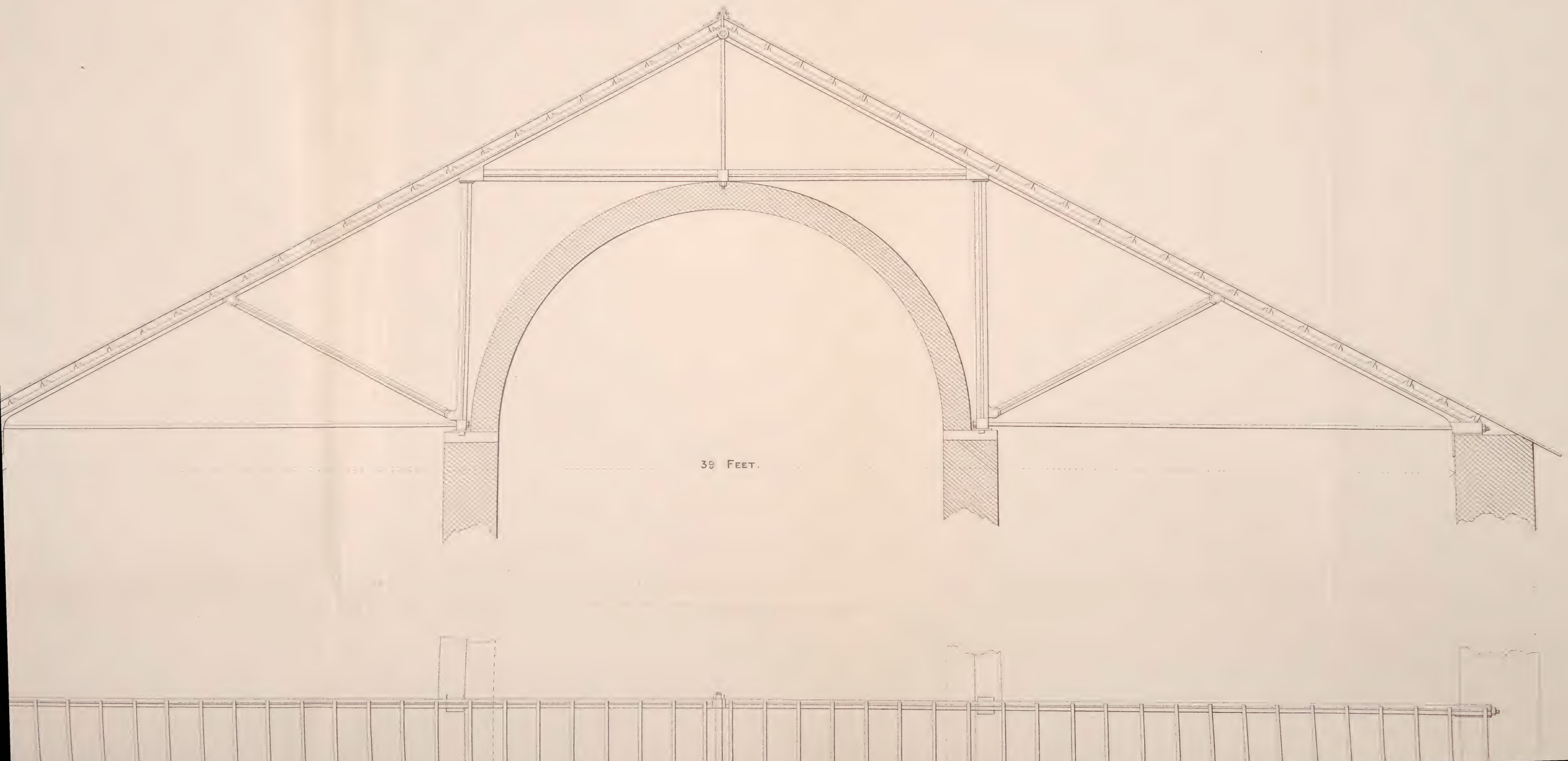
FOR THE CHAPEL.



BEARERS FOR THE SEATS IN THE CHAPEL.



IRON ROOF FOR THE PRISON WINGS.



COL#: COL-2362

5th Report of Inspectors of Prisons
Part I. Home District.— B.— I.

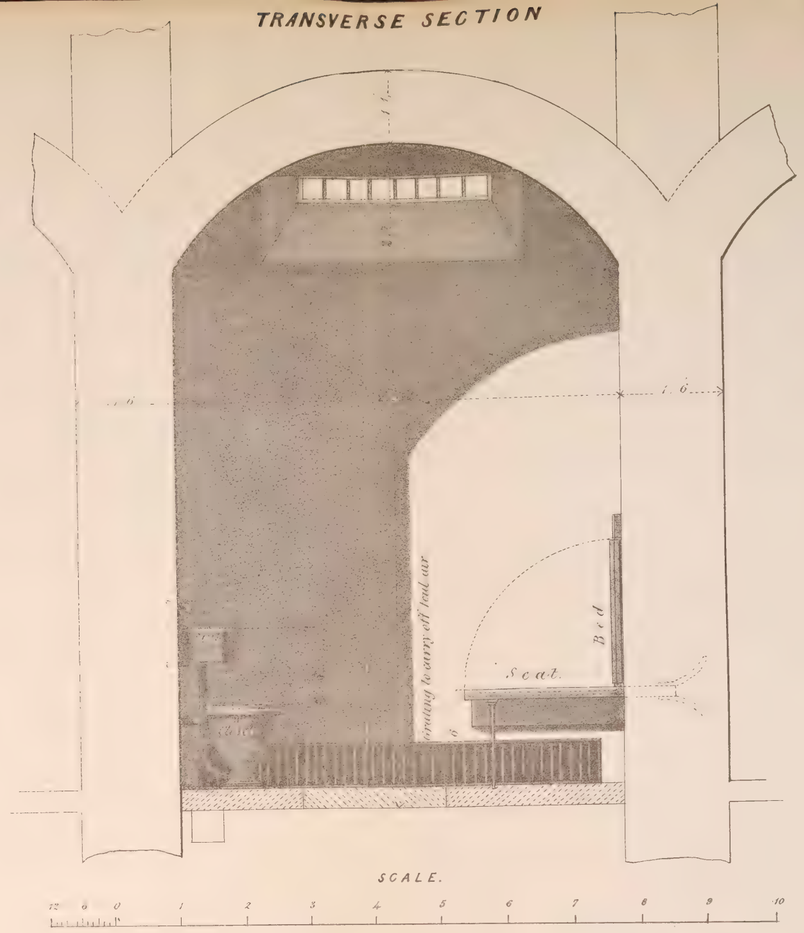
PLAN AND SECTION OF A PRISON CELL

For separate confinement

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

PLAN

TRANSVERSE SECTION



SCALE.

12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Bed Lock
(half size)

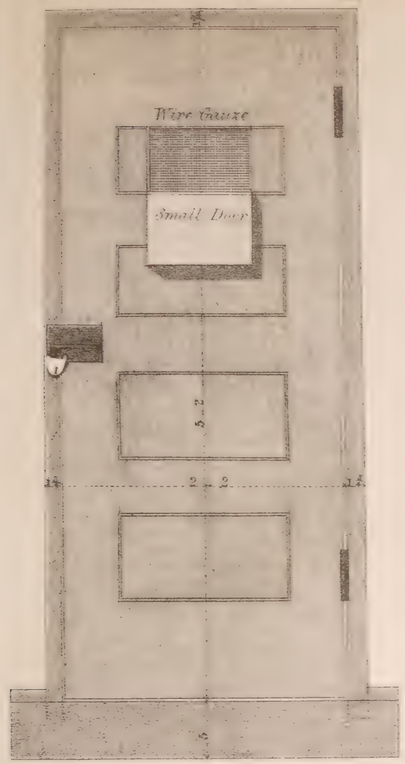
Side View

Bed Bolt and Hinge (half size)

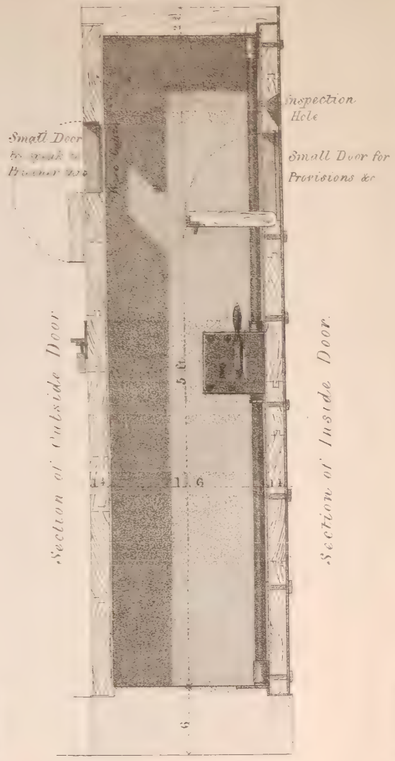
Wm Crawford \
Whitworth Russell } *Inspectors of Prisons.*
J. Jebb /
Captain Royal Engineers.

Simmons lith. 6 Pk. 55th London

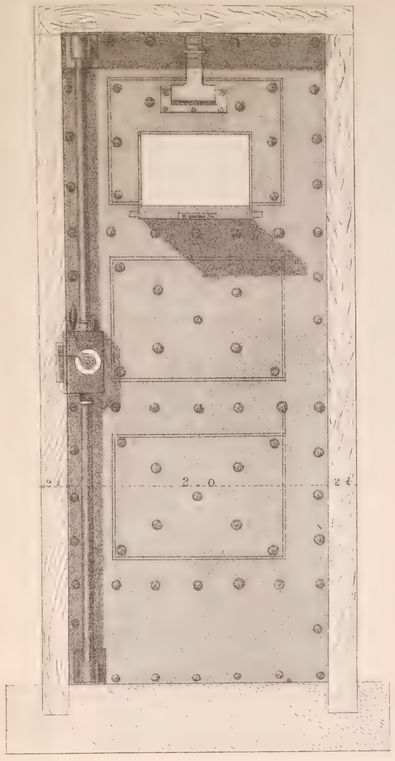
Elevation of Door (next Gallery)



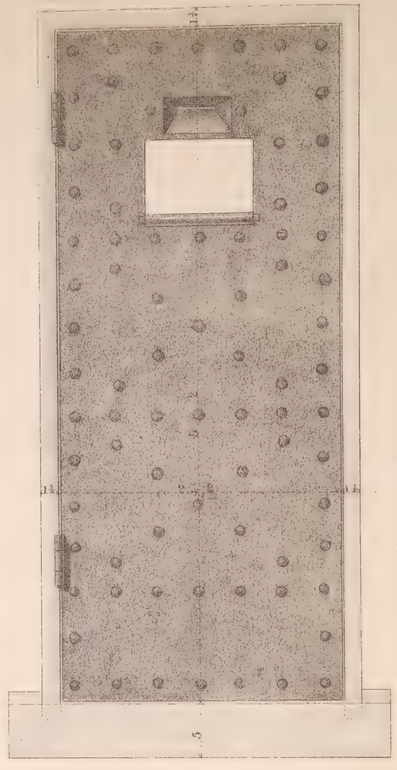
Section of Doors & Frames



Section of Frame & Elev.n of Cell Door



Elevation inside of Cell Door

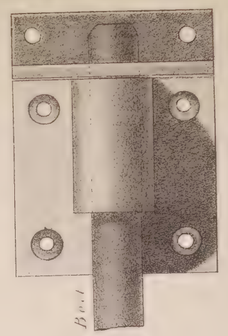


PLANS, ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS, OF CELL DOORS, BOLTS, LOCKS, HINGES AND INSPECTION SLIDE, &c.

Wm Crawford
Whitworth Russell } Inspectors of Prisons.

J. Jebb
Captain Royal Engineers

Plate fixed to the Lintel.



Handle for throwing the Bolts.

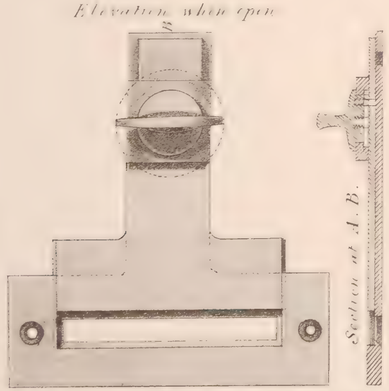
Bolt

Lock fixed to the Door Frame.

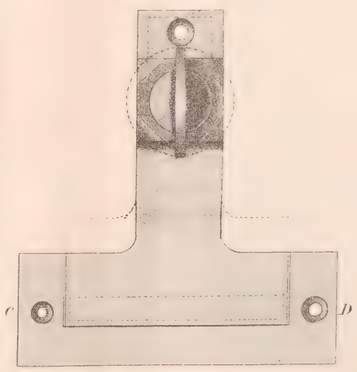
Bolt

Plate fixed to the sill.

Elevation when open

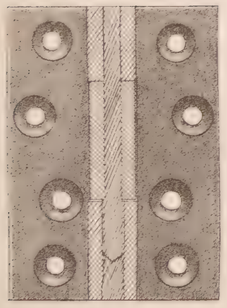


Elevation when shut



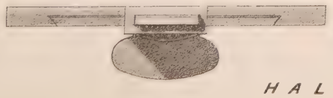
INSPECTION SLIDE.

Half Size



Pivot Hinge for Cell Door.

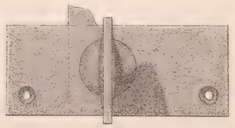
Plan.



Section at C. D.

HALF SIZE.

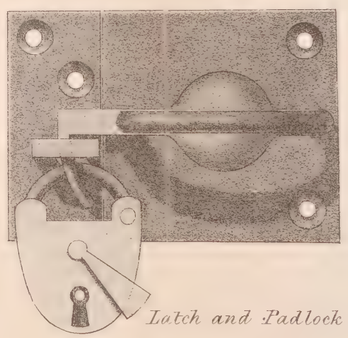
Half Size Elevation.



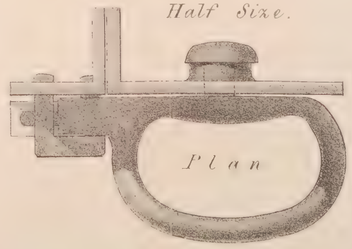
Latch for Small Door.

Plan.

Elevation.



Latch and Padlock for outside Door Half Size.

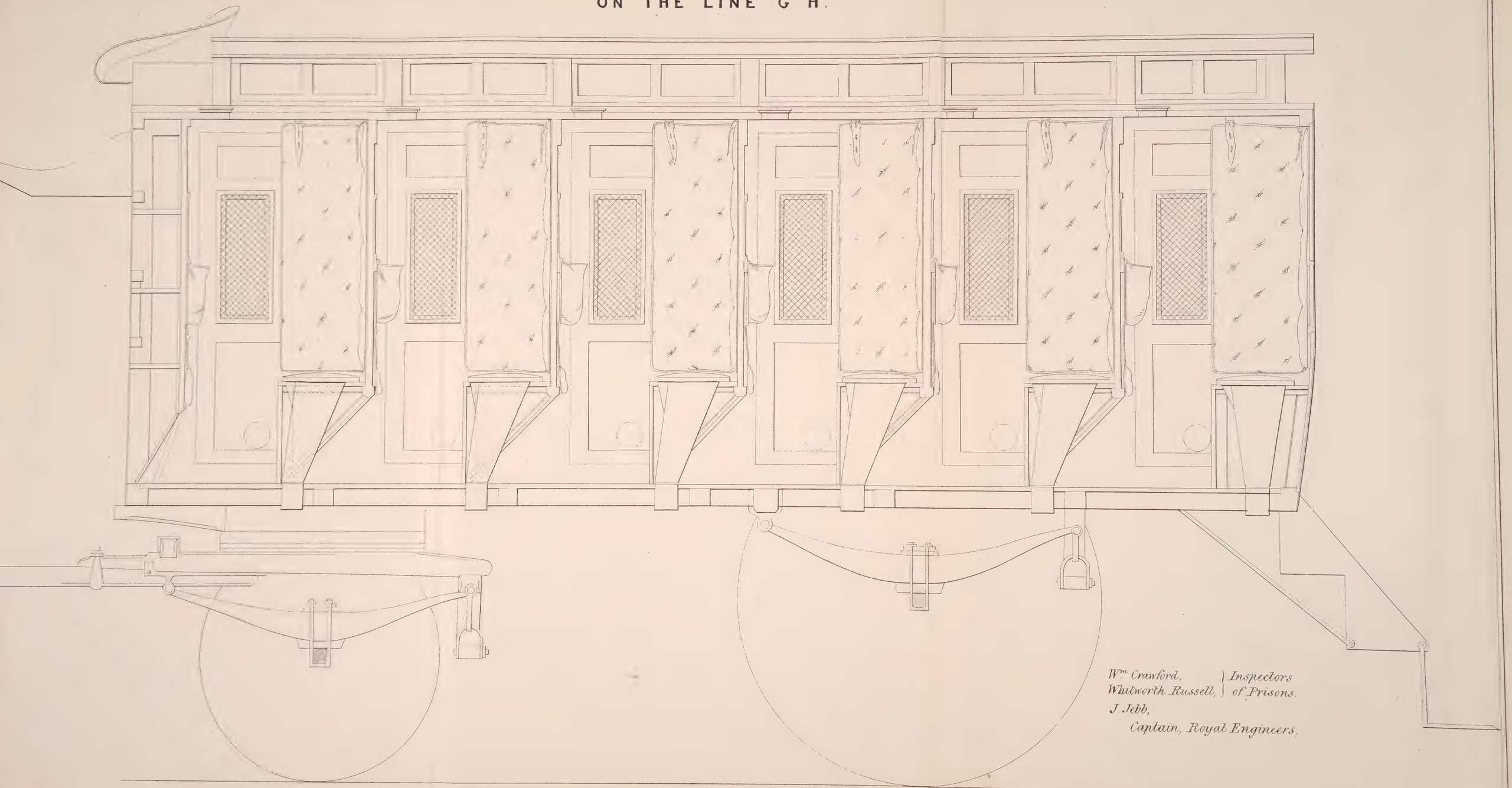


Standidge & Co. lith. London.

VAN FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

ON THE LINE G H.



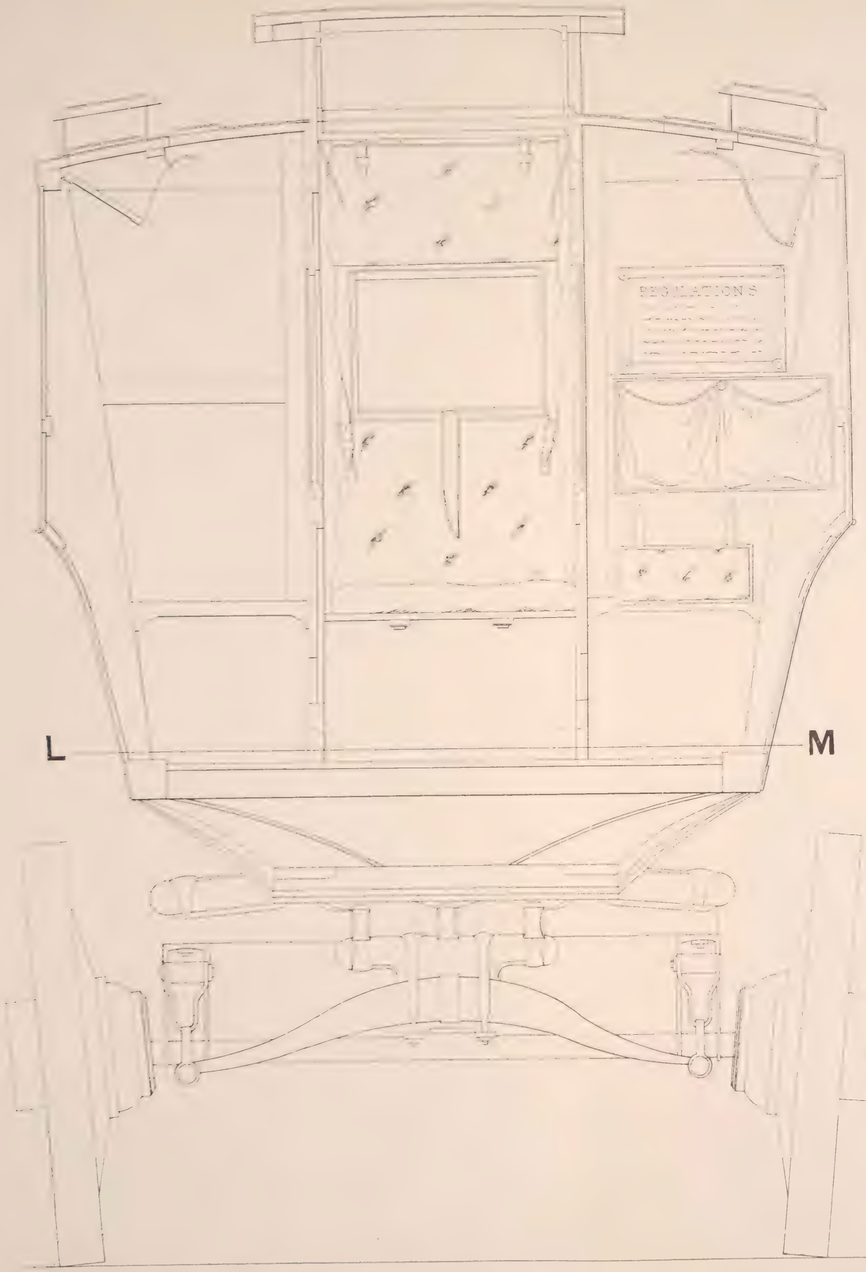
Wm Crawford, } *Inspectors*
Whitworth Russell, } *of Prisons.*
J. Jebb,
Captain, Royal Engineers.

Scale of 1/2 inch to a foot.

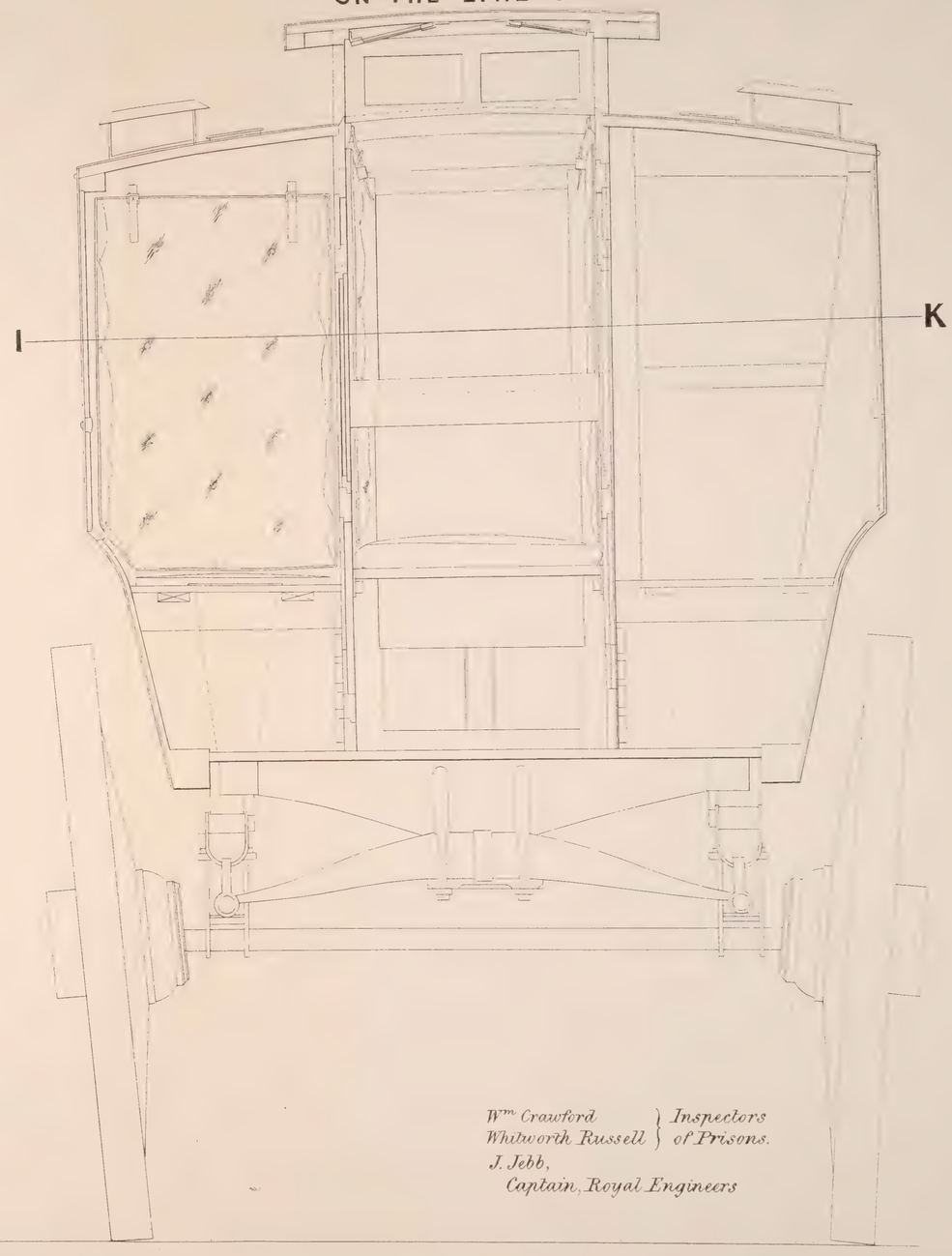
Standidge & Co. lith. London

VAN FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS.

TRANSVERSE SECTION
ON THE LINE A B.



TRANSVERSE SECTION.
ON THE LINE C D.



Wm Crawford } *Inspectors*
Whitworth Russell } *of Prisons.*
J. Jebb,
Captain, Royal Engineers

Scale of 1/2 0 1 2 3 4 5 Feet

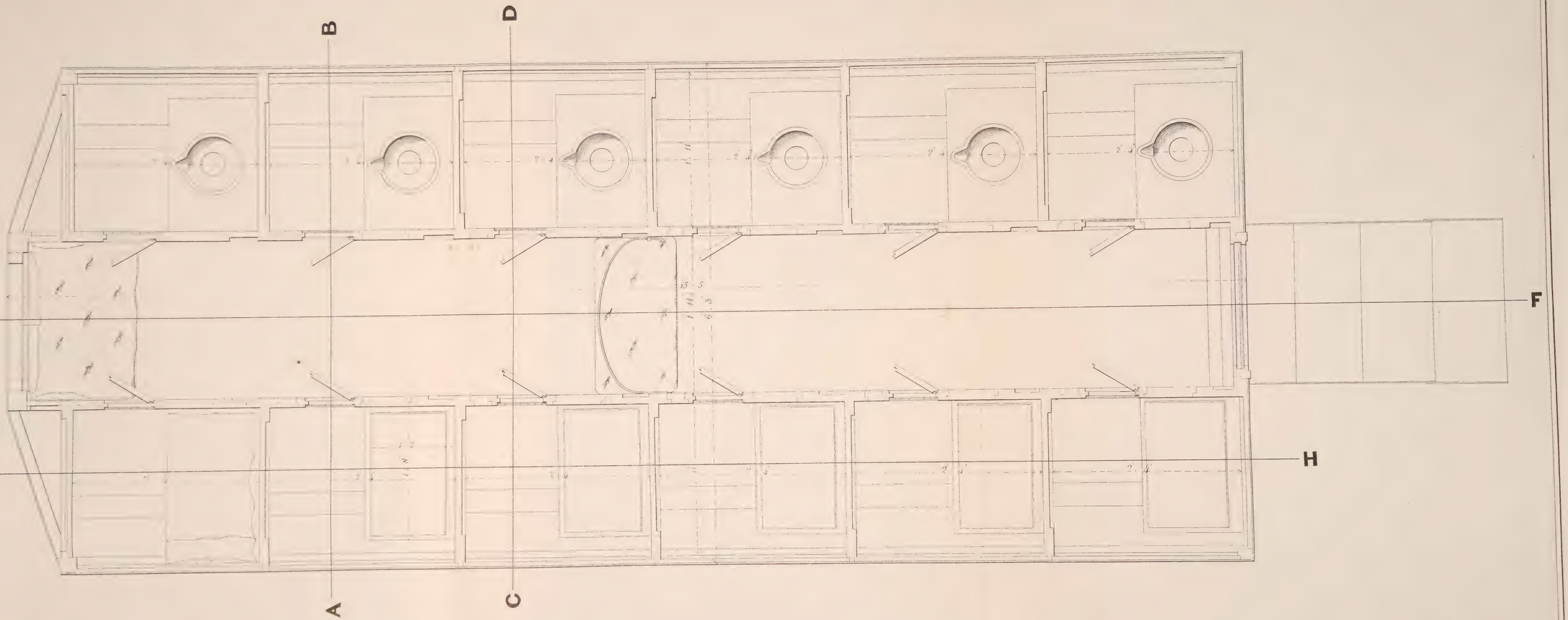
Standidge & Co. lith. London

COL#: COL-2364

VAN FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS.

HORIZONTAL SECTION.

ON THE LINE I - K.



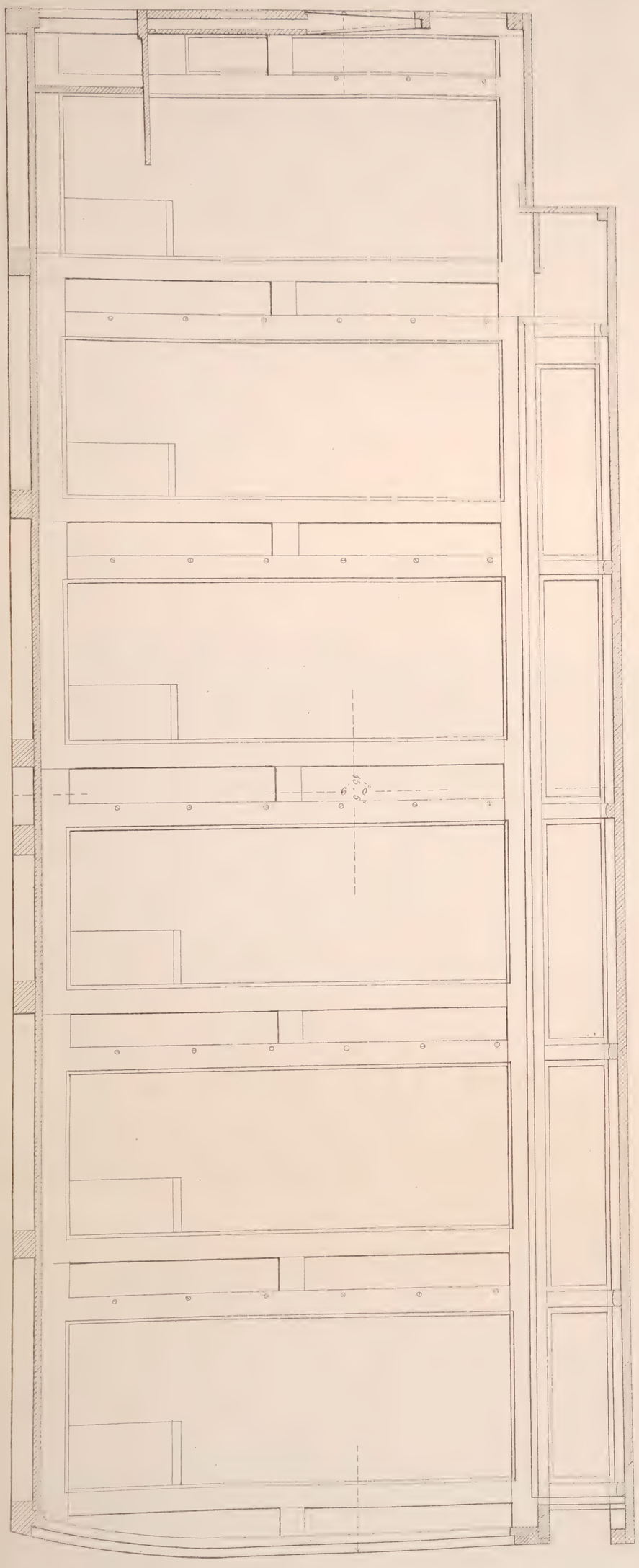
Scale of ft 0 1 2 3 4 5 Feet

Wm Crawford
Whitworth Russell
} Inspectors of Prisons.

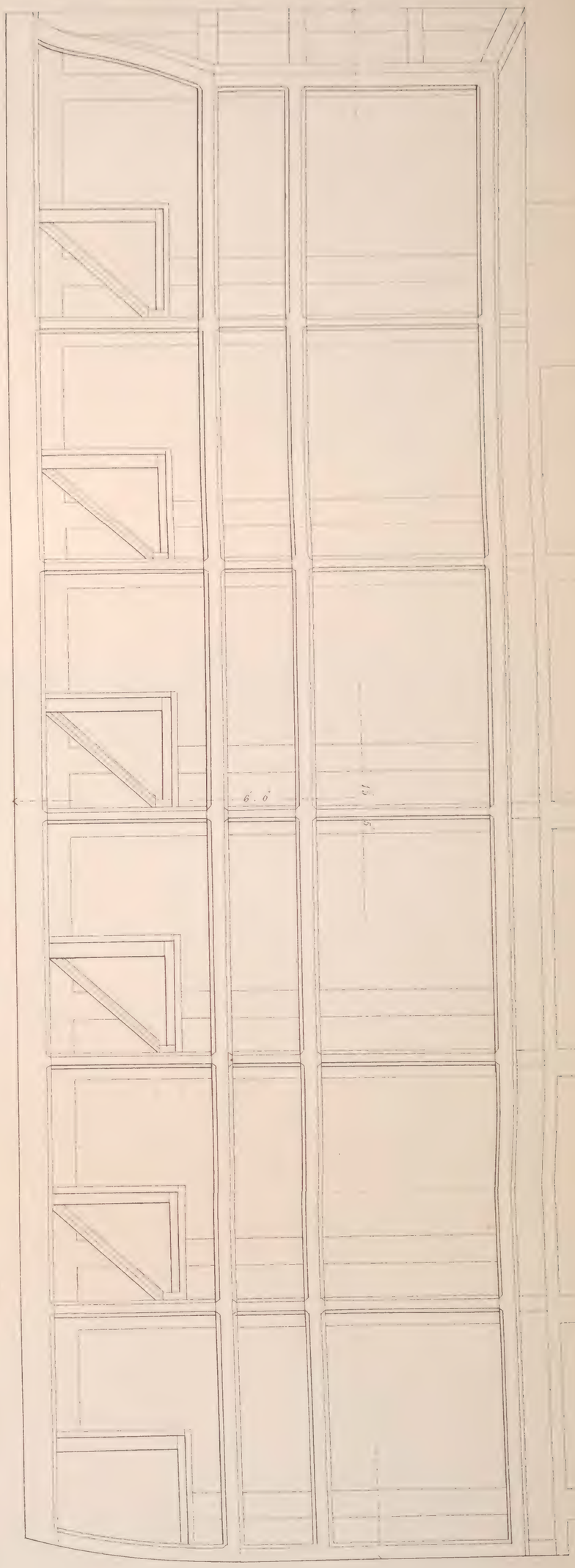
J. Jebb
Captain Royal Engineers

Standidge & Co lith. London

FRAMING OF THE BODY.
ON THE LINE E-F.



EXTERIOR VIEW.
FRAMING OF THE BODY.

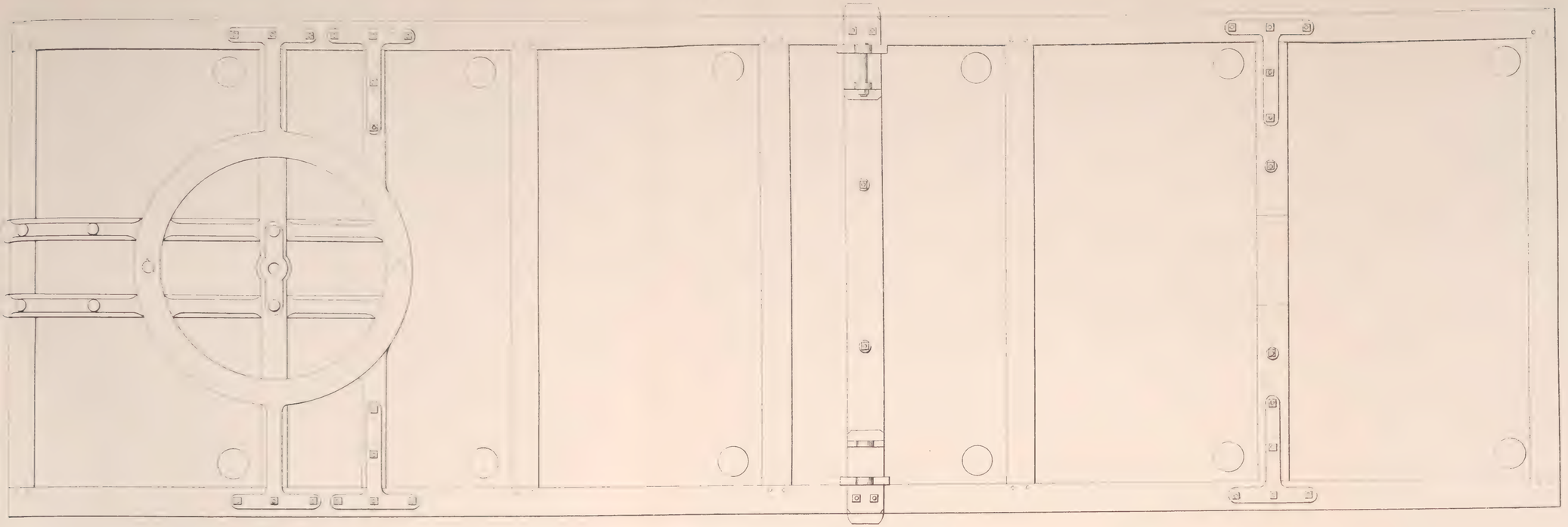


VAN
FOR THE
CONVEYA
OF
PRISONE

William Crawford
Whitworth Russell
J. Jebb,
Captain, Royal

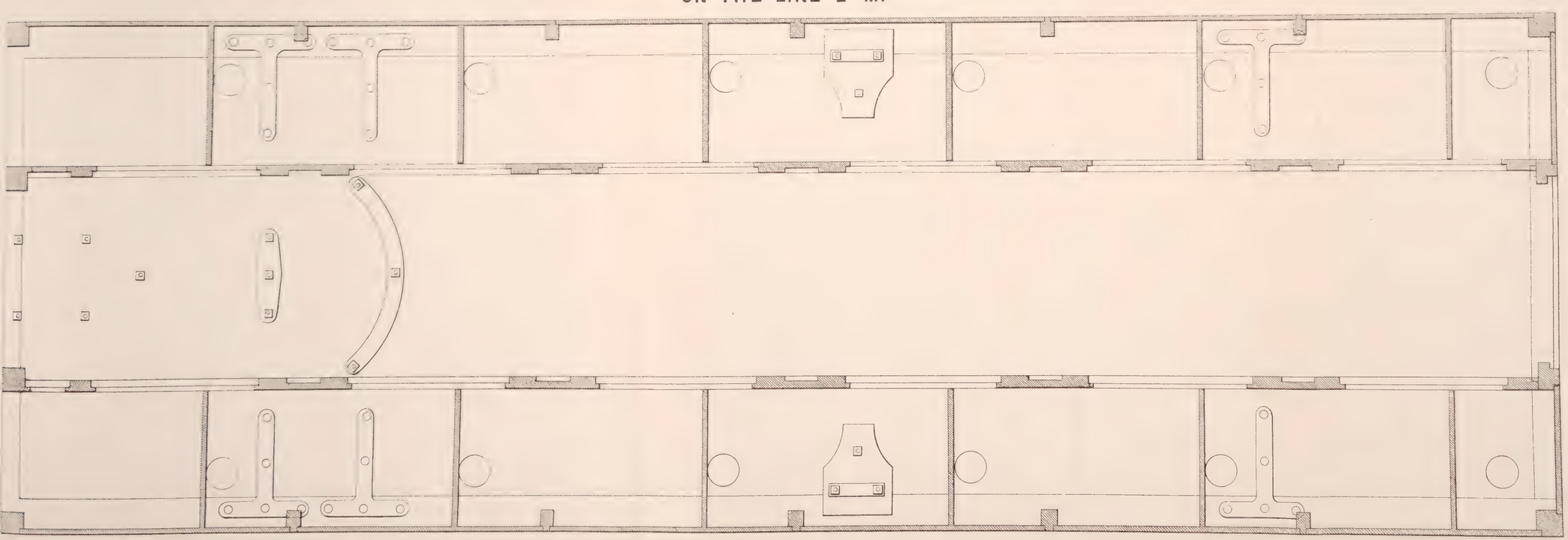
PLAN

UNDER VIEW.



HORIZONTAL SECTION

ON THE LINE L M.



SCALE OF 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET.

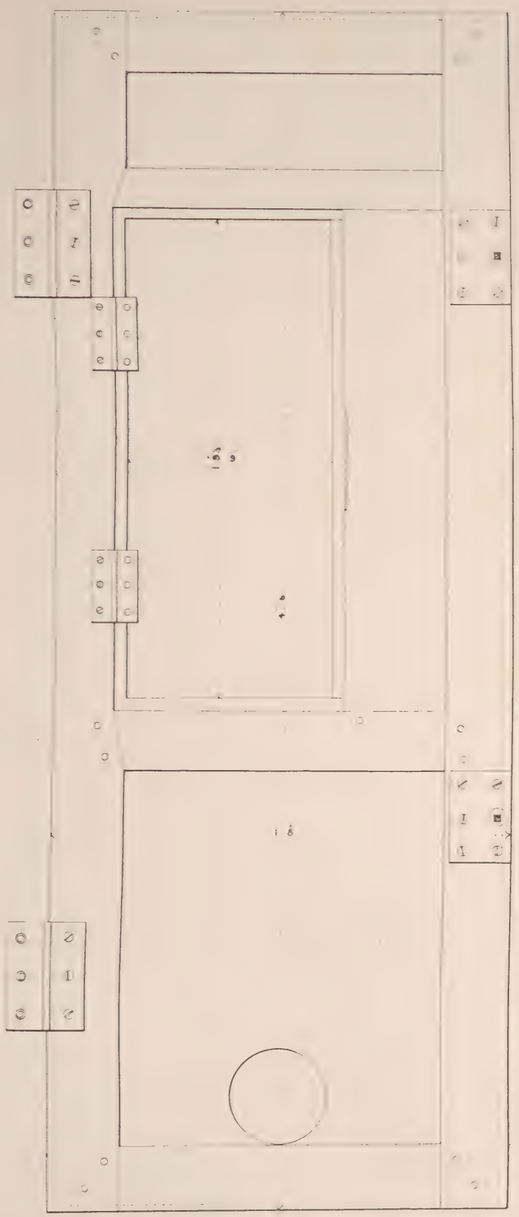
VAN FOR THE CONVEYANCE O PRISONERS.

Wm Crawford
Whitworth Russell } Insp of Pr

J. Jebb
Captain Royal Engine

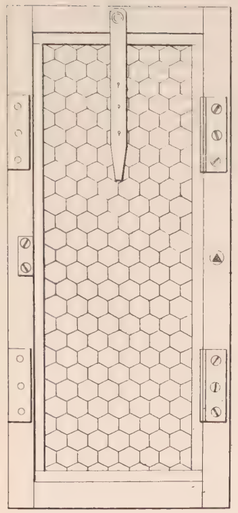
VAN FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS.

DOOR OF A CELL.

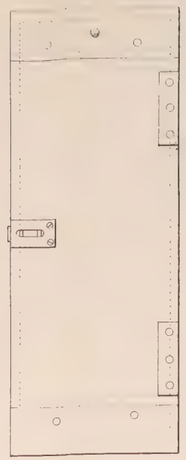


SECTION OF DOOR.

FRAME AND SHUTTER OF THE INSPECTION DOOR.

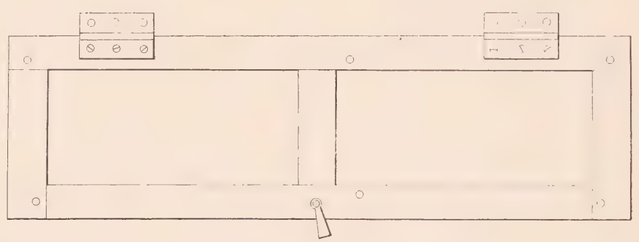


SECTION



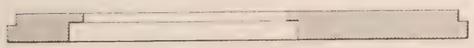
SECTION

FRAME OF WINDOW IN CENTRAL PASSAGE.



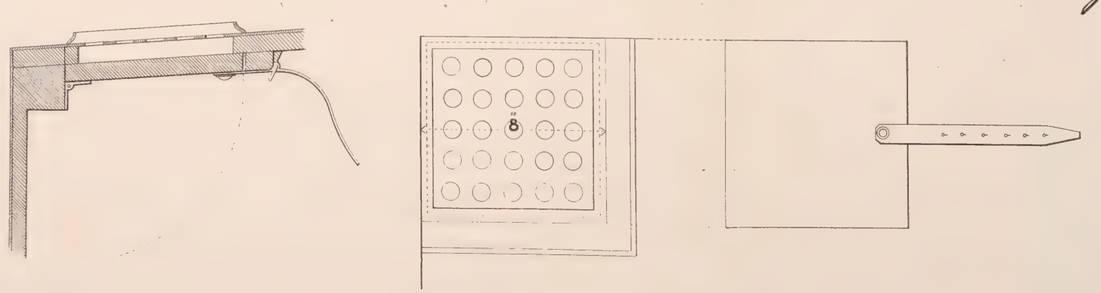
SECTION

PLAN OF DOOR.



LIGHT.

VENTILATOR.



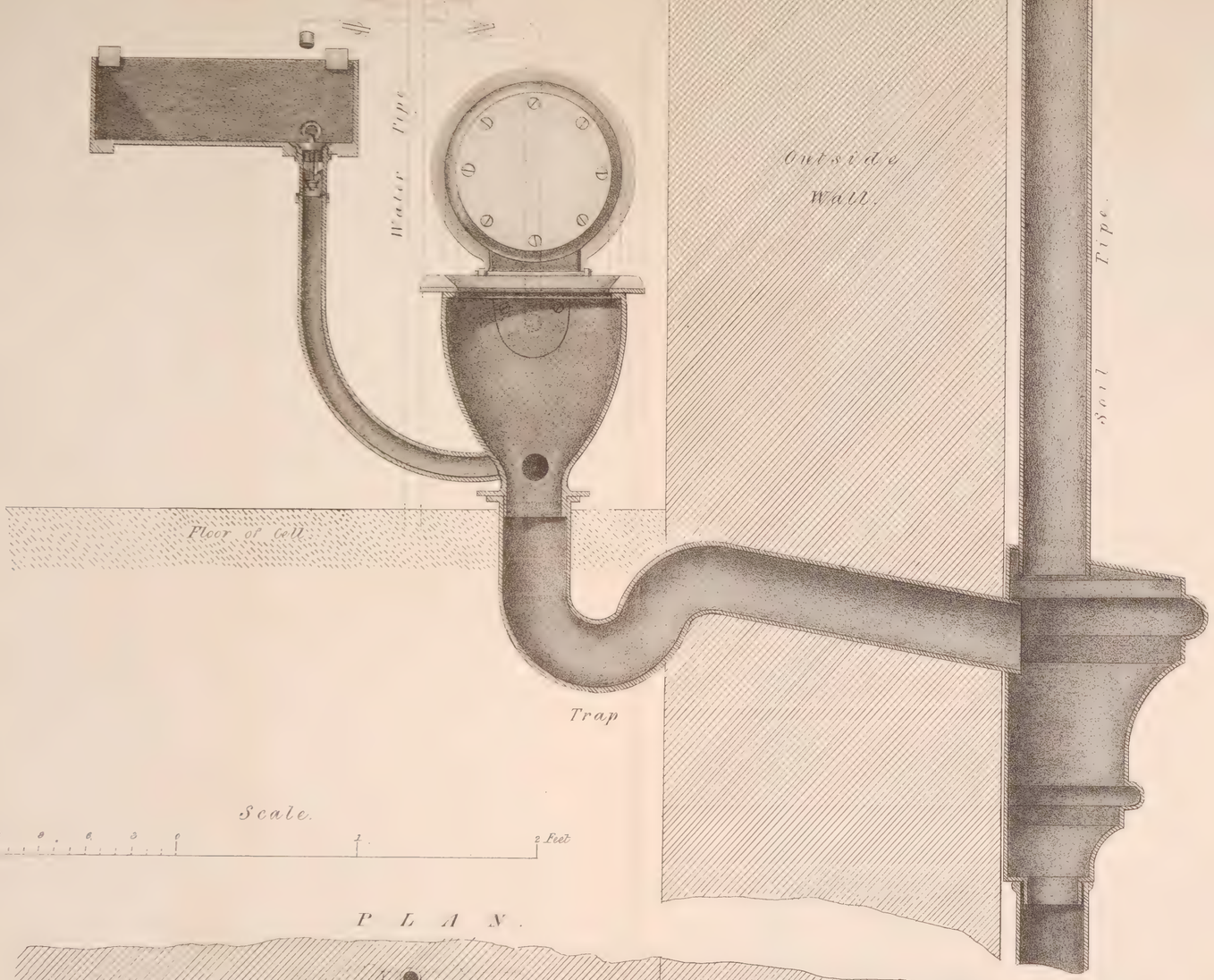
SCALE.

12 6 0 1 2 FEET

Wm Crawford
Whitworth Russell
} Inspectors of Prisons

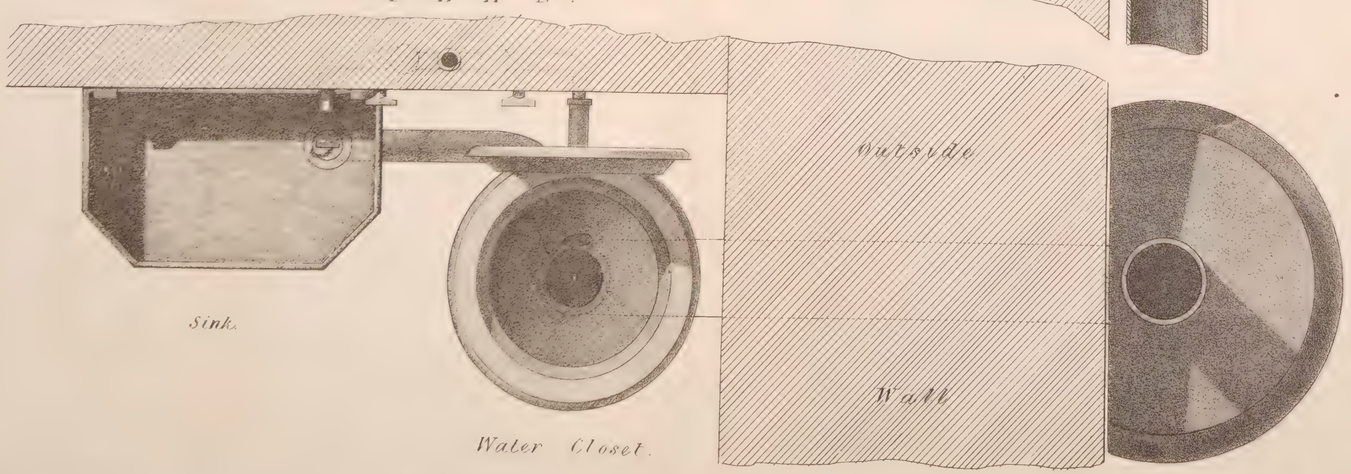
J. Jebb
Captain Royal Engineers

Vertical Section.

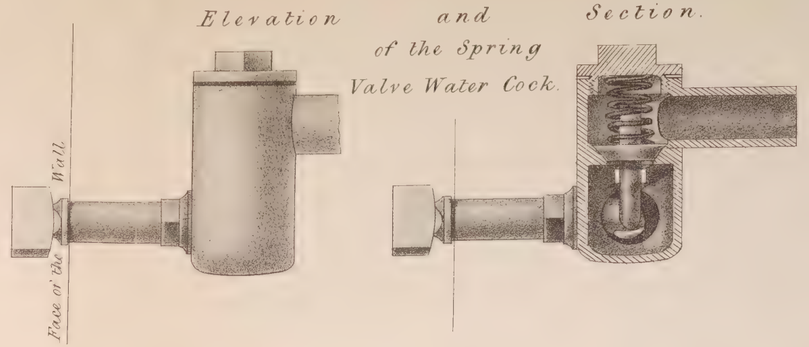


Scale.

PLAN.



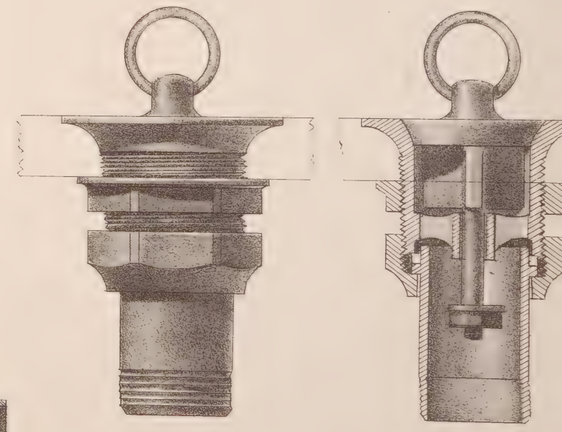
Elevation and Section of the Spring Valve Water Cock.



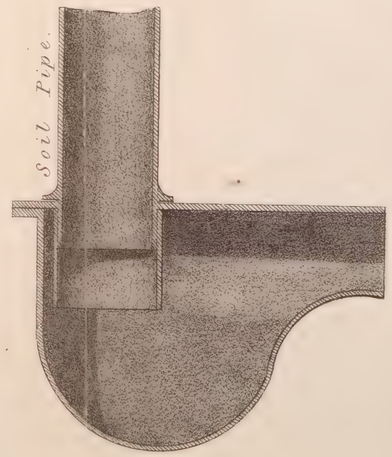
Wm Crawford
Whitworth Russell
} Inspectors of Prisons.

J. Jebb
Captain Royal Engineers

Details of the
SINK, WATER CLOSET, SOIL PIPE
WATER COCK, TRAPS &c.



Elevation and Section of the
FIXED SELF SHUTTING PLUG VALVE.
for the Sink.



Bottom Trap at Drain

Standidge & Co lith. London

The Rope Walk, 300 feet long

THE JUNIOR WARD.

Washing Place
Sleeping Room 30 by 20ft
Eating Room 30 by 20ft
Master's Room
School Room 30 by 20ft
Sleeping Room 30 by 20ft

Coals
Scullery 15 by 21ft
Kitchen 30 by 21ft
Kitchen Stores 22 by 21ft
Store Room 21ft by 21ft
Chaplains Room
CHAPEL 52 by 20ft
Work Shop 22 by 21ft
Work Shop 30 by 21ft
Coals
Stable 15 by 21ft

THE HALL
100 by 40ft

Workshop 18 by 18ft
Workshop 18 by 18ft
Workshop 18 by 18ft
Laundry 18 by 45ft
Wash House 18 by 18ft
Work Shop 18 by 18ft
Work Shop 18 by 18ft

Kitchen
Scullery
Coals
GOVERNORS HOUSE
Coals
Turnkey
Office
Turnkey
PRISONERS CELLS each 10½ by 6ft
Washing Place
Turnkey
PRISONERS CELLS each 10½ by 6ft
Turnkey
Washing Place
PRISONERS CELLS each 10½ by 6ft

Bake House
Oven

PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE PARKHURST REFORMATORY FOR CRIMINAL BOYS.

THE JUNIOR WARD

Turnkey

DORMITORY

Turnkey

DORMITORY

Roof over Kitchen, Chapel Work-shops &c.

Roof over the Hall

Work Shop 18 by 18ft

Work Shop 18 by 18ft

Work Shop 18 by 18ft

Roof over Laundry

Work Shop 18 by 18ft

Work Shop 18 by 18ft

Work Shop 18 by 18ft

Roof over Bake House &c.

GALLERY

Turnkey

PRISONERS CELLS

each 10ft by 6ft

GALLERY

Turnkey

GOVERNORS HOUSE

GALLERY

PRISONERS CELLS

each 10ft by 6ft

Turnkey

GALLERY

GALLERY

PRISONERS CELLS

each 10ft by 6ft

GALLERY

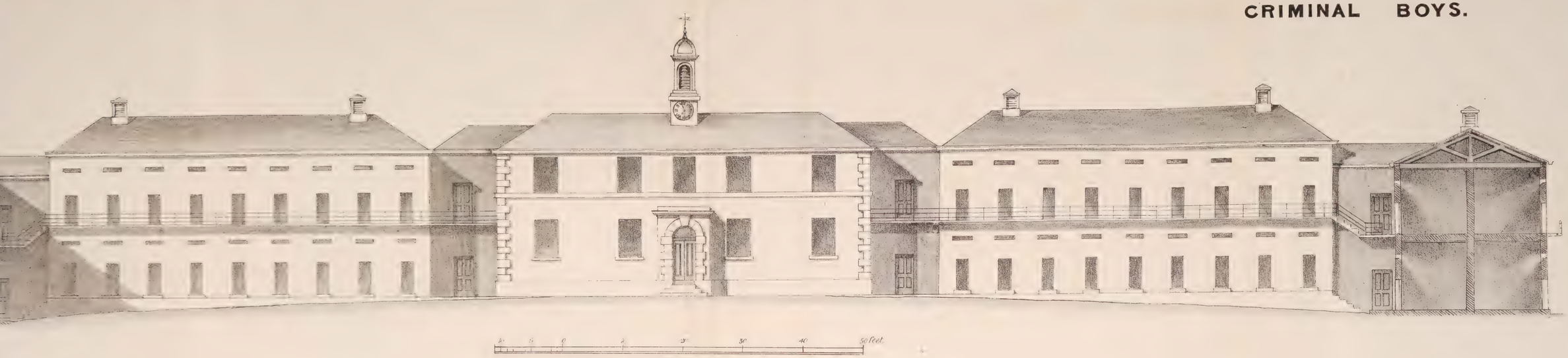
PLAN OF THE UPPER STORY OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE PARKHURST REFORMATORY FOR CRIMINAL BOYS.

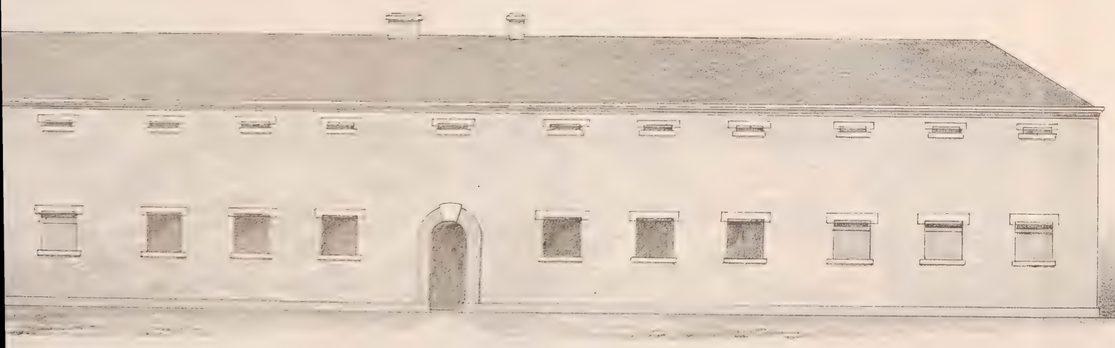
PARKHURST REFORMATORY

FOR

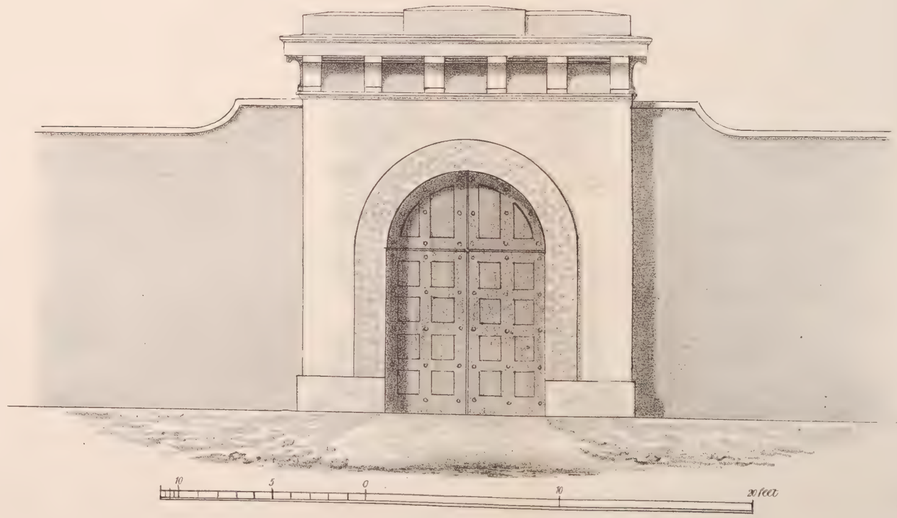
CRIMINAL BOYS.

Elevation of the West Side of the Building, shewing Sections of the North & South Wings.





Elevation of the East front of the Junior Ward.



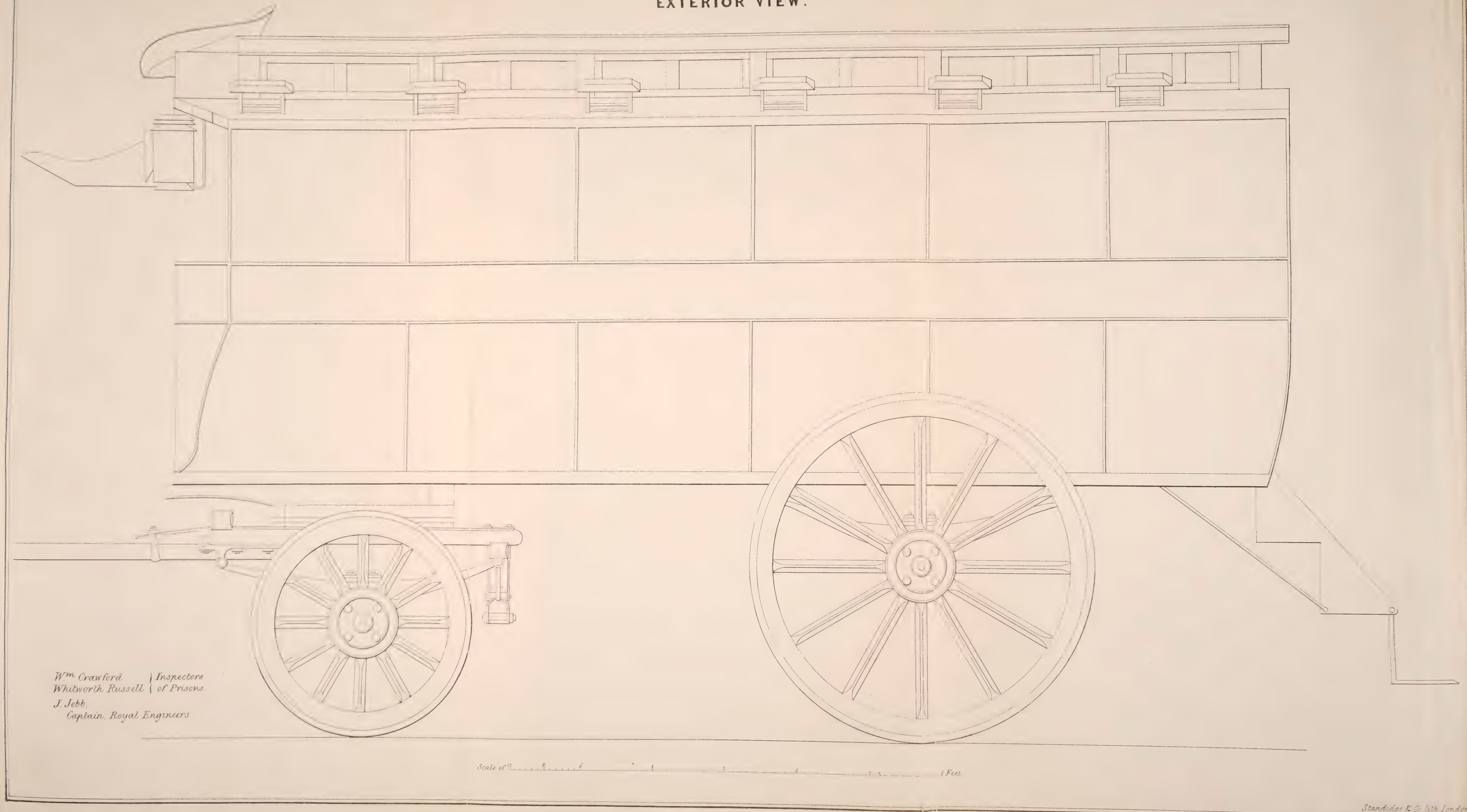
Elevation of the Entrance Gateway.

Wm Crawford | *Inspectors*
Whitworth Russell | *of Prisons.*
J. Jebb
Captain Royal Engineers

Standidge & Co Litho. London

VAN FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS.

EXTERIOR VIEW.



Wm Crawford, Whitworth Russell } Inspectors of Prisons.
J. Jebb, Captain, Royal Engineers

Scale of 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Feet

Standidge & Co. lith. London.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A).—No. 1.

Trowbridge, November 14th, 1837.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix (A).

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to your request, we beg to hand you our report relative to warming and ventilating prisons, with a drawing. It appears to us, from the remarks in your Second Report on Prisons respecting the separate system of imprisonment, that to have each cell properly ventilated and warmed, is a very essential and important consideration. Having had several interviews with the Magistrates and Governor of Gloucester County Gaol in the year 1830, respecting warming and ventilating a part of that prison, (which we executed at that time), we have had an opportunity of witnessing some of the defects in the ordinary cells, and in a great degree have removed them in that portion of the prison we have warmed and ventilated. In all apartments, whether the cell of a prison, or a room for better accommodation, there is one general principle that should always be kept in mind, i. e., the introduction of a sufficient supply of fresh air from the atmosphere; and how to obtain this supply in the best possible way, and the least inconvenient or injurious to the occupier of the apartment, is a subject deserving the most serious consideration; because not only comfort for the time being should be thought of, but the congeniality to the constitution and continuation of health to occupants. There is very little difficulty on this point, when the doors or windows of the apartments can be opened at pleasure, compared with apartments that must of necessity be kept close, such as rooms for the sick, or cells for the prisoners, or apartments for the insane.

Feeling the importance of a better mode of ventilation, and particularly in cases of close rooms, we were determined, should an opportunity offer, to adopt the principle of extracting the foul air at the same time we were introducing a supply of fresh air, quite independent of either doors or windows; this we accomplished at the Gloucester County Lunatic Asylum, under the order of Thomas Fulljames, Esq., County Surveyor, in the year 1835; in sixteen cells in noisy wards of that institution, and which gives great satisfaction. Upon this principle, we beg to offer a few observations relative to warming and ventilating prisons. We observe from your Report, that you have another important object in view—that of preventing as much as possible one prisoner communicating with another in the next or adjacent cells. This is of great consequence, and we have endeavoured to keep it in mind in the arrangement of the flues as shown in the drawing.

The drawing accompanying these observations is intended to show accommodation for about 200 prisoners in four wings, two stories high each. We recommend that a warming and ventilating apparatus be applied to each wing of 52 cells. We have a two-fold object in view in this recommendation; first, economy, because 52 cells can be warmed alone; secondly, because a more certain and complete ventilation can be obtained than would be possible by adding a greater number of cells to one fire.

We propose that the apparatus should be fixed at the end of the wing next the centre building, below the ground floor of the wing, that the cold or fresh air should be brought in from the yard, from any convenient distance suitable to the local situation of the prison, with a turn-cap to promote the current at the commencement of the flue; one turn-cap may serve for two wings. The apparatus and flues to be so constructed, that the fresh air must pass through it, either when a fire is burning in winter, or in the summer when there is no occasion for a fire.

Then we propose to build two flues for warm or fresh air, the whole length of the passage or corridor, to communicate with each cell wall, separately, by cross flues or branches; then to lead up in the middle of the wall, flues 12 inches by 5 inches, and to open into the cell at the top, or just under the arch, 9 feet 6 inches, or 10 feet from the floor, at the door end; these flues will always have a free communication with the atmosphere, and the temperature of the air rendered congenial at all times, by the application of the warming apparatus. The particular kind of grating immediately in the cell for the introduction of the air, is of no importance in the principle, provided that a sufficient opening is left.

The extracting flues we have put under the floor of the cells, commencing at the opposite end from the door, and to open in two places, which can be covered with a cast-iron quadrant plate, or a plain perforated plate built into the wall, the whole width, or any part of the width, of the cell, as may be thought best; and under the floor of the cell we purpose building an obstruction to the direct passage of sound, to confuse as much as possible the articulation that might be attempted, either by the prisoner in the cell, or coming from any other prisoner to the cell; the obstruction being so made as to act either into or out of the cell, keeping in mind the area required for the air. These flues

to pass through the wall into a flue that is provided by the side, or under the warm air flue in the corridor, and to communicate with an upright flue or shaft, that is built on either side of the smoke flue belonging to the warming apparatus, on the outside of the building, or to form a part of the main building, so that the heat of the flue from the apparatus' fire, should warm the extracting flues or shafts, and cause a draft to change the air in the cells; and when that is not sufficient, or in the summer months, a fire is to be lighted immediately at the bottom of the smoke flue, on purpose to get a draught in the extracting flues without having a fire in the warming apparatus, to warm the air that would pass to the cells. To regulate the quantity of air in each cell we propose putting a valve to check circulation, but not quite close, in the extracting flue just outside the cell, to be under the care of the turnkey, and fully at his command. In building the smoke chimney and foul-air shafts, we suggest the propriety of not carrying the smoke flue which is in the middle so high as the foul-air flues, by ten or fifteen feet, which will increase the draught of the foul-air flues.

The fire-places for summer to be in the yard, as shown, and should be supplied with a register ash-pit door, very tight, as well as the fire door, which must fit well, and may be near the ground. By the construction of flues as shown in the drawing, we have no doubt but a circulation will be kept up equal to from six to eight feet per minute in each cell, of good and wholesome air, at all times and seasons of the year by night and day, when the doors and windows are quite shut.

The materials of which the flues must be built will depend, in some measure, on the part of the kingdom where the prison is to be erected; but they should be such as will enable the builder to make tight joints and tolerably smooth surfaces; and if they were plastered they would be still better, particularly the warm air-flues.

An iron smoke flue, instead of brick, inside the foul-air shafts, would be better, because it would give out its heat more freely, made either square or round, and would take up less room.

If a prison should be required three stories high, one range of the warming and extracting flues must be in the gallery, or in the walls between the cells; but this we should not recommend.

On looking over the drawings you will observe we have taken up one of the punishment cells in three of the wings, for the use of the apparatus, coals, &c., and have proposed putting the boiler or stove under the corridor, and to bring the cold air under the next cell by an arched flue.

In the wing connected with the laundry, we have taken one of the receiving cells, and have put the apparatus at the end of the laundry, bringing the flues for the four end cells and four above between the ceiling of the laundry and the floor of the corridor, leaving a passage to one receiving cell.

We shall require to have the cold air-flue down 9 or 10 feet below the floor of the corridor, free from water, that is, when it comes near the boiler or stove. In the wing that is drawn at full length, we have shown the air flues for taking the air in and out of the cells; and in the cross section of corridor and main flues, and longitudinal section of cells, we have shown the upright flues in the walls, and under the floors of the cells. On another wing we have sketched three kinds of shields or obstructions to sound for your consideration.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servants,
G. & J. HADEN.

To Messrs. Crawford and Russell,
Inspectors of Prisons.

APPENDIX (A).—No. .

GENTLEMEN, *Record Room, County Hall,* Lewes, 28th April, 1838.

I have searched the various records and papers in my office, in order to obtain all the information in my power, relative to the enquiries made by you respecting the original construction of Horsham Gaol, and Petworth House of Correction.

I cannot, at this distant period of time, trace with sufficient accuracy the details of the various improvements made in these prisons, particularly as respects that at Horsham, the plan of which is not to be found in my office.

The following is the result of my labours:—

First, as to Horsham Gaol:—It appears that the present prison was commenced in the year 1775, the contract for building the same (a copy of which I have in my possession), being dated 2d. October, in that year.

The Contractor agreed to build the said gaol on or before the 29th September, 1777, for the sum of 3,560*l.* In addition to which, it appears the ground purchased for the purpose, cost 350*l.*, and there also appears to have been 1,566*l.* expended in extra works, surveyor's and other incidental charges, making a total of 5,476*l.* On the 21st February, 1778, a contract was entered into for building a gaoler's house, chapel, infirmary, &c., at the sum of 1,070*l.*, to be completed on or before the 25th March, 1779. In addition to this sum, it appears that the further sum of 872*l.* was expended in extra works, surveyor's and other incidental charges, making a total of 1,942*l.*

I find by an entry made at an adjourned Session on the 2d August, 1779, that the Sheriff was requested to take possession of the new gaol and gaoler's house forthwith, at which time of course the buildings were completed.

I cannot inform you of the number of prisoners it was intended to accommodate, not having the plans to refer to; and there appearing no entry in the records, which will enable me to furnish you with an answer to this enquiry. I am inclined to think you might obtain information on this point by applying to the keeper; his predecessor, Mr. John Smart, (whose father was gaoler at the time the works were done), resides at Horsham.

The presumption is, that it was first occupied by prisoners immediately after the above request was made to the Sheriff.

There exists great difficulty in stating the names of the Magistrates who were instrumental in having the prison built, they being all deceased; it may, however, be fairly presumed that the Magistrates present at the various sessions and meetings at which the works were ordered, were the most instrumental therein; and as it appears the Duke of Richmond (the Lord-Lieutenant of the county), in 1775, produced the plans for a new gaol, and in 1777, for a gaoler's house &c., I entertain no doubt of his Grace being the *principal* mover in the matter; and in this I am confirmed by Mr. Howard's remark. I refer you to the accompanying extracts, which will furnish the names of those Magistrates present, on the most important occasions.

I cannot inform you of the name of the architect who prepared the plans; but Mr. James Griggs, of Audley Square, London, surveyor, was named in the contract with Messrs. Griffiths, as the surveyor of the works. At an adjourned session on the 14 May, 1776, Mr. Stephen Rowland was employed joint surveyor with Mr. James Griggs; and at the Quarter Sessions on the 15th July, 1776, Mr. Griggs was discharged, and Mr. Henry Jones appointed joint surveyor with Mr. Rowland. In Neild's State of Prisons (1811), it appears that every debtor and felon had a *separate room*, of the dimensions mentioned in Howard's Book on Prisons.

Secondly, as to Petworth House of Correction:—It appears that the proposal of Mr. Ashton to build the prison was on the 10th January 1785, accepted (notwithstanding the petition of the rate-payers against its erection referred to in the accompanying extracts); and the works appear to have been commenced in that year, as I find an order was made on the 3d October for the payment of 1000*l.* on account of the works, to the contractor, Mr. Ashton; and it also appears that he finished his work at the latter end of 1788, or the beginning of 1789, an order having been made on the 20th April in the latter year, for the remainder due to him for his work. The additional wing was ordered to be built on the 31st March, 1788, but I cannot find when these works were completed; there are entries of orders for payment of money to Mr. Denton, up to the 20th April, 1789, for surveying the works *carrying on* for completing the new wing; but no entry of any payment to him, or to the contractor, is to be found subsequent to the above.

Upon inspecting the plans prepared by Mr. James Wyatt in 1783 (not 1784, as stated in your letter), I find the ground floor contained eight wards for male felons, and four wards for males committed for small offences; the second floor contained eight wards, and one infirmary for males, and seven wards, and one infirmary for females.

The chapel was to be divided so as to prevent the prisoners from seeing each other, and each to have a separate pew.

It appears, by Neild's State of Prisons, that on the 18th September, 1804, there were only six prisoners then in the prison; and it may be fairly and reasonably concluded, particularly from the accompanying extracts, that the prison was constructed on the *separate* system.

Messrs. John and Thomas Upton were the surveyors who superintended the erection of the new prison, and Mr. John Denton of the additional wing; but the latter works were to be valued by Messrs. James Wyatt and Henry Hollands, surveyors.

I can find no trace of any information that will enable me to state the time the prison was first occupied by prisoners; but I am induced to think it was in 1788 or 1789 at the latest; most probably the part built by Mr. Ashton was occupied by prisoners immediately after its completion.

The foregoing remarks relative to the names of the Magistrates who were instrumental in having Horsham gaol built, applies equally to Petworth House of Correction, with this addition, that William Mitford and Walter Smyth, esquires, appear to have taken a very active part at the commencement of these proceedings. I refer to the extracts for the names of Magistrates present on any occasion of importance.

Mr. Ashton contracted to build the prison for 5,724*l.* 12*s.*; but there appears to have been additional sums incurred, amounting together to 547*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, for extra work, surveyor's, and incidental charges, &c., making a total of 6,272*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* The additional wing was to be valued as before mentioned, and I find the contractors were empowered to draw 800*l.* at various periods during the progress of the works; and the remainder when the whole was completed; I should therefore think they amounted to *at least* 1000*l.*

With the wish that these remarks and the accompanying extracts may prove satisfactory to yourself and Mr. Crawford.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. V. LANGRIDGE,

Clerk of the Peace.

To Messrs. Crawford and Russell,

Inspectors of Prisons.

APPENDIX (A).—No. 3.

HORSHAM GAOL—SUSSEX.

By the records of the Quarter Sessions at Petworth on the 2nd October, 1775 (before the *Duke of Richmond*, Lord George Lennox, Sir Harry Goring, baronet, Charles Goring, William Richardson, William Mitford, junior, William Mill Leeves, William Green, John Aldridge, William Smith, and Richard Nash, esquires), it appears that at three several assizes and general gaol deliveries held in and for the said county, the respective grand juries then attending and serving at the said respective assizes, presented, "That the common gaol "or prison of the said county was insufficient both as to the security and health of the "prisoners." And public notice having been given that that Court would contract and agree with workmen to build a new gaol at Horsham.

The Court ordered that it would be proper to erect a new gaol in conformity to the plan produced at that Sessions by the Duke of Richmond, being 126 feet long and 32 feet wide.

That the said building should stand detached from all other buildings in a yard, which yard should be surrounded by a brick wall 20 feet high, 18 inches or two bricks thick, with piers 22 inches or two bricks and a half thick, one rod apart.

That the plan produced by the Duke of Richmond for a gaol inclosed in a yard surrounded with a wall 20 feet high, be approved of.

That there be built in addition thereto a house for a gaoler, a chapel, and an infirmary separate from the aforesaid building.

That the site of the then goal being too small to answer the intended purposes, other ground should be purchased (on which the present gaol stands).

On the 2nd October, 1775, the Duke of Richmond, Lord George Henry Lennox, Sir Harry Goring, bart., Charles Goring, William Richardson, William Mitford, jun., William Mill Leeves, William Green, John Aldridge, William Smith, Richard Nash, Henry Humphrey, George Courthope, John Baker Holroyd, Luke Spence, Henry Shelley, and William Markwick, esquires, justices of the peace, entered into a contract with Thomas and Edward Griffiths, for building a gaol and wall round the same, on or before the 29th September, 1777, for the sum of 3,560*l.*

At an adjourned Sessions on the 14th November, 1777 (before the Duke of Richmond, Sir Harry Goring, bart., John Aldridge, William Board, William Green, Luke Spence, Henry Humphrey, Francis Warden, John Challen, William Markwick, Charles Goring, and John Fuller, esquires), the plan produced by the Duke of Richmond for building a gaoler's house, chapel, and infirmary, was approved.

On the 21st February, 1778, Sir Harry Goring, bart., Charles Goring, John Aldridge, and William Green, esquires (justices of the peace assembled at an adjourned Session held that day), entered into a contract with Ralph Joanes, to build on or before the 25th March, 1779, a gaoler's house, chapel, infirmary, &c., for the sum of 1,070*l.*

At an adjourned Sessions on the 2nd August, 1779, the Sheriff was requested to take possession of the new gaol and gaoler's house forthwith.

APPENDIX (A).—No. 4.

PETWORTH HOUSE OF CORRECTION—SUSSEX.

It appears that at the Quarter Sessions at Horsham, on the 15th July, 1782, William Mitford and Walter Smyth, esquires, were, pursuant to the Act 22 Geo. III., intituled "An Act for rendering more effectual the laws in being relative to Houses of Correction," appointed to examine and inspect the House of Correction at Petworth, and to make a report of the state and condition of the same. That at the Session at Petworth, on the 7th October following (before John Aldridge, Charles Goring, Walter Smyth, William Green, Richard Bettesworth, William Mitford, and John Sargent, esquires), Messrs. Mitford and Smyth reported that they had examined the said House of Correction, and found the same to consist of two miserable rooms, one 18 feet and 4 inches, by 8 feet and 2 inches; the other 18 feet and 4 inches, by 9 feet and 6 inches, without a chimney in either, no yard nor any water, and from the nature of the place it was impossible that the prisoners could be employed in work. That the said House of Correction was in every particular improper for the purposes intended, and that it would be impossible to make any alterations or additions to the same to answer the good intentions of the said Act. That Messrs. Mitford and Smyth had, according to the directions of the said Act, employed proper persons to make plans and estimates of new buildings, for the several purposes therein mentioned, and had laid the same before that Court for the approbation thereof. That Messrs. Mitford and Smyth also reported, that in the orders for the above plans, they had been attentive to follow the directions of the said Act, which enacted that *separate apartments* should be provided for all persons committed upon charges of felony, or convicted of theft or larceny, and committed to the House of Correction for punishment by hard labour, in order to prevent any communication between them and the other prisoners. Also proper apartments, covered or open, as should be found most convenient for employing the several persons who were to be kept to hard labour; and also to provide separate apartments for the women who should be committed thither, and that they had also

been attentive to direct that in the plans then submitted to the Court for a new House of Correction, every ornament and unnecessary expense should be avoided, and had directed that the keeper's house and the house of correction, should be under one roof, and that the buildings and yards should be in as small a compass as possible, consistent with the health and security of the persons to be confined there.

It also appears from the Report of Messrs. Mitford and Smyth, that there were plans of four pieces of ground, namely, No. 1, which contained 2 roods and 5 perches, and was where the then House of Correction stood, and would be an eligible situation for the intended building; but the ground was partly copyhold, the property of three persons, and belonged to as many cottages, and therefore would be an expensive purchase. No. 2, which contained 1 rood and 36 perches, and was in the town, which was in their opinion an objection to the situation, besides having many buildings thereon which must be purchased. No. 3, which was near the back of the then House of Correction, and would in their opinion be a convenient situation, but the owner (Mr. Dawtrey) objected to dispose of it. No. 4, which contained 3 roods and 1 perch, and belonged to Lord Egremont, was very near the town on high ground, convenient for water, and, as they apprehended, in every particular the best situated for the intended House of Correction; they had therefore directed the plan of the building to be adapted for (and laid down) on that ground.

The Court having taken into consideration the said Report of Messrs Mitford and Smyth, and the several plans by them produced, and having viewed the piece of ground, No. 4, belonging to the *Earl of Egremont*, were of opinion that the same was the most eligible situation for the intended House of Correction. And the Court ordered that the Clerk of the Peace should wait on the Earl of Egremont, and request that he would permit the county to treat with him for the purchase of the same.

The plan then produced by Messrs. Mitford and Smyth, for the said intended House of Correction, was referred to a committee, consisting of *the Duke of Richmond*, William Mitford, Walter Smyth, Richard Bettesworth, John Sargent, Charles Goring, John Aldridge, William Green, esquires, and any other justices of the peace acting in the Western Division of the county, and they were requested to take the said plan into their consideration, and report their observations on the same to the then next Sessions, or produce other plan or plans, as should seem more eligible, together with an estimate of the expense of building the same.

It further appears that at an adjourned Session held at Petworth, on the 17th February, 1783, before Richard Nash, John Sargent, and Walter Smyth, esquires, plans and proposals for building a new House of Correction and keeper's house at Petworth were produced; and the same being approved of, the Court ordered that the Clerk of the Peace should give public notice thereof in certain newspapers, and that the same were left in his hands, where they might be inspected by any person or persons who were desirous to contract for building the same, and that the justices of the peace would be ready to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from any person or persons for that purpose, at the next Quarter Sessions on the 27th April.

That the orders made at the Quarter Sessions on the 7th October, 1782, for building a House of Correction, &c., at Petworth, were from Sessions to Sessions adjourned, until the Quarter Sessions at Petworth, on the 10th January, 1785. That at such last mentioned Sessions (before the Duke of Richmond, Lord George Henry Lennox, Sir George Thomas, bart., Richard Bettesworth, George White Thomas, John Aldridge, William Battine, William Smith, and Thomas Samuel Jolliffe, esquires), Mr. James Upton Tripp, steward to the Earl of Egremont, having informed the Court that it was his Lordship's desire that the House of Correction might be built in the Fair Field at Petworth, instead of the place formerly proposed, and if it should meet with the approbation of the said Court, that an acre of ground in the Fair Field was at the service of the county for that purpose; it was ordered that the thanks of the Court should be transmitted to the Earl of Egremont for his Lordship's very generous assistance to the county, in so effectually forwarding the execution of this useful and necessary plan.

The several plans for the House of Correction prepared by Mr. Wyatt were ordered to be adopted and carried into execution, according to the proposal of Mr. Richard Ashton, amounting to 5,724*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* making a proportional abatement for the deduction of one wing of the prison, and of all the courts belonging to the said wing, which were thereby ordered to be postponed until the remaining part should be built, and its utility should be sufficiently ascertained for the Court to order the proceeding in the remainder of the building, such proportional deduction to be left to the arbitration of Mr. Wyatt.

That at the Quarter Sessions on the 11th July, 1785, before John Aldridge, Samuel Blunt, William Markwick, William Green, and John Challen, esquires, a committee, consisting of *all* the justices of the peace acting in and for the Western Division of the county, was appointed to inspect the building of the House of Correction, ordered to be erected at Petworth; and that they should have power to make such orders respecting the same as to them should seem proper.

It appears that a petition* (dated 23d June, 1784) was presented to the magistrates, signed by nearly 500 occupiers of lands and hereditaments within the three Western Rapes, setting forth that the petitioners had with concern observed a very large and expensive plan ordered to be carried into execution for building a House of Correction at Petworth, which could not fail of bringing a heavy charge on them: that they conceived the said plan to be too extensive, and in a great measure unnecessary. That all parochial rates (the rate for the relief of the poor in particular) were then very burthensome, and consequently any additional

* No allusion is made to this petition in any subsequent order.

I. HOME DISTRICT. Appendix (A).

burthen must be most severely felt. And praying that the plan for rebuilding the said House of Correction might be laid aside, and that one far less extensive and more economical might be adopted, the expense whereof might not exceed the sum of 1000*l.*

That at the Quarter Sessions on the 2d October, 1786, (before the Duke of Richmond, Lord George Henry Lennox, Sir George Thomas, bart., George White Thomas, John Aldridge, William Mitford, John Sargent, John Challen, Walter Smyth, and Richard Bettesworth, esquires), the Court ordered that the outer court walls of the House of Correction should be extended round the whole ground, intended to be inclosed.

The Earl of Egremont, by Indenture of Lease and Release dated 2d and 3d February, 1785, in consideration of 30*l.*, conveyed one acre of land in the Fair Field, Petworth, to the county, for the purpose of erecting and building a common House of Correction or Prison, for the use of the inhabitants of the Western Division of the county for ever.

That at the Quarter Sessions on the 1st October, 1787, (before Sir Harry Goring, bart., William Mitford, James Lloyd, Walter Smyth, John Aldridge, William Battine, William Smith, Richard Nash, Richard Bettesworth, and John Sargent, esquires), Sir Harry Goring, Mr. Nash, Mr. Battine, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Bettesworth, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Mitford, and any other magistrate acting in and for the Western Division of the county, that chose to attend (or any three of them), were appointed a committee to make regulations for the good order and government of the new House of Correction at Petworth, and to report their proceedings on the 24th November then next. And all gentlemen who might have collected information upon the subject, were requested to communicate such information.

That it was resolved that the Court would at the then next Sessions, take into consideration the propriety of completing the House of Correction at Petworth, agreeable to the original plan; and that the clerk of the peace should advertise their determination in the newspapers.

That a proper reservoir be made for the reception of water, with leaden pipes for the prisoners, and at the keeper's house, with a pump to each, under the inspection of Mr. Wyatt.

That Mr. Wyatt be requested to examine the state of the prison, and give all necessary directions for finishing the same.

That an adjourned Sessions should be held on the 24th November then next, for the purpose of making such regulations as should be necessary on account of the new prison, and to *deliver possession thereof* to the *keeper* and *prisoners*.

That at an adjourned Sessions on the 24th November, 1787, (before William Mitford, John Sargent, Richard Bettesworth, and Walter Smyth, esquires), additional rules for the government of the said House of Correction were laid before the Court, and ordered to be submitted to the next Sessions; and the House of Correction not being in a state proper to receive prisoners, the order for their removal was postponed till the next Sessions.

And at the Quarter Sessions on the 14th January, 1788, (before the Duke of Richmond, George White Thomas, William Mitford, William Battine, Richard Bettesworth, and John Sargent, esquires), such additional rules were confirmed.

That one of such rules directs "That the keeper and turnkey take especial care that the "prisoners are kept *separate* night and day, and that they perform such work as may be "allotted to them *in their respective cells;* and that they upon no pretence whatever permit "them to have *any communication* one with another; that every prisoner in health attends "Divine service, and is put into an airing-yard for at least the space of one hour every day, "and that no two prisoners be *aired together*, unless the numbers should make it absolutely "necessary; that each prisoner before he is aired, sweeps and cleans his room, and washes "his hands and face."

That it was ordered that an adjourned Sessions should be held on the 11th February then next, to consider of building the additional wing to the House of Correction, and that advertisements be published for proposals for completing the same according to the plans in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace.

That at an adjourned Sessions on the 11th February, 1788, (before Richard Nash, esq., Sir George Thomas, bart., William Battine, George White Thomas, James Lloyd, William Mill Leeves, Richard Bettesworth, William Smith, William Mitford, and Walter Smyth, esquires), it was ordered that an additional wing should be built to the said House of Correction, agreeable to the other wing then erected, and the plans and variations then in the hands of the clerk of the peace; and that the clerk of the peace should advertise for estimates, &c.

That at the Quarter Sessions on the 31st March, 1788, (before Richard Nash, esq., the Duke of Richmond), the Duke of Norfolk, Lord George Henry Lennox, Sir George Thomas, bart., George White Thomas, William Mitford, William Smith, William Battine, and James Lloyd, esquires), the Court ordered that William Upton, sen., and William Upton, jun., should build an additional wing to the said House of Correction agreeable to that already built, and the plans and variations in the hands of the clerk of the peace: the same to be completed by Midsummer 1789.

APPENDIX (B).—No. 1.

No. 1.—Detailed Account of the Convicts Admitted into the Philadelphia Penitentiary, from its first Occupation in October, 1829, to December, 1836. Extracted from the Report on the Penitentiaries of the United States, by Mons. DeMetz, Conseiller à la Cour Royale, &c., and Mons. Blouet, Architecte du Gouvernement.

Numbers.	Age.	Sex.	Term of Sentence.	Crime.	Recommitment.	Reason of Discharge.	Time passed in Prison.	State of Health when Admitted.	State of Health when Discharged.	Observations.
1	18	Male	2 Years	Stealing, with burglary	.	Expiration	2 Years	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
2	30	Idem	1 Year	Stealing horses	.	Idem	1 Year	Tolerably good	Much better	Idem.
3	28	Idem	11 Years	Highway robbery	3	Pardon	2 Yrs. 7 Mo.	Good	Better	
4	.	Idem	6 Years	Idem	2	Expiration	6 Years	Idem	Good	Once indisposed in consequence of the escape of gas.
5	42	Idem	2 Years	Stealing horses	1	Idem	2 Years	Uncertain	Uncertain	Hypochondriacal; fancied he had been poisoned; this suspicion makes him violent. He has been for a long time in Walnut Street Prison. During the two years of liberty which intervened between his two convictions, he has been attacked with a chronic disease in the digestive organs; his hypochondriasm made a near approach to madness; he has lately had attacks of intermittent fever, which have weakened him more than was expected; he is much weaker and less fleshy than upon his admission. It is probable that imprisonment has prolonged his life, for had he been at liberty, intemperance would have destroyed him. Most likely when discharged, he will return to his old vices.
6	22	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	Idem	2 Years	Robust	Very good	
7	18	Idem	1 Year	Idem	.	Idem	1 Year	Idem	Robust.	Has not been ill.
8	29	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	Idem	2 Years	Uncertain	Bad	Before admission had had symptoms of consumption. Has suffered much from a severe cold during the whole time of his imprisonment. It is thought he will not live long.
9	22	Idem	1 Year	Uttering forged notes	.	Idem	1 Year	Good	Good, but rather less strong	Inhabited a damp cell; complained often of pains in the head and chest.
10	31	Idem	2 Years	Forgery	.	Idem	2 Years	Deranged.	Deranged	See respecting him Mr. Wood's letter to Mr. Crawford.
11	48	Idem	2 Years	Stealing a horse	2	Idem	2 Years	Doubtful	Better	
12	19	Idem	2 Years	Forged bill of exchange.	.	Idem	2 Years	Good	Good	
13	26	Idem	2 Years	Forgery	5	Death	1 Yr. 5 Mo.	Doubtful	..	Died in attempting to open his cell in an attack of epilepsy; had not been ill before.
14	21	Idem	2 Years	Idem	1	Expiration	2 Years	Good	Good	Has never been ill.
15	26	Idem	2 Years	Manslaughter	.	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
16	20	Idem	15 Months	Stealing horses	1	Idem	15 Months.	Bad	Tolerably good	
17	30	Idem	2 Years	Burglary	.	Idem	2 Years	Good	Very good	Says that he has never been in such good health.
18	55	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	Idem	2 Years	Doubtful	Doubtful	
19	40	Idem	1 Year	Uttering forged notes	.	Death	7 Months	Bad	..	Died of pulmonary consumption, with which he was attacked upon coming into the prison.
20	28	Idem	12 Years	Murder	.	..	..	Good	..	
21	21	Idem	12 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Idem	..	A native of Strasbourg; feels no ill effect from the solitary system; has not been ill.
22	32	Idem	2 Years	Burglary	1	Expiration	2 Years	Idem	Better	Has not been ill.
23	31	Idem	1 Year	Forgery	1	Idem	1 Year	Idem	Good	Was of an intractable disposition; but has left with a very mild one; has not been ill.
24	23	Idem	2 Years	Burglary	.	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Has not been ill.
25	18	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
26	34	Idem	1 Year	Forgery	.	Idem	1 Year	Idem	Idem	Says that he is rather weaker than when he came in; is grateful for the lenity with which he has been treated.
27	28	Idem	3 Years	Stealing a horse	1	Idem	3 Years	Robust	Very good	Rather weaker than upon entering; was subject to epilepsy; has suffered very little from it for some time.
28	41	Idem	4 Years	Murder (in the fourth degree)	.	Idem	4 Years	Good	Idem	Has only had a mild fever in the space of four years.
29	23	Idem	5 Years	Burglary	1	Idem	5 Years	Idem	Good	Less robust; has not been ill.
30	21	Idem	10 Years	Idem	.	Death	6 Yrs. 3 Mo.	Idem	..	Died of pulmonary consumption.
31	24	Idem	10 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Idem	..	
32	22	Idem	9 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Idem	..	
33	28	Idem	9 Years	Idem	.	Death	7 Months	Apparently good	..	Pulmonary affection. It is presumed the origin of his disease was of long standing.
34	53	Idem	12 Years	Murder	.	Pardon	4 Yrs. 3 Mo.	Doubtful	Good, but rather weak	A native of Châlons, in France; has been once in the infirmary: is observed to have collected a quantity of laudanum under suspicious circumstances. He has been watched: no accident.
35	70	Idem	8 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	Has not been ill.
36	31	Idem	4 Years	Stealing a horse	1	Expiration	4 Years	Good	Good	Pretends that his health is less good than when he came in: the doctor sees no difference: has never been ill.
37	98	Idem	3 Years	Burglary	3	Idem	3 Years	Idem	Weaker	Has passed his life in prison.
38	19	Idem	1 Year	Stealing a horse	.	Idem	1 Year	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
39	20	Idem	1 Year	Idem	.	Idem	1 Year	Idem	Idem	Idem.
40	28	Idem	3 Years	Burglary	2	Death	22 Months	Tolerably good	..	Phthisis.
41	20	Idem	2 Years	Stealing horses	.	Expiration	2 Years	Good	Good	
42	31	Idem	3 Years	Uttering forged notes	1	Idem	3 Years	Idem	Tolerably good	
43	35	Idem	3 Years	Stealing a horse	.	Death	10 Months	Doubtful	..	Inflammation of the intestines.
44	41	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	Expiration	2 Years	Good	Good	
45	43	Idem	13 Months	Mixed larceny (*vol qualifié*)	.	Idem	13 Months	Idem	Idem	Less strong. Has not been ill.
46	49	Idem	4 Years	Burglary	.	Idem	4 Years	Idem	Better	Has not been ill.
47	26	Idem	8 Years	Murder	.	..	..	Idem	..	
48	19	Idem	2 Years	Stealing a horse	.	Pardon	16 Months	Madness	Madness	See the above letter.
49	25	Idem	12 Years	Murder	.	Suicide	22 Months	..	..	Idem.
50	36	Idem	7 Years	Mixed larceny (*vol qualifié*)	1	..	..	..	..	

Numbers.	Age.	Sex.	Term of Sentence.	Crime.	Recommitment.	Reason of Discharge.	Time passed in Prison.	State of Health when Admitted.	State of Health when Discharged	Observations.
51	41	Male	5 Years	Mixed larceny (*vol qualifié*)	1	Expiration	5 Years	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
52	37	Idem	5 Years	Idem	2	Idem	5 Years	Idem	Idem	Has not been indisposed.
53	21	Idem	5 Years	Stealing	5	Idem	5 Years	Idem	Idem	Has not been ill.
54	34	Idem	5 Years	Manslaughter	.	Idem	5 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
55	20	Idem	5 Years	Mixed larceny	.	Pardon	4½ Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
56	30	Idem	10 Years	Robbery of the mail	4	..	..	Imperfect	..	
57	54	Idem	5 Years	Burglary	.	Expiration	5 Years	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
58	40	Idem	12 Years	Rape	.	..	..	Idem	..	
59	27	Idem	1 Year	Uttering of base coin	.	Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Good	Idem.
60	28	Idem	1 Year	Forgery	.	Idem	1 Year	Idem	Idem	Idem.
61	47	Idem	2½ Years	Stealing a horse	.	Idem	2½ Years	Imperfect	Better	Was admitted after having had the small-pox.
62	31	Idem	4 Years	Forgery	.	Pardon	18 Months	Bad	Idem	Has not been ill.
63	21	Idem	13 Months	Stealing a horse	.	Expiration	13 Months	Good	Good	Idem.
64	24	Idem	4 Years	Burglary	.	Idem	4 Years	Idem	Idem	Rather weak: has not been ill.
65	30	Idem	4 Years	Forgery	.	Death	4 Years	Idem	..	Died in consequence of a scrofulous abscess in the foot.
66	21	Idem	4 Years	Idem	.	Expiration	4 Years	Imperfect	Better	Has not been ill.
67	38	Idem	3 Years	Stealing a horse	.	Idem	3 Years	Good	Very good	(See No. 390).
68	22	Idem	1 Year	Idem	.	Idem	1 Year	Robust	Excellent.	Says that he feels himself in better health than when he came in.
69	30	Idem	6 Years	Burglary	.	..	..	Middling.	..	Subject to asthma.
70	27	Idem	6 Years	Idem	3	..	..	Good	..	
71	26	Idem	6 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Idem	..	
72	28	Idem	6 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	
73	21	Female	3 Years	Manslaughter	1	Expiration	3 Years	Idem	Good	Affects to be less well, but the doctor perceives no difference.
74	20	Idem	6 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	
75	19	Male	1 Year	Stealing a horse	.	Pardon	9 Months	Idiotic; good	Idiotic; good	See the above letter.
76	18	Idem	3 Years	Forgery	.	Expiration	3 Years	Good	Better	Has been cured of a scrofulous and syphilitic disease, which he had when admitted. Has not been ill.
77	53	Idem	4 Years	Stealing a horse	.	Death	4 Months	Bad	Bad	Thigh fractured in trying to escape from a former prison. Sentenced to keep in bed always.
78	31	Idem	4 Years	Forgery	.	Pardon	3 Yrs. 3 Mo.	Good	Good	
79	21	Idem	2 Years	Uttering base coin	.	Expiration	2 Years	Idem	Very good	Has only been indisposed three days.
80	18	Idem	2 Years	Burglary	.	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Better	Says that he is better fed and clothed in prison than he could have been out of it. Has not been ill.
81	25	Idem	4 Years	Arson	.	Idem	4 Years	Idem	Good	Has not been indisposed.
82	24	Idem	2 Years	Stealing a horse	.	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	But weaker.
83	30	Idem	4 Years	Rape	1	Idem	4 Years	Idem	Idem	Has not been indisposed.
84	23	Idem	4 Years	Stealing a horse	.	Idem	4 Years	Imperfect	Idem	Has not been indisposed, but had the fever on his arrival, of which he was quickly cured.
85	25	Idem	4 Years	Idem	.	Idem	4 Years	Good	Idem	Has had attacks of epilepsy, but there are reasons to believe them counterfeited.
86	46	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Better	
87	21	Idem	3 Years	Idem	.	Idem	3 Years	Idem	Good	
88	29	Idem	7 Years	Attempt at rape	.	..	..	Idem	..	
89	52	Idem	7 Years	Attempt at murder	.	Pardon	3 Yrs. 1 Mo.	Idem	Good	
90	25	Idem	14 Months	Petty larceny	.	Expiration	14 Months	Idem	Very good	Has not been indisposed.
91	24	Idem	13 Months	Idem	.	Idem	13 Months	Idem	Idem	Had, upon admission, a venereal affection, of which he has been cured.
92	21	Idem	3½ Years	Stealing a horse	.	Idem	3½ Years	Very good	Idem	Perhaps better: has not been indisposed.
93	60	Idem	1 Year	Perjury	.	Idem	1 Year	Not robust	Better	
94	26	Idem	5 Years	Petty larceny	.	Idem	5 Years	Good	Good	Has not been indisposed.
95	21	Idem	3 Years	Idem	.	Idem	3 Years	Idem	Generally good	(See No. 429).
96	30	Idem	3 Years	Idem	.	Idem	3 Years	Idem	Good	Has not been indisposed.
97	26	Idem	4 Years	Arson	.	Idem	4 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
98	39	Idem	2 Years	Burglary	3	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
99	15	Idem	2 Years	Theft, with burglary	.	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Has not been ill.
100	24	Female	2 Years	Manslaughter	.	Idem	2 Years	Not good.	Idem	Has not been indisposed.
101	29	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	Idem	2 Years	Good	Very good	Idem.
102	42	Male	12 Years	Murder	.	Death	19 Months	Bad	..	Died of apoplexy.
103	38	Idem	3 Years	Theft	.	Expiration	3 Years	Good	Very good	Has been cured during his imprisonment of a complaint in the bowels.
104	21	Idem	2½ Years	Petty larceny	.	Idem	2½ Years	Deranged.	Deranged.	Had, on his arrival, an affection of the head.
105	18	Idem	3 Years	Idem	.	Idem	3 Years	Good	Very good	Had, on his arrival, a venereal complaint (See No. 431).
106	40	Idem	18 Months	Idem	.	Idem	18 Months.	Idem	Good	The doctor thinks that this individual could not have been guilty of the crime for which he was condemned.
107	34	Idem	3 Years	Idem	.	Idem	3 Years	Idem	Better	
108	29	Idem	3 Years	Idem	.	Idem	3 Years	Weak.	Idem	
109	23	Idem	2 Years	Idem	1	Idem	2 Years	Ill	Improved	Cured of a very severe syphilitic disease.
110	32	Idem	3 Years	Burglary	4	Idem	3 Years	Tolerably good	Better	Has had better health in prison than when at large.
111	27	Idem	2 Years	Perjury	.	Pardon	13 Months	Good	Very good	This prisoner has been pardoned because some doubts existed as to the justice of his sentence.
112	27	Idem	2 Years	Petty larceny	.	Death	4 Months	Deranged	..	See the letter above.
113	36	Idem	1 Yr. 15 Ds.	Stealing of horses	.	Expiration	1 Yr. & 15 Ds.	Good	Very good	Has never been indisposed.
114	36	Idem	3 Years	Stealing of a horse	.	Death	2 Months	Idem	..	His death has been caused by a bleeding at the nose, which lasted at first 48 hours, and then 24 hours, until he died.
115	27	Idem	1 Year	Idem	.	Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Excellent.	Has never been indisposed.
116	26	Idem	2½ Years	Petty larceny	.	Idem	2½ Years	Bad	Not so bad	Sufferings great, in consequence of debauchery (See No. 287).
117	21	Idem	18 Months	Idem	.	Idem	18 Months	Good	Deranged	The cause of his derangement is religious excitement, which manifested itself a year after his coming into the prison.

Numbers.	Age.	Sex.	Term of Sentence.	Crime.	Recommitment.	Reason of Discharge.	Time passed in Prison.	State of Health when Admitted.	State of Health when Discharged.	Observations.
118	27	Male	4 Years	Highway robbery		Expiration	4 Years	Good	Good	Has not been indisposed.
119	33	Idem	2 Years	Theft, with burglary		Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Born in France; has not been once indisposed
120	20	Idem	3 Years	Burglary		Idem	3 Years	Good	Very good	Has not been indisposed.
121	22	Idem	3 Years	Rape		Idem	3 Years	Idem	Good	Is rather less robust. Has not been indisposed.
122	51	Idem	3 Years	Uttering counterfeit coin		Idem	3 Years	Imperfect	Better	Has not been indisposed.
123	50	Idem	2 Years	Idem		Idem	2 Years	Good	Remarkable	Idem; born in Switzerland.
124	30	Idem	2 Years	Manslaughter		Idem	2 Years	Imperfect	Imperfect	
125	22	Idem	6 Years	Idem		..	..	Good	..	Has not been indisposed.
126	27	Idem	5 Years	Burglary	1	..	..	Idem	..	Has not been ill.
127	34	Idem	6 Years	Forgery	1	..	..	Bad	..	Has a pulmonary complaint.
128	69	Idem	3 Years	Stealing a horse		Expiration	3 Years	Very weak	Good	
129	48	Idem	3 Years	Forgery	1	Idem	3 Years	Good	Idem	(See No. 599.) Has not been indisposed.
130	21	Idem	2 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Idem	2 Years	Idem	Very good	Has not been indisposed.
131	23	Idem	4 Years	Burglary		Idem	4 Years	Robust	Weak	Has had a spitting of blood, which has weakened him.
132	16	Idem	5 Years	Arson		..	..	Good	..	
133	40	Idem	2 Years	Subornation of witnesses		Expiration	2 Years	Idem	Good	
134	22	Idem	1 Year	Stealing a horse		Idem	1 Year	Idem	Idem	Has only had a very slight indisposition.
135	18	Idem	2 Years	Burglary		Idem	2 Years	Idem	Imperfect	Has always been rather idiotic, with attacks of fever.
136	27	Idem	4 Years	Stealing a horse		Pardon	23 Months	Idem	Bad	The reason of his being pardoned was his having been mad previously to the crime. He had already, after having been condemned in the state of New Jersey, been pardoned for the same cause; upon quitting the penitentiary he had been sent to an hospital.
137	18	Idem	2 Years	Burglary		Expiration	2 Years	Idem	Good	Has not been indisposed.
138	32	Idem	2 Years	Idem		Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	(See No. 361).
139	33	Idem	3 Years	Stealing a horse		Idem	3 Years	Idem	Idem	Has not been indisposed.
140	27	Idem	2 Years	Idem		Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	(See No. 348).
141	23	Idem	2 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Idem	2 Years	Idem	Better	
142	27	Idem	3 Years	Stealing a horse		Idem	3 Years	Idem	Good	(See No. 657). Has not been indisposed.
143	21	Idem	2 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	(See No. 340).
144	26	Idem	3 Years	Stealing a horse	1	Idem	3 Years	Imperfect	Imperfect	
145	40	Idem	5 Years	Felony		..	..	Tolerably good	..	
146	27	Idem	2½ Years	Burglary	1	Expiration	2½ Years	Imperfect	Imperfect	
147	28	Idem	3 Years	Idem	5	Idem	3 Years	Good	Good	Has not been indisposed.
148	19	Idem	3 Years	Idem		Death	13 Months	Bad	..	Obstruction of the intestines: this disease was already pronounced upon his arrival.
149	38	Idem	4 Years	Uttering base money		Pardon	2 Years	Good	Good	Has not been indisposed.
150	24	Idem	1 Year	Stealing a horse		Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Doubtful	
151	25	Idem	2 Years	Manslaughter		Pardon	3 Months	Idem	Very good	Has been cured of a venereal complaint.
152	31	Idem	4 Years	Burglary		..	..	Weak	..	
153	52	Idem	4 Years	Uttering of base coin		..	..	Imperfect	..	
154	21	Idem	12 Years	Murder		..	..	Good	..	
155	21	Idem	3 Years	Petty larceny		Expiration	3 Years	Idem	Rather less good	Has been once slightly indisposed.
156	25	Idem	1 Year	Stealing a horse		Idem	1 Year	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
157	38	Idem	2½ Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Idem	2½ Years	Idem	Idem	Has not been indisposed.
158	19	Idem	2 Years	Idem		Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	(See No. 443). Has not been indisposed.
159	29	Idem	2 Years	Stealing a horse		Idem	2 Years	Weak	Idem	Has not been indisposed.
160	21	Idem	1 Year	Idem		Idem	1 Year	Good	Idem	Idem.
161	19	Idem	1 Year	Idem		Idem	1 Year	Idem	Idem	Idem.
162	21	Idem	13 Months	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Idem	13 Months	Middling	Tolerably good	
163	19	Idem	21 Months	Idem		Idem	21 Months	Good	Good	Idem.
164	22	Idem	21 Months	Idem		Idem	21 Months	Idem	Idem	Idem.
165	19	Idem	3 Years	Burglary		Death	14 Months	Tolerably good	..	Dead of pulmonary consumption.
166	17	Idem	7 Years	Highway robbery	1	Pardon	22 Months	Ill	Ill	
167	19	Idem	3 Years	Burglary		Expiration	3 Years	Good	Good	
168	20	Idem	5 Years	Highway robbery		Pardon	2 Yrs. 8 Mo.	Idem	Very bad	Paralysis of the lower extremities, together with ulcers produced by being a long time in bed.
169	31	Idem	3 Years	Burglary		Expiration	3 Years	Idem	Good	Not so strong. Has not been indisposed.
170	19	Idem	3 Years	Idem		Idem	3 Years	Idem	Idem	Has shown some symptoms of mental aberration during the whole time of his detention.
171	34	Idem	6 Years	Idem	3	Pardon	..	Idem	Idem	Has not been indisposed.
172	34	Idem	1 Year	Forgery		Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Idem	Idem.
173	21	Idem	2 Years	Stealing a horse		Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
174	31	Idem	2½ Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Idem	2½ Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
175	22	Idem	2 Years	Stealing a horse		Idem	2 Years	Idem	Imperfect	
176	21	Idem	3 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Idem	3 Years	Idem	Good	Idem.
177	30	Idem	18 Months	Idem		Idem	18 Months	Bad	Much better	Has been cured of a venereal disorder.
178	20	Idem	18 Months	Idem		Idem	18 Months	Good	Very good	Has not been indisposed.
179	31	Idem	3 Years	Uttering base money		Idem	3 Years	Imperfect	Good	
180	14	Idem	2 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Idem	2 Years	Good	Idem	Has not been indisposed.
181	21	Idem	7 Years	Stealing a horse, and theft	1	..	2 Years	Imperfect	..	
182	32	Idem	2 Years	Manslaughter		Expiration	2 Years	Good	Good	Has not been indisposed.
183	19	Idem	4 Years	Stealing a horse		..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
184	27	Idem	2 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Expiration	2 Years	Good	Good	Has not been indisposed.
185	22	Idem	3 Years	Stealing a horse		Idem	3 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
186	35	Idem	3 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Idem	2 Years	Tolerably good	Better	Subject to nervous attacks on his arrival; health tolerably good, and better upon his quitting.
187	19	Idem	1 Yr. 1 D.	Idem		Idem	1 Yr. 1 D.	Good	Good	Has not been indisposed.
188	30	Idem	18 Months.	Idem		Idem	18 Months.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
189	63	Idem	1 Year	Forgery		Idem	1 Year	Idem	Idem	Idem.
190	26	Idem	1 Year	Stealing a horse		Idem	1 Year	Bad	Better	Entered having two ulcers on his legs; quitted convalescent.
191	23	Idem	2 Years	Idem		Idem	2 Years	Imperfect	Good	Has been cured of a gonorrhœa.

Numbers.	Age.	Sex.	Term of Sentence.	Crime.	Recommitment.	Reason of Discharge.	Time passed in Prison.	State of Health when Admitted.	State of Health when Discharged.	Observations.
192	26	Male	2 Years	Stealing a horse		Expiration	2 Years	Good	Doubtful.	After his arrival, this prisoner, who is totally devoid of intelligence, manifested some symptoms, although very slight ones, of derangement.
193	28	Idem	13 Months.	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Pardon	8 Months.	Weak and imperfect	Good	Has not been ill; is a native of Denmark.
194	36	Idem	1 Year	Idem		Expiration	1 Year	Tolerably good	Tolerably good	Has been several times indisposed: health now re-established.
195	35	Idem	12 Years	Murder		..	..	Good	..	Has not been ill.
196	27	Idem	1 Yr. 1 D.	Stealing a horse		Pardon	3 Months.	Mad	Mad	(See the German spoken of in the same letter).
197	41	Idem	4 Years	Highway robbery	5	..	..	Good	..	Has not been ill.
198	23	Idem	5 Years	Burglary	3	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
199	30	Idem	7 Years	Highway robbery		Death	2¾ Years	Doubtful.	..	Died of a chronic inflammation of the lungs.
200	30	Idem	5 Years	Burglary	2	..	..	Bad	..	
201	31	Idem	3 Years	Idem	2	Expiration	3 Years	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
202	22	Idem	3 Years	Idem	1	Death	2 Yr. 1 M.	Imperfect	..	Died of a chronic inflammation of the lungs.
203	39	Idem	2 Years	Idem		Expiration	2 Years	Good	Good	Has not been indisposed.
204	31	Idem	3 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Idem	3 Years	Idem	Imperfect	Appears melancholy.
205	41	Idem	2 Years	Idem	2	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Tolerably good	Has been a lunatic for some time: it was necessary upon his liberation to send him to a madhouse.
206	18	Idem	2 Years	Idem		Death	16 Months.	Idem	..	Died suddenly of a chronic inflammation of the lungs.
207	35	Idem	2 Years	Idem	1	Expiration	2 Years	Imperfect	Good	
208	43	Idem	4 Years	Selling base coin.	1	..	..	Doubtful.	..	
209	42	Idem	2 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Expiration	2 Years	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
210	21	Idem	3 Years	Manslaughter.		Death	2 Yr. 10 M.	Bad	..	Died of adynamia, or a defect of vital power.
211	23	Idem	2 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Expiration	2 Years	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
212	25	Idem	8 Years	Rape		Pardon	18 Months.	Idem	..	Idem.
213	23	Idem	1 Year	Stealing a horse		Expiration	1 Year	Imperfect	Tolerably good	Pretends to be subject to attacks of epilepsy; but has never been found in an actual fit.
214	19	Idem	2 Years	Idem		Idem	2 Years	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
215	23	Idem	5 Years	Murder		..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
216	22	Idem	3 Years	Forgery		Pardon	18 Months.	Idem	Good	
217	45	Idem	4 Years	Idem	3	..	..	Idem	..	Has not been ill.
218	26	Idem	18 Months.	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)		Expiration	18 Months.	Idem	Good	(See No. 530). Has not been ill.
219	40	Idem	3 Years	Forgery		Death	9 Months.	Bad	..	Asthmatic; died of pulmonary irritation and intermittent fever.
220		Idem	..			..	..	Good	Good	
221		Idem	2 Years		1	..	..	Very good	Idem	Has not been ill: has been recommitted to the penitentiary.
222		Idem	18 Months.			Expiration	18 Months.	Good	Idem	Has not been ill.
223		Idem	2 Years	Manslaughter	1	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
224		Idem	2 Years			Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
225		Idem	2 Years			Idem	2 Years	Imperfect	Imperfect	
226		Idem	..			..	..	Good	..	
227		Idem	2 Years			Pardon	8 Months.	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
228		Idem	18 Months.			Expiration	18 Months.	Idem	Very good	Idem.
229		Idem	..			Pardon	2 Yr. 11 M.	Idem	Good	Idem.
230		Idem	..			Death	6 Months.	Bad	..	Chronic disease of the chest.
231		Idem	13 Months.			Expiration	13 Months.	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
232		Idem	..		1	Death	8 Months.	Bad	..	Died of pulmonary consumption.
233		Idem	19 Months.			Expiration	19 Months.	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
234		Idem	2 Years			Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
235		Idem	2 Years			Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
236		Idem	1 Year			Idem	1 Year	Ill	Idem	Has been cured of a venereal disorder (See No. 437).
237		Idem	3 Years	Stealing horses	1	..	..	Good	..	Has not been ill.
238		Idem	1 Year			Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Good	Idem.
239		Idem	18 Months.			Idem	18 Months.	Bad	Affected with cough	
240		Idem	3 Years	Assault, with attempt at murder		..	..	Imperfect	..	
241		Idem	2 Years		1	Expiration	..	Good	Less good	Has a scrofulous ulcer on the hand (See No. 66).
242		Idem	3 Years	Uttering of forged notes.		..	..	Idem	..	
243		Idem	..			Pardon	5 Months.	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
244		Idem	..			..	..	Tolerably good	..	
245		Idem	..			Death	1 Year	Bad	..	Upon entering had a venereal complaint, an abscess in the neck, and pulmonary inflammation. Has been always ill.
246		Idem	..			Death	13 Months.	Violent Catarrh	..	Of a pulmonary consumption.
247		Idem	..			..	..	Very bad	..	
248		Idem	1 Year			Expiration	1 Year	Good	Better	Has been cured of a gonorrhœa.
249		Idem	16 Months			Idem	16 Months	Imperfect	Good	Has not been ill.
250		Idem	..			..	..	Good	..	
251		Idem	..			..	..	Tolerably good	..	
252		Idem	..			..	..	..	..	His bodily health good upon his arrival; but the state of his mind very doubtful and very excited.
253		Idem	..			..	..	Good	..	
254		Idem	..			..	..	Idem	..	
255		Idem	13 Months			Expiration	13 Months	Idem	Imperfect	
256		Idem	13 Months			Idem	13 Months	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
257		Idem	2 Years		1	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
258		Idem	2 Years			Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	
259		Idem	1 Year			Idem	1 Year	Idem	Less good	He is a peasant of very weak intellects, and has given a few slight symptoms of mental derangement.

Numbers.	Age.	Sex.	Term of Sentence.	Crime.	Recommitment.	Reason of Discharge.	Time passed in Prison.	State of Health when Admitted.	State of Health when Discharged.	Observations.
260	.	Male	1 Year	. . .	.	Expiration	1 Year	Good	Imperfect	
261	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	In consequence of scrofulous tumours in the neck.
262	.	Idem	10 Years	Forgery	2	..	..	Idem	Idem	Has had hallucinations.
263	.	Idem	10 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Imperfect	..	
264	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Good	..	
265	.	Idem	10 Years	Forgery	1	..	..	Idem	..	
266	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	Death	1½ Year	Ill	..	Died of apoplexy; upon arrival was affected with a very severe venereal disorder.
267	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	5	Expiration	2 Years	Tolerably good	Very good	Has not been ill.
268	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	.	Idem	18 Months	Good	Good	Idem.
269	.	Idem	2 Years	Burglary	.	Idem	2 Years	Imperfect	Imperfect	Idem.
270	.	Idem	10 Years	. . .	1	..	..	Good	..	
271	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Expiration	2 Years	Idem	Rather less good	Has not been ill.
272	.	Idem	13 Months	. . .	.	Idem	13 Months	Idem	Good	Idem.
273	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	Pardon	25 Days	Idem	Idem	Idem.
274	.	Idem	13 Months	. . .	.	Expiration	13 Months	Idem	Idem	Idem.
275	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	Pardon	1 Year	Idem	Rather less good	
276	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Expiration	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Good.
277	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	2	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Good	(See No. 671.)
278	.	Idem	2 Yrs. 3 Mo.	. . .	.	Idem	2 Yrs. 3 Mo.	Idem	Idem	Has not been ill.
279	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	.	Idem	18 Months	Idem	Better	Idem.
280	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	.	Idem	18 Months	Idem	Good	Idem.
281	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
282	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	.	Expiration	18 Months	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
283	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	.	Idem	18 Months	Idem	Idem	Idem.
284	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem	..	
285	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem	..	
286	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem	..	
287	.	Idem	..	. . .	1	Death	1 Year	Bad	..	Of pulmonary consumption; was a prisoner by recommitment.
288	.	Idem	13 Months	. . .	.	Expiration	13 Months	Imperfect	Good	Has not been ill.
289	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Good	..	
290	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem	..	
291	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Expiration	2 Years	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
292	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
293	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem	..	
294	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
295	.	Idem	3 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	2	..	..	Good	..	
296	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	Pardon	13 Months	Imperfect	Good	Has not been ill.
297	.	Idem	1 Year	. . .	2	Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Idem	Idem.
298	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Good	..	
299	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Bad	..	A venereal disease.
300	.	Idem	2 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Good	..	
301	.	Idem	1 Year	. . .	.	Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
302	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	.	Idem	18 Months	Imperfect	Better	
303	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	Death	14 Months	Good	..	Dropsy.
304	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem	..	When he entered was in good bodily health, but mentally deranged; his madness has been increasing until January, 1836. It appears to have subsided since that time: he now works in his cell.
305	.	Idem	3 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Idem	..	
306	.	Idem	3 Years	Theft, with burglary	1	..	..	Idem	..	
307	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem	..	
308	.	Idem	1 Year	. . .	.	Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
309	.	Idem	1 Year	. . .	.	Idem	1 Year	Idem	Idem	Idem.
310	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	.	Idem	18 Months	Idem	Idem	Idem.
311	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	.	Idem	18 Months	Imperfect	Better	Was subject before his arrival to attacks of epilepsy.
312	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Expiration	2 Years	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
313	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	.	Idem	18 Months	Idem	Idem	Idem.
314	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
315	.	Idem	15 Months	. . .	.	Expiration	15 Months	Idem	Good	Was, upon arrival, subject to attacks of epilepsy.
316	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	.	Idem	18 Months	Good	Idem	Has not been ill.
317	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	Pardon	6 Months.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
318	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem	..	A year after coming into the prison was afflicted with epileptic convulsions, and, at intervals, has been in a high state of excitement for three months; has been better since the last twelve months, and is now sound of mind.
319	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Expiration	2 Years	Imperfect	Good	
320	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Idem	2 Years	Good	Idem	Has not been ill.
321	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem	..	
322	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem	..	
323	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	..	..	This prisoner entered in a state apparently incurable; he was afflicted with chronic rheumatism: after a due course of treatment, the doctor hopes to effect his cure.
324	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	Pardon	1Yr.19Dys.	Good	Good	Has not been ill.
325	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Expiration	2 Years	Bad	Idem	He had a very bad ulcer, and was otherwise ill in consequence of debauchery: he is completely cured.
326	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Idem	2 Years	Good	Idem	Has not been ill.
327	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	.	Idem	18 Months	Idem	Idem	Idem.
328	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
329	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	.	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Idem.
330	.	Idem	2 Years	. . .	1	Idem	2 Years	Idem	Idem	Has not been ill. Recommitted; second imprisonment in the penitentiary. (See No. 7).
331	.	Idem	18 Months	. . .	1	Idem	18 Months	Idem	etter	Has not been ill.
332	.	Idem	4 Years	Burglary	1	..	..	Imperfect	..	

Numbers.	Age.	Sex.	Term of Sentence.	Crime.	Recommitment.	Reason of Discharge.	Time passed in Prison.	State of Health when Admitted.	State of Health when Discharged.	Observations.
333	.	Male	..	. . .	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
334	.	Idem	2 Years .	. . .	.	Expiration	2 Years .	Idem . .	Good . .	Has not been ill.
335	.	Idem	2 Years .	. . .	.	Idem . .	2 Years .	Idem . .	Idem . .	Idem.
336	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
337	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
338	17	Idem	2 Years .	Stealing	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
339	19	Idem	18 Months	Idem	.	Expiration	18 Months	Idem . .	Good . .	Has not been ill.
340	23	Idem	3 Years .	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Imperfect	..	Intellects doubtful; has been already before in this penitentiary (See No. 143.)
341	19	Idem	18 Months	Idem	.	Expiration	18 Months	Good . .	Less good	Has had hallucinations.
242	23	Idem	5 Years .	Murder	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
343	21	Idem	18 Months	Stealing	.	Expiration	18 Months	Idem . .	Good . .	Has not been ill.
344	22	Idem	18 Months	Idem	.	Idem . .	18 Months	Idem . .	Idem . .	Idem.
345	35	Idem	18 Months	Idem	.	Idem . .	18 Months	Idem . .	Idem . .	He has had a violent attack of monomania, of which he is completely cured.
346	19	Idem	1 Year .	Idem	.	Idem . .	1 Year .	Idem . .	Idem . .	Has not been ill.
347	74	Idem	3 Yrs. 6 Mo.	Idem	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
348	29	Idem	4 Years .	Stealing horses . . .	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	Has been before in the penitentiary, under No. 140.
349	27	Idem	4 Years .	Idem	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
350	24	Idem	1 Year 1 Day	Stealing	.	Expiration	1 Year .	Idem . .	Good . .	Has not been ill.
351	14	Idem	2 Years .	Arson	.	Death .	18 Months	Bad . .	..	Died of an inflammation of the stomach and bowels.
352	28	Idem	2 Years .	Stealing	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
353	24	Idem	3 Years .	Burglary	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
354	16	Idem	4 Years .	Arson	.	Death .	19 Months	Idem . .	..	Died of a chronic inflammation of the lungs.
355	24	Idem	2 Years .	Burglary	.	Pardon .	10 Months	Idem . .	Good . .	Has not been ill.
356	41	Idem	18 Months	Breaking out of prison .	1	Expiration	18 Months	Idem . .	Better .	Idem.
357	39	Idem	18 Months	Idem	4	Idem . .	18 Months	Idem . .	Good . .	Idem.
358	30	Idem	10 Years .	Mixed larceny (*vol qualifié*)	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
359	23	Idem	10 Years .	Idem	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
360	45	Idem	10 Years .	Stealing, accompanied with violence and burglary	2	..	..	Good . .	..	
361	33	Idem	4 Years .	Burglary	1	..	..	Imperfect	..	Formerly No. 138.
362	29	Idem	2 Yrs. 4 Mo.	Stealing	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
363	24	Idem	6 Yrs. 4 Days	Idem	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
364	26	Idem	3 Years .	Idem	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
365	23	Idem	4 Years .	Burglary	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
366	20	Idem	4 Years .	Idem	2	..	..	Idem . .	..	
367	23	Idem	2 Years .	Idem	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
368	22	Idem	5 Years .	Mixed larceny (*vol qualifié*)	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
369	19	Idem	2 Years .	Burglary	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
370	38	Idem	1 Year .	Stealing	1	Expiration	1 Year .	Idem . .	Good . .	Has not been ill.
371	34	Idem	2 Years .	Perjury	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
372	56	Idem	2 Years .	Bigamy	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
373	17	Idem	2 Years .	Burglary	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
374	22	Idem	13 Months	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	.	Expiration	13 Months	Good . .	Good . .	Has not been ill.
375	20	Idem	5 Yrs. 7 Mo.	Stealing a horse . . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	. .	
376	20	Idem	5 Years .	Stealing a horse, & forgery	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
377	27	Idem	2 Years .	Stealing	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
378	20	Idem	2 Years .	Manslaughter. . . .	.	Pardon .	8 Months	Tolerably good .	Good . .	
379	23	Idem	4 Years .	Burglary	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
380	19	Idem	3 Years .	Assault and attempt at murder	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
381	17	Female	3 Years .	Burglary	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
382	17	Male	2 Years .	Idem	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
383	20	Idem	3 Years .	Stealing a horse . . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
384	30	Idem	2 Years .	Simple larceny . . .	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
385	20	Female	2 Years .	Idem	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
386	25	Idem	2 Years .	Idem	1	..	..	Good . .	..	
387	21	Male	2 Years .	Idem	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
388	25	Idem	18 Months	Idem	.	Expiration	18 Months	Idem . .	Good . .	Has not been ill.
389	28	Idem	2 Years .	Uttering base money. .	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	Has been once in the Penitentiary, under No. 67.
390	33	Idem	2 Years .	Stealing a horse . . .	2	..	..	Imperfect	..	
391	27	Idem	2 Years .	Stealing and breaking out of prison	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
392	53	Idem	5 Years .	False money	.	..	..	Bad . .	..	
393	28	Idem	7 Yrs. 6 Ms.	Forgery	.	..	..	Tolerably good .	..	
394	18	Idem	2 Yrs. 3 Ms.	Stealing	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
395	45	Idem	9 Years .	Burglary	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
396	18	Idem	9 Years .	Idem	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
397	39	Idem	9 Years .	Idem	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
398	37	Idem	2 Years .	Simple larceny	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
399	24	Idem	2 Years .	Stealing a horse . . .	1	Death .	6 Months	Very bad .	..	Died of rheumatism. Has been in the hospital since his arrival.
400	23	Idem	3 Years .	Simple larceny . . .	2	..	..	Good . .	..	
401	34	Idem	4 Yrs. 2 Ds.	Idem	2	..	..	Idem . .	..	
402	26	Idem	2 Years .	Idem	3	..	..	Bad . .	..	
403	56	Idem	2 Years .	Idem	3	..	..	Good . .	..	
404	33	Idem	3 Years .	Idem	.	..	..	Bad . .	..	
405	28	Idem	2 Years .	Idem	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
406	26	Idem	2 Years .	Idem	2	..	..	Idem . .	..	
407	27	Idem	2 Years .	Idem	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
408	35	Idem	2 Years .	Stealing of horses . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
409	20	Female	1 Year .	Mixed larceny (*vol qualifié*)	.	Expiration	1 Year .	Bad . .	Bad . .	
410	26	Idem	1 Year .	Idem	.	Idem . .	1 Year .	Idem . .	Good . .	
411	16	Idem	7 Years .	Arson	.	Death .	9 Months	Good . .	..	Phthisis.
412	23	Male	18 Months	Stealing	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	

Numbers.	Age.	Sex.	Term of Sentence.	Crime.	Recommitment.	Reason of Discharge.	Time passed in Prison.	State of Health when Admitted.	State of Health when Discharged.	Observations.
413	19	Male	18 Months	Stealing	•	..	..	Good	..	
414	28	Idem	1 Year	Idem	•	Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
415	26	Idem	2 Yrs. 6 Ms.	Perjury	•	..	..	Idem	..	
416	22	Idem	2 Yrs. 6 Ms.	Stealing a horse	•	..	..	Bad	..	
417	30	Idem	2 Years	Stealing accompanied with violence	•	..	..	Good	..	
418	15	Idem	15 Months	Stealing	•	Expiration	15 Months	Idem	Good	Has not bee ill.
419	51	Idem	2 Years	Stealing a horse	2	..	..	Bad	..	
420	35	Idem	7 Years	Stealing accompanied with violence	1	..	..	Good	..	
421	30	Idem	2 Years	Stealing a horse	•	Pardon	4 Months	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
422	44	Idem	7 Years	Burglary	5	..	..	Idem	..	
423	20	Idem	2 Years	Stealing	•	..	..	Doubtful	..	
424	24	Idem	18 Months	Idem	•	..	..	Bad	..	
425	55	Idem	2 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Good	..	
426	34	Idem	4 Years	Uttering base coin	•	..	..	Idem	..	
427	30	Idem	2 Years	Forgery	•	..	.	Idem	..	
428	18	Idem	2 Years	Stealing	•	..	..	Idem	..	
429	25	Idem	3 Years	Burglary	1	..	..	Idem	..	Has been in the Penitentiary under No. 95.
430	34	Idem	13 Months	Stealing	•	Expiration	13 Months	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
431	25	Idem	3 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	Formerly in the Penitentiary under No. 105.
432	23	Idem	2 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Idem	..	
433	35	Idem	1 Year	Stealing a horse	•	Expiration	1 Year	Bad	Bad	
434	17	Idem	2 Years	Stealing	•	..	..	Good	..	Is an Italian. Has not been ill during the 16 months he has been in prison.
435	22	Idem	2 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Idem	..	
436	17	Idem	2 Years	Stealing a horse	•	..	..	Idem	..	
437	21	Idem	6 Years	Stealing	1	..	..	Bad	..	Arising from a venereal disease. Formerly under No. 236.
438	49	Idem	3 Years	Idem	3	..	..	Good	..	
439	52	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Idem	..	
440	57	Idem	3 Years	Idem	8	..	..	Bad	..	
441	17	Idem	3 Years	Burglary	•	..	..	Good	..	
442	26	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Idem	..	
443	21	Idem	5 Years	Idem	2	Death	15Mo.6Dys.	Bad	..	Has been ill all the time, and died of a rheumatic affection. Formerly No. 158.
444	17	Idem	2 Years	Stealing	•	..	..	Good	..	
445	37	Idem	5 Years	Stealing and Burglary	•	..	..	Bad	..	
446	26	Idem	3 Years	Stealing	•	..	..	Good	..	
447	26	Idem	2 Yrs. 6 Mo.	Idem	•	Expiration	2 Yrs. 6 Mo.	Apparently good	Gone mad	Transferred to another prison.
448	24	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Good	..	Idem.
449	29	Idem	2 Yrs. 6 Mo.	Stealing and Forgery	2	Expiration	2 Yrs. 6 Mo.	Idem	Good	Transferred. Has not been ill.
450	35	Idem	6 Years	Stealing	1	..	..	Idem	..	Transferred.
451	37	Idem	2 Yrs. 6 Mo.	Idem	•	Expiration	14 Months	Idem	Less good	Idem.
452	70	Idem	3 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
453	24	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
454	23	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
455	28	Idem	3 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
456	47	Idem	3 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
457	25	Idem	3 Years	Idem	3	Expiration	14 Months	Idem	Good	Transferred. Has not been ill.
458	31	Idem	5 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Idem	..	Transferred.
459	28	Idem	2 Years	Idem	1	Expiration	14 Months	Bad	Bad	Idem.
460	28	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Imperfect	..	Idem.
461	26	Idem	2 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Good	..	Idem.
462	29	Idem	4 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
463	41	Idem	2 Years	Idem	•	Expiration	11 Months	Bad	Good	Idem.
464	24	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Good	..	Idem.
465	28	Idem	3 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
466	45	Idem	5 Years	Idem	2	Expiration	15 Months	Idem	Good	Transferred. Has not been ill.
467	27	Idem	2 Yrs. 4 Mo.	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	Transferred.
468	18	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
469	23	Idem	3 Years	Idem	3	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
470	67	Idem	3 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
471	25	Idem	2 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
472	21	Idem	2 Years	Idem	•	Expiration	2½ Months	Deranged	Deranged	Idem.
473	26	Idem	3 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Good	..	Idem.
474	15	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Good	Transferred. Has not been ill.
475	25	Idem	3 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	Transferred.
476	24	Idem	3 Years	Idem	3	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
477	27	Idem	3 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
478	23	Idem	3 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
479	25	Idem	3 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
480	23	Idem	2 Years	Idem	1	Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Good	Transferred. Has not been ill.
481	21	Idem	2 Years	Idem	•	Idem	14 Months	Idem	Idem	Transferred.
482	25	Idem	5 Years	Assault with attempt to murder	1	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
483	17	Idem	3 Years	Stealing	1	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
484	22	Idem	4 Years	Assault with attempt at rape	•	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
485	23	Idem	3 Years	Stealing	1	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
486	32	Idem	6 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
487	20	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
488	31	Idem	2 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Idem	..	Transferred to Walnut Street Prison.
489	35	Idem	3 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Bad	..	Idem.
490	23	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Good	..	Idem.
491	27	Idem	3 Years	Idem	•	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
492	24	Idem	11 Years	Assault and attempt at rape	1	..	..	Idem	..	
493	63	Idem	3 Years	Stealing	2	Expiration	1 Year	Idem	Good	Transferred to Walnut Street Prison. Belgian by birth. Has not been ill.
494	26	Idem	3 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Idem	..	Transferred to Walnut Street Prison.

Numbers.	Age.	Sex.	Term of Sentence.	Crime.	Recommitment.	Reason of Discharge.	Time passed in Prison.	State of Health when Admitted.	State of Health when Discharged.	Observations.
495	22	Male	5 Years	Assault and attempt to murder	.	..	..	Good	..	
496	22	Idem	4 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Idem	..	Transferred to Walnut Street Prison.
497	23	Idem	3 Years	Stealing	.	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
498	32	Idem	4 Years	Simple larceny	2	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
499	32	Idem	3 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Bad	..	Idem.
500	51	Idem	3 Years	Idem	3	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
501	33	Idem	3 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Good	..	Idem.
502	25	Idem	3 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
503	34	Idem	18 Months	Idem	.	Expiration	18 Months	Idem	Less good	Idem.
504	26	Idem	2 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
505	25	Idem	1 Yr. 3 Mo	Idem	.	Expiration	6 Months	Bad	Bad	Idem.
506	25	Idem	2 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	.	..	..	Good	..	Idem.
507	23	Female	4 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Bad	..	Idem.
508	37	Idem	2 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Good	..	Idem.
509	20	Idem	3 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Idem	..	Idem.
510	24	Idem	3 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Bad	..	Idem.
511	16	Idem	4 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Good	..	Idem.
512	24	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	Expiration	11 Months	Bad	Better	Idem.
513	18	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	Idem	14 Months	Idem	Good	Idem.
514	23	Idem	4 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Good	..	Idem.
515	20	Idem	3 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Bad	..	Transferred from Walnut Street Prison; was in the hospital there.
516	18	Male	2 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Good	..	
517	48	Idem	2 Yrs. 3 Mo.	Idem	1	..	..	Idem	..	
518	55	Female	3 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Bad	..	
519	16	Idem	5 Years	Poisoning	.	..	..	Good	..	
520	35	Male	3 Years	Stealing	1	..	..	Bad	..	
521	29	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Idem	..	
522	14	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Good	..	
523	50	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Idem	..	
524	31	Idem	3 Years	Stealing a horse	.	..	..	Idem	..	
525	23	Idem	2 Years	Robbing the mail	.	Pardon	11 Days	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
526	23	Idem	2 Years	Manslaughter	.	..	..	Idem	..	
527	29	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Idem	..	
528	24	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Idem	..	
529	36	Idem	13Yrs.1Mo.	Stealing a horse	2	..	..	Idem	..	Formerly No. 36.
530	28	Idem	18 Months	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Idem	..	Formerly No. 218.
531	23	Idem	2 Years	Stealing a horse	.	..	..	Idem	..	
532	18	Idem	7 Years	Assault with attempt at rape	.	..	..	Idem	..	
533	46	Idem	2 Years	Stealing	.	..	..	Bad	..	
534	60	Idem	3 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Good	..	
535	21	Idem	1 Year	Mixed larceny (*vol qualifié*)	.	Expiration	1 Year	Bad	Good	Has not been ill.
536	17	Idem	1 Year	Idem	.	Idem	11½ Months	Good	Idem	Idem.
537	24	Idem	2Yrs. 9 Mo.	Stealing	.	..	..	Idem	..	
538	21	Idem	2Yrs. 9 Mo.	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Idem	..	
539	45	Female	3 Years	Idem	3	..	..	Idem	..	
540	21	Male	3 Years	Stealing a horse	.	..	..	Idem	..	
541	25	Idem	3 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	2	..	..	Idem	..	
542	36	Idem	5 Years	Burglary	3	..	..	Idem	..	Formerly No. 42.
543	40	Idem	5 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Bad	..	
544	30	Idem	3 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Idem	..	
545	18	Idem	2 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Good	..	
546	29	Idem	4 Years	Stealing, accompanied with violence	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
547	28	Idem	13 Months	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Good	..	
548	47	Idem	5 Years	Murder	.	..	..	Very ill	..	
549	19	Idem	3 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Ill	..	
550	54	Idem	2 Years	Idem	1	Death	4 Months.	Tolerably good	..	Became paralytic upon coming in; has not since quitted his bed.
551	24	Idem	3 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Bad	..	
552	24	Idem	2 Years	Idem	1	..	..	Good	..	
553	16	Idem	3 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Bad	..	
554	20	Idem	2 Years	Forgery	.	..	..	Good	..	
555	.	Idem	3 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	.	..	..	Idem	..	
556	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	
557	.	Female	5 Years	Assault with intent to kill	2	..	..	Bad	..	
558	.	Idem	2 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Good	..	
559	.	Male	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	
560	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	
561	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	
562	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	
563	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Bad	..	
564	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	
565	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Good	..	
566	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	
567	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	
568	.	Idem	2 Years	Breaking prison	.	..	..	Idem	..	
569	.	Idem	5 Years	Burglary	1	..	..	Idem	..	
570	.	Idem	1 Year	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Idem	..	
571	.	Male	..	..	.	..	..	Good	..	
572	.	Idem	..	..	.	Pardon	15 Days	Idem	Good	Has not been ill.
573	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	
574	.	Idem	..	..	1	..	..	Idem	..	
575	.	Idem	3 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Idem	..	
576	.	Idem	3 Years	Idem	.	..	..	Idem	..	
577	.	Idem	3 Years	Idem	2	..	..	Bad	..	
578	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	
579	.	Idem	..	..	1	..	..	Good	..	
580	.	Idem	..	..	1	..	..	Idem	..	
581	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	
582	.	Idem	3 Years	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	2	..	..	Idem	..	
583	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem	..	

Numbers.	Age.	Sex.	Term of Sentence.	Crime.	Recommitment.	Reason of Discharge.	Time passed in Prison.	State of Health when Admitted.	State of Health when Discharged.	Observations.
584	.	Male	..	..	.	..	..	Bad . .	..	
585	.	Idem	3 Years .	Receiving stolen goods .	2	..	..	Good . .	..	
586	.	Idem	3 Years .	Simple larceny) *vol simple*)	1	..	..	Bad . .	..	
587	.	Idem	3 Years .	Idem	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
588	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Very Bad	..	
589	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Tolerably Good	..	
590	.	Female	..	..	.	Pardon	4 Months	Bad . .	Good . .	Has not been ill.
591	.	Male	..	..	1	..	..	Good . .	..	
592	.	Idem	..	..	2	..	..	Idem . .	..	
593	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
594	.	Idem	..	..	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
595	.	Idem	..	..	1	..	..	Bad . .	..	
596	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
597	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
598	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
599	.	Idem	..	..	2	..	..	Good . .	..	Formerly No. 129.
600	.	Female	..	..	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
601	.	Male	..	..	1	..	..	Imperfect	..	
602	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
603	.	Idem	..	..	2	..	..	Imperfect	..	
604	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
605	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
606	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
607	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
608	.	Idem	..	..	3	..	..	Imperfect	..	
609	.	Idem	..	..	2	..	..	Good . .	..	
610	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
611	.	Idem	..	..	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
612	.	Idem	..	..	1	..	..	Good . .	..	
613	.	Female	..	..	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
614	.	Male	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
615	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
616	.	Female	..	..	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
617	.	Male	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
618	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
619	.	Idem	..	..	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
620	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
621	.	Idem	..	..	2	..	..	Idem . .	..	
622	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	Ill during the whole time of his imprisonment, in consequence of former disorders.
623	.	Idem	..	..	.	Death .	5 Months	Bad . .	..	
624	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
625	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
626	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
627	.	Female	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	Came in pregnant with a child which was born in the prison, and is in good health.
628	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
629	.	Male	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
630	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
631	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
632	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
633	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
634	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
635	.	Idem	..	..	1	Death .	1 Month .	Bad . .	..	Died of an inflammation of the lungs.
636	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
637	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Bad . .	..	
638	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
639	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
640	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Bad . .	..	
641	.	Idem	..	..	1	..	..	Good . .	..	
642	.	Idem	6 Years .	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Bad . .	..	
643	.	Idem	3 Years .	Idem	1	..	..	Good . .	..	
644	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Weak . .	..	
645	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
646	.	Female	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
647	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
648	.	Male	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
649	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
650	.	Idem	4 Years .	Robbery with violence .	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
651	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Very bad .	..	
652	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
653	.	Idem	3 Years .	Robbery with violence .	1	..	..	Good . .	..	
654	.	Idem	3 Years .	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	2	..	..	Idem . .	..	
655	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
656	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	Formerly No. 142.
657	.	Idem	2 Years .	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Imperfect	..	
658	.	Idem	3 Years .	Idem	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
659	.	Female	..	..	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
660	.	Male	..	..	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
661	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
662	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
663	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
664	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
665	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	Formerly No. 241.
666	.	Idem	2 Years .	Burglary	1	..	..	Very bad	..	
667	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
668	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
669	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
670	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	Formerly No. 276.
671	.	Idem	3 Years .	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Idem . .	..	
672	.	Idem	..	..	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	

Numbers.	Age.	Sex.	Term of Sentence.	Crime.	Recommitment.	Reason of Discharge.	Time passed in Prison.	State of Health when Admitted.	State of Health when Discharged.	Observations.
673	.	Male	6 Years .	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	1	..	..	Imperfect	..	
674	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
675	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
676	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
677	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
678	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
679	.	Idem	2 Yrs. 3 Ms.	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	4	..	..	Idem . .	..	
680	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
681	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
682	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
683	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
684	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
685	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
686	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
687	.	Idem	3 Years .	Simple larceny (*vol simple*)	4	..	..	Imperfect	..	
688	.	Idem	3 Years .	Idem	1	..	..	Very bad.	..	
689	.	Idem	2 Years .	Idem	1	..	..	Good . .	..	
690	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
691	.	Idem	18 Months	Stealing a horse . . .	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
692	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
693	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	
694	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
695	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Good . .	..	
696	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Imperfect	..	
697	.	Idem	..	. . .	.	..	..	Idem . .	..	

APPENDIX (B).—No. 2.

From the Report of MM. DeMetz and Blouet.

AGE.		FAMILY.		CONDITION.	
Under 20 years . . .	91	Unmarried	431	In apprenticeship, up to 21 years . . .	129
From 20 to 30 . . .	350	Married	216	Having run away from their masters . .	156
,, 30 to 40 . . .	151	Widowers and Widows .	49	Never having been apprenticed . . .	412
,, 40 to 50 . . .	66	Divorced	1		
,, 50 to 60 . . .	29				
,, 60 to 70 . . .	8				
,, 70 to 80 . . .	2				
Total . . .	697	Total . . .	697	Total . . .	697

EDUCATION.				PLACES OF BIRTH.	
Able to read or write . .	342	Discharged on expiration of sentence .	245	Americans of the North of the United States	515
Able to read only . . .	182	By pardon	34	Americans of the South of the United States	83
Unable either to read or write	173	Deaths	32	Irishmen	47
		Remaining Jan. 1, 1837.	385	Englishmen	25
Total . . .	697	Total . . .	697	Scotchmen	4
				Frenchmen	3
				Germans	5
				Dutchmen	3
				Swiss	1
				Danes	1
				Italians	1
				Belgians	1
				Canadians	1
				Spaniards	1
				Americans of the South . .	7
				Africans	1
				Total	697

MORALS.		COLOUR AND SEX.	
Habitually intoxicated .	502	White men . .	432 } 443
In the state of drunkenness	26	Women . . .	11 }
Sober	159	Men of colour . .	232 } 254
Uncertain	10	Women . . .	22 }
Total . . .	697	Total . . .	697

DEATHS.

Years.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Deaths.	Per Centage Mortality.
1830	31	1	3
1831	67	4	6
1832	91	4	4·4
1833	123	1	0·8
1834	183	5	2·7
1835	266	7	2·6
1836	360	12	3·3

This Table shows that the average mortality for the seven years is 3 per cent.; which, for a prison, is very low indeed. Imprisonment and constraint, of whatsoever kind, are necessarily prejudicial to the health, especially among convicts, with whom, generally speaking, debauchery and poverty constantly operate as former causes of diseases.

Imprisonment improves the health of criminals, by the substitution of less injurious influences in the place of those to which their vicious conduct had subjected them.

Out of the 34 deaths, 1 was suicide, 25 entered very ill, or having the seeds of chronic diseases, 4 have died accidentally; the diseases which have carried off the other 3 appear to have shown themselves during imprisonment.

The 312 prisoners who have quitted the Philadelphia Penitentiary are thus accounted for:—

Health improved	78
Health equal	164
Weaker, without being ill	17
Health deteriorated	15
Health much deteriorated	4
Deaths	33
Suicides	1
Total	312

RECOMMITMENTS.

Out of 278 prisoners who have left the Penitentiary, either in consequence of the expiration of their sentence, or from being pardoned, 15 were *recommitments*, making nearly 5½ per cent. Of these 15, 4 had previously undergone their sentences in the prisons; all had, by way of prevention, been confined in a prison in which the different ages and degrees of morality had been confounded together without any classification.

This item of *recommitments*, although small, is, in consequence of circumstances, much greater than it will prove to be, when all the prisoners shall have been separated from the very first day of their arrest. It would not be fair to object to the Pennsylvanian System *recommitments*, which are evidently for the most part, the consequence of the demoralization contracted in other prisons, and of the connexions there formed. If, moreover, our former observation in another part of this work be remembered, viz, that instruction, both moral and religious, has been by the fault of the legislature, almost wholly neglected in this Penitentiary, it may easily be conceived that this negligence must also have indirectly contributed to increase the number of persons recommitted.

We are aware that in the United States, all the statistical *data* upon this subject must be received with mistrust; it is only in the prisons themselves that they are drawn up, and there such individuals alone are considered in the condition of recommitment, as have already undergone a punishment in the same place. After their discharge, the prisoners may change their names, pass into a neighbouring state, commit fresh crimes, and enter new prisons. There they are not noted as having been criminals before, the fact of their former sentences being most often unknown. Chance or their own confessions can alone disclose it. But there is one circumstance, for the correctness of which we can vouch: in all the penitentiaries visited by us, we have found a greater or less number of prisoners, who were known to have been inmates at some former time, of other penitentiaries; we have, however, met with one only who had come from Philadelphia; this individual was at Baltimore.

APPENDIX (B).—No. 3.

Questions addressed by MM. DeMetz and Blouet, to the Physician of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, Dr. Franklin Bache, and his Answers.

First Question.

What, in your opinion, is the effect produced by solitary confinement upon the health of the prisoners?—Has solitude a dangerous effect upon their minds (*leur moral*), can it induce mental alienation?—Admitting that constant solitude might occasion some diseases, does it prevent others to which the prisoners would have been exposed, had they been at large, or in other prisons?—Is the difference favourable or otherwise to solitary confinement?—

Answer.

Solitary separate confinement, such as is observed in the Eastern Penitentiary, is not, abstractedly speaking, healthy: the unnatural condition of restraint and constraint cannot be favourable to health; this is an obvious truth applicable to every prison in which imprisonment is admitted to be a punishment; for punishment implies suffering which, whether it be corporeal or mental, is a fearful idea; but, although *confinement* be not abstractedly healthy, it may be so relatively, by presenting fewer causes of disease than those at present found in the individuals inhabiting our penitentiaries. Taking, for instance, the average health of the class of prisoners who are inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary, and comparing this with the many causes of disease to which they are subject when at liberty, I have no doubt that, for any given number, their health is better and the mortality less in the Penitentiary than out of it.—The annual average of the mortality, during the seven years that I have been physician to the Eastern Penitentiary, was three per cent. Now I am convinced that among one hundred persons of the same class at liberty, the proportion of deaths would be higher than three. A certain number of cases of mental alienation and madness have occurred at the Eastern Penitentiary, some in individuals who entered in a deranged state; others in prisoners who (as was subsequently proved), had exhibited symptoms of madness before admission; and lastly, others in individuals who were not known to have been previously visited by this affliction.—The subject of mental alienation presents a very difficult problem, in as far as prisons are concerned. I believe it to be highly important in many cases to distinguish between criminal actions and those which proceed from mental derangement. It is only with repugnance and unwillingness that judges and juries allow the plea of madness, for fear the guilty might escape punishment; and hence I am led to believe that in some cases, individuals whose intellects have been deranged have been sentenced to penitentiary imprisonment. I also believe that the condition of a criminal's mind brings on a state of predisposition to madness which may ultimately terminate in the disease itself in consequence of the constraint, and of the mental conflict to which the majority of prisoners are obnoxious. These observations would tend to show that in all the prisons there must be a greater or less number of lunacy cases: of this I have been convinced by my own experience, as physician to the Walnut Street Prison and the Eastern Penitentiary during a great number of years. But upon making a comparison between these two prisons, I think it my duty to declare that I have seen more lunacy cases in the Penitentiary than in Walnut Street Prison.

I.
Home District.

Appendix (B).

Second Question.

There are at Cherry Hill two stories of cells: those upon the ground-floor have a court-yard adjoining them, in which the prisoner has the power of walking for one hour daily; those on the first floor have no yard, but their dimensions are larger. Those upon the ground floor are damp, which is attributed partly to the absence of subterraneous vaults, and partly to the walls of the yard; those of the first story are perfectly dry. Which floor do you consider as the most healthy for the prisoners?—Can the yards be safely dispensed with?—And lastly, what are the necessary dimensions for cells that have no yard adjoining them?—

Answer.

I have remarked nothing from which I could conclude that one floor of cells is more healthy than the other. The lower ones possess the advantage of having yards, but the upper ones have that of being larger and drier, which makes up for the other. It would, in my opinion, be advantageous for a penitentiary upon the separation principle, to have several stories and courts on the ground floor. The upper stories might be appropriated to prisoners under short sentences; those with yards to such as are condemned to longer periods of incarceration. The ground floor might be built almost as dry as the other stories, if its floor rested upon stone arches, which would also afford the additional advantage of preventing escapes. After the stone work has been thoroughly dried, the principal cause of dampness is the thickness of the walls, and consequently the slowness with which the temperature becomes changed. Hence, if cold weather be succeeded by humidity and heat, the temperature of the surface of the walls, rising but slowly, is frequently below the true point. As often as this happens, the air produces humidity. The upper cells of the Eastern Penitentiary are, in my opinion, sufficiently large.

Third Question.

The prisoners of Cherry Hill belong by birth to different nations and climates: have you remarked that the system of solitary confinement has a worse influence upon the subjects of any one nation or climate, and particularly upon the French?—

Answer.

I have observed nothing which could lead me to conclude that separate confinement had a different effect upon the individuals belonging to different nations.

Fourth Question.

Is the alimentary regimen of Cherry Hill sufficiently abundant?—What would be (not exceeding absolute necessities), the system to be preferred for men who take such little exercise as the prisoners of Cherry Hill?—

Answer.

The rations at Cherry Hill are quite sufficient; were there any thing to be changed, it would be their over abundance.—I have several times, at the approach of summer, recommended a diminution of their meat ration.

Fifth Question.

When a prisoner is ill, instead of attending to him in one common room, as in other prisons, he is kept isolated in another cell; does not this loneliness produce ill effects, especially if the prisoner's disorder has been caused by solitude?—Is it indispensable to abandon the Solitary System for a time?—Is it preferable to do so?—or can the cure be effected in a different manner with or without solitude?—

Answer.

The fundamental law of the Eastern Penitentiary ordered the placing of sick prisoners in one common apartment, with screens between their beds; in consequence, an infirmary was established in the Penitentiary.—Upon several occasions, shortly after the opening of the Penitentiary, a single prisoner has, at times, by my order, been carried to the infirmary, but the unwillingness and repugnance which I had to assemble the patients in one and the same room, where, in spite of the partitions placed between their beds, they would recognise each other, determined me to choose, in an upper story, a range of cells whose doors all opened upon a gallery near the laboratory. They were called infirmary-cells, and were appropriated to the reception of prisoners seriously ill: the infirmary was abandoned. My opinion upon this plan, after seven years' experience, is completely in its favour. It originated in my repugnance to allow the prisoners to meet together, and I have found it succeed so well, that I think it should be adopted in all prison-hospitals as well as in others. It is a well known fact, that wherever patients are brought together in the same place, they disturb and alarm each other; all which is now avoided by the use of separate rooms for the sick, provided such rooms be of easy access to the nurses and servants.—It should be remembered that, properly speaking, there is no solitude in the Eastern Penitentiary; there is only the separation of the condemned. The prisoner does not associate with his comrade, but he is in communication with the inspectors, the director, the overseers, the physician, the nurses, the visitors, whether official or otherwise, who may have received permission to visit them. It is true that some diseases may originate in the confinement within so narrow a space; in that case it might be the physician's opinion that a daily ride on horseback would be the best remedy; but it does not follow that such a prescription ought to be adopted, because it would be incompatible with the prison discipline, and the object of the penitentiary punishment. It is however incumbent to adopt the best remedy compatible with the plan of the particular prison in which the prisoner may be confined. I have, in consequence, ordered that some of the prisoners who appeared to need fresh air, should have the use of the yard during the whole of the day, and occasionally the inspectors have allowed a prisoner to walk during a part of the day in the grand court, accompanied by a superintendent.—If the case should happen, in which a prisoner, in order to be cured requires society, I am by no means of opinion that this should be a reason for allowing him the company of a band of convicts, or of invalids assembled together in one infirmary. If, therefore, in obedience to the plan of separate imprisonment, it was not thought advisable to allow the social relations as a remedy, it remains now to be seen if humanity imperiously demands the employment of them; for, in that case, solitary confinement would be a cruel punishment totally indefensible. But my opinion is, that it is not so, for the state of health of those who, during a period of seven

years, have been inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary, proves that the physical well-being of prisoners is not essentially benefited by being allowed intercourse with each other.—My opinion therefore is, that the Solitary System must not be abandoned during the illness of the prisoner; solitariness, in the sense of the party being prevented associating with other patients and prisoners, is favourable to the cure. It must be well understood, that there is absolute solitariness, when the patient is in communication with the doctor, the inspectors, the director, the supervisors, the nurses, and other inferior attendants.

Sixth Question.

At Cherry Hill the cells are warmed by means of warm water; in the County Prison they are warmed by heated air: which of these two methods appears to you better for the health of the prisoners?—

Answer.

It appears to me that the heat produced by means of warm air is more favourable than that procured by warm water, admitting that a due temperature might be obtained by both methods, because by the former the air is more frequently renewed; there is an incidental objection to warm water as it is used in the Eastern Penitentiary: in some cells the heat is insufficient; during the last winter, some of the prisoners had their hands frost-bitten. Warm air may have another inconvenience; that of facilitating the communications between the prisoners by means of the pipes.

Seventh Question.

Women, as well as men, are subjected to solitary confinement: do you think that in a sanatory point of view, this system is more or less applicable to them?—

Answer.

I have not observed any difference in the effects of this system upon males or females; but from my acquaintance with the constitution of women, I should conclude that they would support it better than men.

Eighth Question.

What are the diseases which might most usually be produced in the Solitary System, either in men or women?—

Answer.

I have not remarked that any peculiar disorders have been produced by separation; the diseases predominant at Cherry Hill are scrofulous disorders, dyspepsia, affections of the chest, consumption included. The majority of the affections of the chest are combined with disorders of the stomach and bowels, caused by indigestions, and irregularities in the evacuations. From time to time, several diseases, prevailed more frequently and with greater violence in Walnut Street Prison, where the Separation System was not adopted. The principal difference between the Walnut Street Prison and the Eastern Penitentiary being the separation of the prisoners in the latter, while in the former they were intermingled night and day, it appears that this difference would have a sensible effect in favour of health; for, during a period of ten years, in Walnut Street Prison, the average mortality was six per cent., whilst in the Eastern Penitentiary, during seven years, it was only three per cent.—It may be important to observe that whatever may be the excess of the mortality in the Eastern Penitentiary above that in our adult population, the most easy in their circumstances and the most regular in their habits at Philadelphia, it ought not to be attributed entirely to the Separation System, for leaving out of the account the ill state of health in which a great part of the prisoners have been admitted, and which was occasioned by their debauched habits, it is a certain fact: their constitution had to struggle against the injurious effects of walls newly built, and cells unequally warmed.—I have not remarked any difference between the diseases of men and women, it must be remembered that up to the present time the number of women received into the Eastern Penitentiary is comparatively small.

Ninth Question.

What may be your observations in general upon the effects of solitary confinement?—What also would be the improvements or necessary changes which you might judge expedient to be effected in the management of Cherry Hill?—

Answer.

My general observations upon the effects of the Separation System, as established in the Eastern Penitentiary, have been highly favourable to it; it is a fact that the mortality in the Eastern Penitentiary is only one-half of what it was in Walnut Street Prison; and, upon calling to mind the class of persons who inhabit our penitentiaries, their loose habits when at liberty, the number of convictions which many of them have undergone before, it may reasonably be affirmed that their health is better, and that the mortality is less within the penitentiary than without. Humanity cannot require more favourable results than these. In support of this observation I beg to refer to the summary extracts from my Medical Journal annexed to these answers.—The prisoners condemned to solitary imprisonment should be deprived of all communication with each other either by sounds or signs. This is not really effected in the Eastern Penitentiary. The privies have occasionally been a source of inconveniences by obstruction, by causing a disagreable smell, and by becoming a medium of communication; I am not prepared to say what remedy could be applied. Perhaps a separate hole easy to be cleaned from without, might be constructed for each prisoner.—Great attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the prisoners and their cells. All that is necessary for securing so desirable an object must be done at a fixed time indicated by a preconcerted signal; upon getting up, the washing of the hands and face, the combing of the head, the cleaning out of the cell must be done every morning at the ringing of a bell, and within a proper space of time. The cell should be furnished with whatever utensils are considered as necessary; in short, the regulation must be strictly enforced. Every thing ought always to be in its place, no nail should be allowed to be fixed in the wall by the convict, no painting to be affixed to it. The floor ought to be rubbed dry, as is done on board government vessels; water ought to be employed very seldom, and even not at all.—The bed and body linen of the convict ought to be changed at regular periods, and sufficiently often to insure great cleanliness. The argument that a thing is as clean or cleaner than the prisoner would have had for himself is inconclusive; it is essential that he should acquire habits

of great cleanliness, order and regularity. Cleanliness and order are amongst the minor moral virtues which should be rigorously exacted from them; for if a convict remain in prison sufficiently long a time to acquire the habit of these qualities, this circumstance will contribute to detach him from vice when restored to liberty. The dress of the convict ought to be carefully mended, so that he may always appear neatly though coarsely clothed.—The punishments for slight infractions of the prison regulations ought to be fixed as far as is possible, for each offence, instead of being left to the discretion of each superintendent, irregularity and inequality in the discipline being introduced by the latter mode. As I am upon the subject of punishment, I may, perhaps, be allowed to say that rewards of some description ought to be granted for good conduct. A very trifling amelioration of the regimen is often received with much pleasure and gratitude; when a prisoner is exemplary in his conduct, and industrious, some portion of his gains over and above a certain assigned task might, with great propriety, be paid monthly, to his family, if considered worthy of such assistance. I cannot imagine any means more calculated to revive the better feelings of a man, than by encouraging those of family and kindred. Even the most depraved becomes, in consequence, open to sensibility; while the less vicious and better disposed prisoner, by the assurance of a portion of his solitary earnings benefiting his family, would cherish the recollection of those ties, would strengthen them and encourage them.—As a medical opinion, I would observe that religious instruction ought not to be given by means of sermons addressed to an assembly of prisoners, although each might be seated by himself, in his cell. Many prisoners enter the penitentiary with very excited ideas upon different subjects and of various kinds, the whole forming a disposition of mind highly sensitive, which by powerful appeals, or severe reproaches, might at length terminate in mental alienation. It is impossible that a sermon can suit the mental and moral condition of every individual convict; and for this reason I would strongly recommend that religious instruction should be given separately to each prisoner, in his cell, by a sensible and judicious minister.—By following this method, the instruction might be adapted to the intellectual and moral condition of each prisoner.—It has always been my conviction that all the persons employed officially in a prison ought to be directed, as much as possible, by the strict regulations of military subordination. Certain commissioners should have the power of examining all their acts, and should be required to render a confidential report of them at specified periods to the proper authority, together with their observations upon the government of the prison; they should recommend what they consider to be useful, and point out abuses, and suggest improvements, but without possessing any power to interfere with the acts of the executive authority of the prison. A board of this description, would form a real council of inspectors, and not of directors, as are undoubtedly the individuals who in our prisons are miscalled by the former appellation. When the power having the nomination of these commissioners shall have been convinced, either by their reports or through any other medium, of the incapacity or ill conduct of the governor of the prison, the remedy will be to give him a successor.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D.
Philadelphia, 28th March, 1837. *Physician of the Eastern Penitentiaries.*

APPENDIX (B).—No. 4.

Some General Observations extracted from the Medical Journal of Dr. Bache. Report of MM. DeMetz and Blouet.

12 Jan. 1830. To recommend that all the prisoners should be furnished with a knife and fork.

12 April. Called to the Penitentiary to see some prisoners who had been taken very ill, in consequence of the escape of deleterious gas from the furnace; I found three of them suffering very severely, one of them indeed had been dragged out of his cell almost lifeless.

28 Nov. It would be advisable to engage a male nurse; he would always have something to do for invalid prisoners, and would be absolutely necessary for such as are very ill; his services might also be available in other ways.

21 June, 1831. I would recommend that, during the continuance of the heats, all the prisoners should receive less soup and less meat.

17 Oct. 1832. Many prisoners complain of suffering from cold; rheumatisms and shiverings are the most common indispositions. The physician would advise that more heat should be introduced into the cells occupied by prisoners who are ill, or who are employed at some sedentary work.

15 April, 1833. I would advise that the prisoners who complain of indisposition should not be obliged to clean out their cells themselves.

12 March, 1835. Towards evening I was called in haste to the Penitentiary to visit a certain number of prisoners occupying the first body of the building, who were more or less affected by the gas which had escaped from the furnace, in consequence of a crevice in the pipe. Upon my arrival I found that several had been dragged out of their cells in a state of insensibility, whilst others were only slightly or moderately affected. The greatest sufferers, among others three, had considerably recovered before my arrival. The symptoms of those who had been most affected were, at first insensibility, and afterwards violent pains in the head and heart.

13 March, 1835. The prisoners affected yesterday evening by the gas are all going on well, almost all have been reinstalled in their cells and are again at work.

11 April, 1835. All patients admitted into the infirmary should, upon admission, receive bed and body linen, and have their feet washed.

31 Dec. 1836. The following dietary regimen, amended for invalids, and established on the 26th Sept. 1834, has since that time been found to be salutary, and to have been sufficient for whatever has been required in all the cases of illness which have occurred in the Penitentiary.

Diet for Patients.

Dinner. Either wheaten bread or potatoes.

Supper. As in good health.

This diet should be immediately adopted for each prisoner, as soon as he becomes so ill as not to be able to perform all his work. The diet for slighter cases of indisposition, when the prisoner continues to perform his regular work, shall be determined by the physician at his first visit after the indisposition shall be apparent.

Tea diet. A pint of green tea with milk and brown sugar, half a pound of wheaten bread.

Soup diet. Breakfast as for the diet of patients. Dinner half a pound of mutton, which shall be made into soup, together with vegetables and wheaten bread. Supper as in good health.

Tea and Soup diet. Dinner and supper as for the tea diet. Dinner as for the soup diet.

Chocolate and Soup diet. Breakfast and supper, a pint of chocolate, and half a pound of wheaten bread. Dinner as for the soup diet.

Milk diet. Breakfast, dinner and supper, wheaten bread and milk. The quantity will be regulated according to the reasonable appetite of the prisoner.

Table diet. The food for each repast shall correspond with that which may be supposed to be placed to upon the tables of families who live simply.

Diet of Convalescents. The food will be the same as in good health, with the exception of meat. This diet shall be always adopted for a day or two after the prisoner shall have been taken off the patients' list, that is to say, for a period during which he may be expected to resume, by degrees, his habits of labour.

Rations of the Prisoners.

The daily ration allowed to each prisoner is, a pint of coffee and a pound of bread ($\frac{2}{3}$rds of rye and $\frac{1}{3}$rd of maize), for breakfast; a pint of soup, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of beef (without bone), with which the soup has been made, and potatoes for dinner; a preparation of maize, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of molasses or treacle for supper. The quantity of potatoes and of this preparation of maize is not limited.

The dress consists, in summer, of a short jacket, cotton trowsers, and a pair of shoes; in winter, of a cloth jacket, with trowsers of the same, stockings and cap: the bed is furnished with a paillasse, a pair of sheets, and a small foot blanket; in winter the counterpane is added. Each prisoner has in his cell, a Bible, a tin cup, and a basin of the same metal, in which he receives his food.

APPENDIX (B).—No. 5.

Report of MM. DeMetz and Blouet.

DURING our abode in the United States we addressed to Mr. Wood, a letter containing the following questions:—

In what consists the instruction given to the prisoners? What effect has that instruction produced upon their conduct?

Do you still continue to think that one of the effects of the penitentiary system may be that of effecting the reformation of a great number of the convicts? Have you collected any facts bearing upon this point?

Do you, on the contrary, deny so great an advantage? And do you think that the penitentiary system, whatever may be the efforts experimented upon the minds and hearts of the convicts, may have other results than that of diminishing the number of crimes, either by habits of industry, sobriety, and regularity which it teaches the prisoners, and by the means of subsistence afforded them from being taught a trade, and from receiving elementary instruction; or by preventing those who are yet inexperienced in the ways of vice, from receiving the instructions of the evil-doer; or by restraining both these classes, and even those individuals who may not yet have been subjected to this system, by the fear which it inspires?

Is the fault or crime committed, entirely forgotten upon the expiration of the punishment? If the party reside in the place where his conviction took place, can he easily find occupation there?

What means have you, after the discharge of a prisoner, of knowing the conduct he pursues?

Do the authorities subject him to any surveillance?

Have you any instances of discharged convicts leading a regular and completely reformed life?

We here give Mr. Wood's answer.

"Our Government has not allowed funds for the appointment of a chaplain or religious professor: we depend upon the benevolence of those who are willing to pass a few hours gratuitously on the Sunday, in visiting the prisoners in their cells, or in preaching to them, the minister being in the corridor, and the prisoners remaining in their cells. As the sermons so preached, and the lessons so given, are not regular, so the result cannot be such as might be expected were a duly qualified person to devote the whole of his time to it. No place can be better fitted for receiving the kindly counsels of a minister of the gospel than the solitary cell: his voice is there heard with pleasure; nothing there takes off the attention; the recollection of his precepts must be lasting; I believe that much good has been effected by these essays, and such of the prisoners who have appeared amended, have subsequently conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner. It would give me much pleasure to see a zealous individual devote all his time to this work, and while he instructed the prisoners in reading and writing, give them also such advice as he considered fit and proper. My experience leads me to regard the reformation of a professed criminal as very difficult; it can only be effected by the assistance of the Almighty, and the hope in him who alone should be our stay and support. I have known some, convinced of the danger of persisting in the commission of theft, lead to all appearance an honest life, without having embraced better principles. The system of association tends to bring all prisoners to the same level, and he who is comparatively innocent will soon become initiated in crime, by communication with old and hardened offenders. I maintain therefore, that the only way to prevent this evil, is to separate each prisoner; *we are certain that their corruption has not increased and their abode in the penitentiary may lead us to hope that they may be found to have acquired better dispositions, and a more honest character than they possessed when they entered it. Very few of those whom we knew to be hardened villains, have manifested any inclination to re-enter the establishment. They have generally disappeared after their liberation; we know some of them, however, who had been committed several times to other prisons, and who since they have quitted the Penitentiary, have apparently conducted themselves as industrious and honest men.

Although I have no doubt that some salutary effect may occasionally be produced, by solitary imprisonment, upon some of the most abandoned criminals, yet, I chiefly found my hopes upon the

* I know, by experience, that many of those who have been sent here after their first conviction, go back to their family, and are welcomed by it with much less repugnance than if they came from another prison.

improvement of those, who, young as yet in crime, have not yet been mixed up with a society of thieves; I think that by inculcating in them correct principles, and by giving them habits of industry and temperance, the majority will be prevented from again violating the law; that many who would otherwise have been the terror of honest people, and have ended their days in prison, will become useful members of society. I also believe confidently that those who in their youth have received lessons of morality and virtue, must, in the course of their life, reap the fruit of them; and should some among them be shut up in a solitary cell, the impressions of their youth will easily be revived: the experience I have acquired has convinced me of this truth; but in the great number of prisoners whom I have met with, few, very few have had the advantage of a good education; they belong, almost without exception, to a class of abandoned beings; ought we not then to regard them with an eye of pity, to treat them with mildness, with kindness, and make them understand, that our wish is not to punish but to amend them; that they are in a moral hospital, where we are anxious to teach them how to act well, and where we will not allow them to act ill. As in such a rule of conduct, although we are firm and decided, there is nothing on our part, harsh and vindictive, so we arouse neither hatred, anger, nor revenge; and the bad feelings of the prisoners must gradually become extinct. Be always just with the prisoner both before and after his condemnation, and you will rarely excite his evil passions.

"I am convinced that one of the consequences of the Pennsylvanian system, is, to inspire confidence in those who are subjected to it; many believe in its powers of reformation; all know that imprisonment, if it do not improve, does not, at least, increase moral depravity.

"The data and information we obtain respecting persons who have formerly been prisoners, are furnished us by the Sheriffs of the different counties; we have received, respecting some of them, credible information, by which we are induced to believe that they conduct themselves in a proper manner, and that as far as their neighbours can judge, they have become reformed."

APPENDIX (B).—No. 6.

Regulations for the Government of the Penitentiary at Philadelphia.

Report of MM. DeMetz and Blouet.

ART. 1.—*Of the Inspectors and their Duties.*

THE inspectors shall be five in number; they shall be nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court, for two years; they shall, however, remain in the exercise of their functions until the appointment of their successors. They shall receive no salary, but shall be exempted from military duty, from being jurymen, churchwardens and overseers of the poor.

Every year, at their first meeting, the inspectors shall elect, out of their body, a chairman, secretary and treasurer. The treasurer shall give a satisfactory security, the amount of which shall be fixed by the inspectors. By their order, the treasurer shall make all the disbursements required for the service of the prison. The inspectors shall meet in committee at an appointed day, once a month at least, and oftener, as occasion may require. They shall appoint twice a year, a governor, a physician, and a clerk, they shall fix the salary of these officers, as well as that of all other persons employed in the prison. They shall visit the penitentiary twice at least every week, in order to satisfy themselves that the different officers have performed their duty, to prevent all oppression, peculation, or any other abuse or vice in the administration of this establishment. When assembled in council, they shall have the power of making, if they think fit, all such regulations for the internal government of the prison, as shall not be incompatible with the principles of solitary confinement, such as they have been laid down and ascertained by the present enactment.*

They shall be present at the religious exercises of the prisoners, and shall appoint a fit and proper person to direct these instructions, provided his services be gratuitous.

They shall give orders for purchasing the raw materials, the working or manufacturing of which, will form the labour of the convict in the prison, as well as other necessary provisions; they shall also order the sale of the manufactured articles.

They shall take care that the clerk keeps exact accounts of all the expenses and receipts of the penitentiary; these accounts shall be examined, audited, and checked by the auditors of the county of Philadelphia.

They shall make annually, and not later than the 1st of January in each year, a written report to the legislature upon the state of the penitentiary; this report shall exhibit the number of the prisoners, their age, sex, place of birth, crime for which they have been sentenced, length of their imprisonment, the date of their admission, that of their conviction, and the name of the Court which has pronounced it; the number of escapes, deaths, liberations and pardons; the inspectors shall add by way of appendix to these details, their observations upon the efficacy of the discipline, and shall point out the improvements they may judge to be necessary, in order to insure the due punishment and reformation of the criminals.

They shall be empowered to examine upon oath, or affirmation, all persons touching the abuses which may have been committed in the administration of the penitentiary.

In the course of their weekly visits, they shall speak to each prisoner, the prison officials not being present; they shall hear their complaints, investigate the reasonableness of them, and adopt such measures as they consider fit.

They shall ascertain if all the prisoners entered in the prison registers, are really confined there.

The majority of the inspectors may come to a decision, and may act as if the Council were complete. Two of the inspectors shall be sufficient for weekly visits.

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* It is therein said:—Every person sentenced to undergo separate or solitary imprisonment with labour, in one of the State Penitentiaries, shall be kept alone and separate in the cells, at work, or at the regular course of prison work; he shall receive wholesome but coarse food, sufficient to keep up the health of the body, and such clothing as is appropriate to his situation, at the discretion of the inspectors. During his confinement the prisoner shall see no person except the inspectors, the persons employed in the establishment, the official visitors hereafter designated, and such other individuals who, for reasons of great importance, shall be admitted by permission of the Committee of Inspectors.

Neither the governor nor the inspectors can sell, without authority from the council, any article used in the service of the penitentiary; they can sell nothing to the prisoners nor buy anything of them, neither can they derive any profit from the purchases made on the prison account; they must, under no pretence whatsoever, receive any sum of money, gift, or reward of any kind from the prisoners, under the penalty, in every case, of a fine of 500 dollars.

ART. 2.—*Duty of the Governor.*

The governor shall reside in the penitentiary; he shall not be allowed to absent himself from it for one night without the written permission of two of the inspectors; he shall visit each cell, and shall see each prisoner entrusted to his care, at least once a day.* He shall adopt means to insure the due keeping of the journal mentioned in Art. 5.

He shall appoint the superintendents and all the necessary servants; and shall discharge them when he thinks fit, or is ordered so to do by the council of inspectors.

He shall give an account to the inspectors of the infractions committed by the prisoners, and with the approbation of two of the said inspectors shall punish the delinquents, as shall be provided in the regulations to be made by the inspectors respecting the treatment of the prisoners.† He shall not be present, unless required so to be, at the weekly visits of the inspectors.

ART. 3.—*Duties of the Physician.*‡

The physician shall visit the sick daily, and each prisoner twice a week; he shall make every month, a report of their health to the inspectors, and shall repair to the prison every time he shall be sent for by the governor.

He shall examine every new prisoner before he is shut up in his cell.

The physician shall carefully observe the moral and physical state of each prisoner, and when he shall have reason to think that the mind or body is seriously affected by the discipline, treatment, or diet of the prison, he shall inform the governor of it, and notify it in the journal of which mention will be made below. The physician's advice shall be a sufficient authorization for the governor to change with regard to the said prisoner, the discipline, treatment, and diet of the prison, until the next meeting of the inspectors; the latter shall then make enquiry into the case, and order the necessary measures to be taken.

The physician shall keep a journal, in which he shall enter the name of each prisoner, the state of his health, together with whatever remarks he may consider important; this journal shall be open to the inspection of the governor and the inspectors, and shall always be at their disposal.

He is empowered to order such diet as he shall consider necessary for the patients.

No prisoner shall be set at liberty (although having the right to be so) while ill, unless at his own desire.

ART. 4.—*Of the Duty of the Minister of Religion.*

It shall be his duty to watch over the moral and religious instruction of the convicts, in order to render as much as possible, their imprisonment useful to their reformation, so that when restored to liberty, they may become honest, industrious and useful members of society. The inspectors and official persons have orders to afford him all the facilities he may consider necessary for producing so desirable a result, provided always that they be not incompatible with the regulations and discipline of the prison.

ART. 5.—*Of the Duty of the Superintendents.*

It shall be the duty of the superintendents to ascertain the state of the prisoners at least three times a day, to see that the appointed rations for their meals be regularly distributed to them, and to superintend their work.

They shall immediately inform the governor and the physician as soon as any one of the prisoners shall complain of being ill. Each of them shall have a certain number of prisoners confided to his care, he shall make daily to the governor, and to the inspectors, whenever they shall require it, a report of the health and conduct of the prisoners.

The superintendents shall not be present, unless required so to be, when the inspectors or the governor shall visit the prisoners entrusted to their care. They shall obey all the lawful orders given by the governor, and all the regulations established by the committee of inspectors. They shall receive no direct order except from the governor, and cannot absent themselves from the prison without his permission. They are not allowed to receive from any prisoner any reward whatsoever, either for service done or by way of gratuity, under the penalty of a fine of 100 dollars, or 30 days' imprisonment in the county prison.

As soon as the governor or the inspectors shall have any cognizance of an infringement of this regulation by one of the superintendents, they shall immediately deprive him of his situation, and proceed against him according to the provisions of the law. Any superintendent once dismissed can never be reinstated.

ART. 6.—*Reception of the Convicts.*

Every individual condemned to be imprisoned in the penitentiary, shall be conducted thither by the Sheriff of the county as soon as sentence is definitively pronounced. Upon his arrival notice of it shall be given to the physician, who shall examine the state of his health.

He shall be stripped of his clothes and be clad in the prison uniform, after having been washed in a warm bath. He shall then be examined by the governor and the clerk, in the presence of as many superintendents as shall be possible, in order to make them acquainted with his physiognomy,

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* The number of prisoners renders the performance of this duty impossible. The Governor sees each prisoner about twice a-week.

† The punishments are, the diminution of food, and the privation of light and work.

‡ We omit the regulations regarding the infirmary: there is none; the physician having found by experience that the prisoners were better treated in a cell than in a common infirmary. The prisoners are carried into a range of cells appropriated for that purpose. They are attended by nurses, and, when security does not require the contrary, the doors of the cells are left open in order to facilitate the attendance. In this arrangement there is both a moral and physical advantage. The regulation for the separation of the prisoners, which constitutes the foundation of the penitentiary system of Philadelphia, is not infringed, and the prisoners have not, during their illness, before their eyes the sight of the sufferings of others.

I. HOME DISTRICT. Appendix (B).

his personal description, the cause of his conviction, the known circumstances of his former life; all of which, together with such remarks as may be considered pertinent, shall be entered in the admission journal. The property and the clothes of the prisoner shall be carefully preserved under the superintendence of the governor, to be restored to the prisoner upon his being set at liberty.

If the convict be not in a state of health requiring medical treatment, he shall be conducted into the cell assigned him; the number of which shall be his only designation during the whole term of his imprisonment.

ART. 7.—*Dress and Food of the Convicts.*

The uniform of the male prisoners shall consist of a cloth jacket and trowsers for winter, and of a lighter stuff for summer. The form and colour to be determined by the inspectors. The linen shall be changed twice a week. The prisoners cannot receive in any case, any other than the common rations. They are interdicted the use of tobacco, wines, or spirituous liquors, unless ordered by the physician; all who shall furnish them with the same shall incur the penalty of a fine of 10 dollars, and if a person employed on the establishment, shall be proceeded against as provided in a preceding article.

ART. 8.—*Of the Discharge of the Convicts.*

When a convict's term of sentence shall have expired, or when he has received a pardon, the clothes and property he had on his arrival shall be restored to him; if these be insufficient, or in too bad a condition, others shall be given him. Before setting him at liberty, the governor shall do his utmost to obtain from him a knowledge of his previous mode of life, the instruction he has received, the temptations which have seduced him into crime, his general habits, passions, vices, and the place he intends residing in. His answers shall be entered in the journal spoken of in Article 6.

If the inspectors and the governor have been satisfied with his moral conduct, industry, and behaviour, they shall give him a certificate, and present him, at the charge of the State, with 4 dollars, in order to prevent his being tempted to the commission of fresh crimes before having been able to obtain work.

ART. 9.—*Of the Visitors.*

No one, except the official visitors* of prisons and those who have a written permission, conformably to the regulations established by the inspectors, shall be admitted to visit the penitentiary.

The official visitors alone can have any communication with the prisoners, but none of them can give to, or receive from them any letter or message of what nature soever, nor furnish them with any thing whatsoever, under penalty of a fine of 100 dollars.

Any visitor who shall come to the knowledge of an abuse, an infraction of the laws, or an act of oppression, must immediately communicate the same to the committee of the inspectors of the state, should one or more of the inspectors of the penitentiary be implicated.

All persons incurring the above penalties are personally liable.

General Observations.

Divine service is celebrated in the following manner: the minister stands at one of the extremities of the corridor, which a curtain, suspended by its rod and reaching from one end to the other, divides longitudinally. The wooden doors of the cells are open. This temporary separation prevents the convicts from seeing each other, and the superintendents are present to put a stop to every attempt at conversation.

Each prisoner from his cell can distinctly hear the minister's voice.

Although the obligation of appointing a chaplain has been imposed upon the inspectors, yet as no funds have hitherto been set apart by the Legislature for the salary of that functionary, the execution of this regulation is consequently impracticable.—(It is impossible to say if this circumstance is to be attributed to an irreligious spirit, or to sectarian jealousy.) Whatever the motive may be, it cannot be too much lamented. The complete experiment of the success of the religious education of the prisoners in an establishment which appears to us so admirably adapted for obtaining favourable results, remains still a *desideratum*. It is true that ministers have several times voluntarily presented themselves in order to give religious advice to the prisoners and to instruct them; they have occasionally celebrated Divine service, but this has never been regularly and uninterruptedly, and the majority of the prisoners could but ill profit by their zeal.

After an examination of the extract of the law which we have just given, it will be seen that the lawful powers of the governor of the establishment are very restricted; he is only appointed for 10 months. He must, upon almost every occasion, obtain the authorization of the inspectors before he acts, and appears in fact to be no more than their clerk; but in the execution his real power is more extensive than that traced out for him by the law; the interest itself of the State renders it necessary that this power should be entrusted to him, and the law is but a species of precaution, which gives the power, in the case of a governor going beyond his line of duty, of controlling him, and preventing him from becoming a cause of disorder and confusion.

When we visited the penitentiary there was still the same governor as had been appointed eight years ago upon its completion. Messrs. Beaumont and de Tocqueville thus speak of him:—"The "most important post in the prison is undoubtedly that of governor, and it is generally in the peni- "tentiaries of the United States entrusted to persons of integrity, duly qualified in every way for "duties of this nature. Amongst these gentlemen we have especially remarked Mr. Samuel Wood, "the governor of the new Philadelphia prison, a man of superior mind, who, influenced by his "religious feelings, has abandoned the most flattering prospects in order to devote himself exclu- "sively to the success of a useful establishment."

* The official visitors are, the Governor of the State, the Speakers and Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General and his Deputies, the Chief-Justices and Judges of all the Courts of Justice, the Mayors and Recorders of the cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster, the Commissioners and Sheriffs of the Counties, and the acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Assuaging the Miseries of Public Prisons.

APPENDIX (B).—No. 7.

Law for the Appointment of a Committee of Inspection for the Prison of the County of Philadelphia, "Moyamensing," and for the Government of the said Prison.

(14 April, 1835.)

THE Senate and the Chamber of the Representatives of the State of Philadelphia being met in general assembly, have ordered the following regulations:—

Art. 1. The prison built in virtue of the law, of which the present one is the supplement, shall receive upon its completion the name of the county prison of Philadelphia, and shall be governed by a committee of inspection composed of twelve citizens residing in the city or county of Philadelphia; four shall be nominated by the mayor, the city registrar, and the aldermen of Philadelphia, four by the judges of the court of assizes, and four by the judges of the Philadelphia circuit. Their functions shall be gratuitous, and shall last four years, or even until the appointment of their successors. In case of vacancy arising from death, dismissal, or other cause, the chairman of the committee shall notify the circumstance to that of the three bodies which shall have elected the late member, and the said body shall replace him. The nomination of the first inspectors shall take place on the first Monday in May next, and every following year at the same time; the persons so elected shall be ready to enter upon their duties in conformity with the following regulations:—

At the first meeting of the committee of inspection, the members shall divide themselves, by casting of lots, into classes of three members each; those of the first shall remain in the exercise of their functions during one year, those of the second during two years, those of the third during three years, and those of the fourth during four years. A minute of this operation must be entered in the register of the deliberations of the committee.

Art. 2. At its first meeting, and afterwards yearly, the committee of inspection shall elect from its body a chairman, a secretary, and treasurer, and shall keep minutes of all its operations; there shall be fixed meetings once a month, and other private and extraordinary ones, as occasion may require. The treasurer shall sign, under the necessary guarantees, such obligations as the committee shall determine upon, and shall receive and disburse the funds of the establishment under the orders of the committee. The Committee shall appoint annually a governor, a matron, a physician, and a clerk; it shall fix the salaries, as well for the superintendents, as for all the other persons employed in the prison; it shall have the power of deliberating, when the majority of its members shall be unanimous, and of establishing, for the internal administration, any regulation in conformity with the principle of isolated seclusion.

Art. 3. The committee shall be required to elect every month from its body three visitors, whose duty it shall be to inspect the prison at least once a week, and oftener if necessary, in order to be satisfied that the different officers perform their duties, to prevent all oppression, extortion, or abuses of every description; and to make to the committee a monthly report, or more frequently in case of need. The governor shall furnish the visitors on duty with a list of the prisoners, and shall take care that each of them shall be found in the cell indicated. No superintendent shall accompany the visitors during their inspection, unless ordered so to do. The committee shall be instructed to conclude all the bargains or contracts for the purchase of clothes and provisions of every kind intended for the use of the prison, of directing the employment of them, to superintend the disposal of the articles manufactured, and to determine the kind and quantity of the daily food of the prisoners; it shall be empowered to interrogate any individual, either upon oath or affirmation, touching any abuse whatsoever in the matters within his cognizance; it shall cause to be kept by the clerk an exact account of all the receipts and payments, that they may be annually examined and audited by the overseers of the county of Philadelphia.

Art. 4. The governor shall reside in the prison, and shall not absent himself from it for a single night without a written permission so to do signed by two inspectors; he shall visit each prisoner in his cell, at least twice a week, and oftener if he can; when he visits the women's prison, he shall be accompanied by the matron; he shall keep a journal in which he shall enter every escape of a prisoner, complaint preferred, punishment inflicted for infringement of the regulations, visit of the inspector and of the physician, in short of every remarkable occurrence; he shall appoint, subject to the advice and approbation of the committee, the superintendents and menial servants, and shall dismiss them when he shall judge fit or shall be required so to do by the inspectors. Neither the governor, the matron, nor any inspector, may sell any article for the use of the prison, nor derive any advantage or profit from a like sale, nor, under any pretext whatsoever, receive or accept from a prisoner, nor from any person acting in his name, a sum of money, present, recompense, or any object of value by way of gratuity, under the penalty of a fine of 500 dollars, to be recovered in the name of the State by action at law before the competent tribunals. The governor shall take charge of every sum of money and of all property or effects found upon the prisoners upon their admission, and shall restore it to them upon their discharge, either to themselves or to their representatives.

Art. 5. The matron shall reside in the prison, from which she shall not absent herself one single night, without a written permission signed by the governor and two inspectors. She shall visit each female prisoner in her cell at least once a day, shall inform the governor of every object of importance relative to the individuals, the cells, and other objects placed under her care, shall direct the convicts in their work, conformably with the governor's orders, and shall give them whatever instruction is calculated to reform their morals, and make them useful members of society.

Art. 6. The superintendents, male and female, are required to inspect the prisoners entrusted to their care at least twice a day, and oftener, if possible, in order to be satisfied that they regularly receive their food; they are to superintend the work of such as are occupied, and to give immediate information to the governor or the physician of the indisposition of any prisoner who may require medical aid. Each of the superintendents, male and female, shall have a certain number of prisoners committed to their care, and shall make a daily report to the governor of their health and conduct; no superintendent, male or female, shall be present at the visits made by him or the inspectors to the prisoners, unless required so to do. All shall obey the lawful orders of the governor and the system of regulations established by the committee of inspection. The male superintendents receive no order except from the governor or through his medium, nor do the female ones, except from the matron, either directly or indirectly. No superintendent, male or female, can absent themselves from the prison during the hours he or she is on duty, without the governor's permission; and, when once dismissed for any

fault, can never again be employed in the prison; no superintendent, male or female, may accept or receive from any prisoner, or from any individual acting in his name, any present, gift, or reward, or even simple promise, either as favour or perquisite, or by way of gratuity, under the penalty of a fine of 100 dollars, and 60 days' imprisonment: when an infraction of this kind shall become known to the governor or the inspectors, the superintendent, male or female, so offending shall be immediately dismissed, if the majority of voices in the council so decide, and be prosecuted according to law.

Art. 7. The physician shall be required to visit the sick daily, to write the necessary prescriptions, to visit each prisoner at least once a month, and to make a monthly report of their health to the inspectors. As soon as the governor shall have notified to him the indisposition of a prisoner, he shall be expected to repair immediately to the prison: he shall examine every individual brought into the establishment touching his health, and shall enter in a journal the names of the prisoners as soon as they arrive, as well as the state of their health, also the names of the patients requiring his care, together with whatsoever remarks and observations he shall consider as important; this journal shall be open to the inspectors and the governor. The patients shall receive the food ordered by him. The inspectors shall appropriate to the service of the patients the number of cells they may judge necessary, besides the infirmary, and shall arrange them in the manner most favourable to the health, ease, and well-being of those about to occupy them. When the physician shall consider it necessary to remove a patient from his cell into one of these rooms the governor shall give orders in consequence, and the prisoner shall be allowed to remain there until the physician certify that he may be reinstated in his cell without detriment to his health. If the physician have reason to believe that a prisoner is seriously affected by the regimen, diet, or treatment in use, he can order changes to be made therein; in this case his order shall be entered in his journal, and a copy of it shall be sent to the governor; the latter shall conform to it until the first official visit of the inspectors, who shall require information, and shall confirm or annul the order, or even shall refer the consideration of it to the committee of inspection.

Art. 8. None but the government visitors, and persons provided with the written order of an inspector can visit the prison. Solicitors, however, may confer with their clients conformably with the law. The government visitors are the governor of the state, the members of the two chambers, the secretary of state, the attorney-general and his substitutes, the members for the county of Philadelphia, the chief-justice and judges of the Philadelphia Circuit, of the Civil Court and Court of Assizes, the members of the Supreme Judicial Court of the County of Philadelphia, and the Directing Committee of the Philadelphia Society for improving the government of prisons, the mayor and city registrar of Philadelphia. None but government visitors shall be allowed any communication with the prisoners. No visitor shall be allowed to deliver to them, or receive from them, any letter or message whatsoever, nor furnish them with any object whatsoever, except the letters or messages which shall have been laid before or communicated to the governor, or to an inspector, and shall have been approved by them, under the penalty of a fine of 100 dollars, recoverable in the manner aforesaid.

Art. 9. Upon the admission of a convict, the physician, if he be present, or at his first visit, shall examine the state of his health; the new comer shall be undressed, bathed and cleaned, and then dressed in the prison uniform; he shall then be visited by the clerk and the governor, in the presence of as many superintendents as possible. The name, stature, clothes, and declared place of birth, the profession, complexion, colour of the hair and eyes, the length of the feet, carefully measured, shall be entered in a register kept for this purpose, wherein must also be noticed every natural or accidental mark, every peculiarity of physiognomy, or appearance by which the individual may be recognised. If he know how to write, he shall sign his name under his description. Everything found upon the person of the prisoner as well as his clothes shall be taken from him; they shall be entered in a register *ad hoc*, and be kept by the governor in order to be restored to the prisoner upon his discharge. If the convict be not so ill as to require being sent to the infirmary, he shall be conducted to the cell assigned him, designating him by a number by which he shall continue to be known during his imprisonment. The men's uniform shall consist in a jacket and trowsers of cloth or other warm stuff for winter, and in a lighter stuff for summer; the inspectors shall regulate the form and colour; they shall also determine the women's dresses both for winter and summer. The prisoners shall be furnished with clean linen twice a week in summer and once in winter. No prisoner should receive more than is allowed by the common regulation.

Art. 10. Upon the liberation of a prisoner, either by the expiration of his sentence, or the remission of it, the prison uniform shall be taken from him, and his old clothes shall be restored to him, with whatsoever objects were taken from him upon his admission, and which shall not have been otherwise disposed of in conformity with the law. If he have not fit clothing, the inspectors shall furnish him with what they shall consider necessary. The inspectors and the governor are empowered to give the discharged convict as much as 5 dollars either in money or in articles of dress of the same value.

Art. 11. All the prisoners, except those condemned for crimes, shall be confined in separate cells; the women shall be kept on a story different from that of the men, in cells separate from those of the *corps de logis*, or the floor of the convicts, so that no correspondence or conversation can be kept up between these different classes of prisoners. The inspectors shall take care that the prisoners in question shall be provided with bedding, and everything that is requisite, as well as with a coarse garment for wearing in the cells, if such be necessary for their convenience. The inspectors shall frame every regulation requisite for the observance of cleanliness, decency, and order in the cells, among these prisoners, and shall punish every infraction of the same by a privation of food, or by a stricter imprisonment, until perfect obedience be secured. Nevertheless such regulation must be in conformity with the constitution and the law. No prisoner, whether committed for trial or convicted, shall be allowed the use of spirituous liquors, except by the physician's order. Whoever shall furnish them with wine or spirituous or fermented liquors, without the physician's order, shall incur the penalty of a fine of 50 dollars, to be recovered as before said, and shall be dismissed from the establishment, if employed in it. No person committed for trial shall receive anything beyond the prison allowance, unless by a permission of the inspectors or by the physician's order.

Art. 12. In order to cover every deficit of funds in the maintenance of the establishment, conformably to the present law, the inspectors are authorised to demand the necessary sums of the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, who shall give them an order upon the treasury, if the demand appear correct and the inspectors' accounts be duly approved.

Art. 13. After the completion of the prison, every individual convicted in a criminal court of the County of Philadelphia of a crime incurring an imprisonment of less than two years in the prison

of Philadelphia, shall be sentenced to undergo his punishment in the county prison of Philadelphia, according to the regulation of solitary confinement with hard labour.

Art. 14. Every individual convicted, conformably to the laws of the state, before the court of municipal police of Philadelphia, and before a justice of the peace of the county of Philadelphia, of being a vagabond, and of misdemeanors, shall be sentenced to solitary confinement with hard work during one month in the county prison of Philadelphia. The inspectors, however, are empowered to liberate the individuals, or send them back to the work-house, conformably with the 14th article of the law of the 5th March, 1828, upon the occupation and assistance to be given to the poor.

Art. 15. As soon as the prison shall be finished, the inspectors shall cause to be transferred thither the prisoners from Arch Street prison: for effecting this they shall be authorized to require, in case of need, the assistance of the sheriff of Philadelphia. From that time any individual liable, in virtue of the law, to any imprisonment in Arch Street prison, shall undergo his sentence in the county prison of Philadelphia, according to the regulation of solitary confinement.

Art. 16. As soon as the prison shall be finished, the inspectors shall cause to be transferred from the Walnut Street prison all the individuals sentenced to an imprisonment of less than two years, into the county prison of Philadelphia, in order to undergo there the remainder of their sentence, according to the regulation of solitary confinement with labour.

Art. 17. The commissioners entrusted with the erection of the county prison of Philadelphia are authorised to borrow over and above the sums already authorised, a sum not exceeding 70,000 dollars in order to meet the expenses of building and preparing the establishment for the reception of the prisoners agreeably to the law of the institution.

Art. 18. As soon as the prisoners of Walnut Street and Arch Street prisons shall have been transferred into the county prison of Philadelphia, and into the Eastern Penitentiary house, conformably to the law of the 28th March, 1828, all the duties and privileges exercised by the inspectors of the penitentiary house of the county of Philadelphia, shall pass over to the inspectors of the county prison of Philadelphia; and the former are then authorised to remit to the latter all the funds, notes, registers, paper, and property of whatsoever kind in their possession.

Art. 19. Every provision contrary to the present law is null and void.

[*Here follow the signatures of the Speakers of the two Houses, and of the Governor of the State.*]

APPENDIX (B).—No. 8.

Letter from M. Pradier, containing a List of Trades which may be carried on by Prisoners in Separate Confinement.

Report of MM. De Metz and Blouet, Paris, July 15, 1837.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding you the list with which you requested me to furnish you of the trades most easily exercised by persons in the State of solitary confinement, which forms the most prominent feature in the New Penitentiary System, upon the plan of that now in operation in the United States.

I am of opinion, with yourself and many jurisconsults, that the isolation of a convict, by forcing him to commune with himself, will powerfully contribute to awaken in him feelings of honour, as well as regret for his past conduct, which he would not dare avow before an assembly of prisoners almost always disposed to overwhelm with ridicule him who has courage enough to retrace the path of rectitude. The work of the isolated man must also better performed than that produced in workshops and manufactories, because, having no other means of amusement, he will be compelled to make work his permanent occupation, and perfection will thus become the necessary result.

For a long time the erection of a prison constructed upon the model of those of the United States has been a *desideratum:* should this project be carried into effect, I would engage to employ on my own account 25, 50, or 100 isolated prisoners, according to the size of the prison, and I am certain that every manufacturer would soon follow my example.

Accept, Sir, &c.

PRADIER,

Cutler, Rue Bourg l'Abbé, No. 13.

Manufactures of Polished Steel	Foot-stools	Mother-o'-Pearl Ornaments
,, ,, Clasps	Light Shoes, Pumps	Tea and Coffee Service
,, ,, Hooks	Chimney Pieces	Slippers
,, ,, Scales	Chenille	Umbrellas
,, ,, Whalebone	Carving	Combs
Jewellery in Copper	Corslets, Stays	Pearls
Bonnets	Spun and Twisted Cotton	Rackets
Boot and Shoemakers	Cutlery	Paper Rulers
Cork-cutters	Pencils	Cloth and Paper Bags
Purses	Glasses	Sandals
Buttons in Metal	Leather Breeches	Bellows
,, ,, Silk	Thimbles	Mouse Traps
,, ,, Mother-o'-Pearl	Ebony Works	Snuff Boxes
,, ,, Moulds	Fans	Aprons
Bronzes	Tin Work	Tailors
Brushes	Fringes	Turners
Picture Frames	Scabbards	Furbishers
Cages	Lace	Furriers
Canes	Gloves	Sculptors in wood
Pasteboards	Engravings in Wood	Weaving
Baskets	,, for Types	Straw Work
Girdles	Laces	Carpets
Chairs	Lamps	Basket-making
Woollen Shawls Knit	Spectacles and Eye-glasses	

And an infinity of works required for the land and sea forces, as well as many others which do not now occur to me.

APPENDIX (C).—No 1.

Note by Count Skarbek respecting the Prison for the Untried (Prison d'Enquête) at Warsaw, on the Separate System.

Having been entrusted, in the year 1829, with the reform of the prisons throughout the kingdom of Warsaw, and being convinced that every kind of amelioration in these establishments was impracticable, unless the arrangement of the structures themselves were made to conform with the system to be practised within them, I prevailed on the Government to construct a new prison for untried prisoners in the town of Warsaw, capable of holding 380 prisoners.

I felt it my duty to begin the reform by the improvement of the prisons for untried prisoners, rather than by those for the confinement of convicts, because it had always appeared to me in the improved systems of foreign countries, not excepting the penitentiary system of America, that here was a void to be supplied, which must render the success of every system more difficult.

While every effort has been made to improve the prisons of convicted and condemned criminals, the prisons designed for the reception of those who are only charged with an offence, have been utterly neglected. The utmost that has been thought of is to keep apart a few of the more dangerous prisoners, and those implicated in the same offence. But the great mass of criminals of a less violent character, such as thieves and rogues by profession, who only go out of gaol to come into it again, are mixed, without the slightest regard to classification, indiscriminately with those whose weakness of character may have involved them in a first offence, and even with those who are unjustly charged, and who are released the moment their cases are investigated. It follows as an inevitable consequence, that we receive into our penitentiary prisons, where we are to work out their moral reformation, prisoners charged, not with their own delinquency alone, but corrupted by the contagion to which they have been exposed; that those whom we are seeking to draw back into the paths of repentance and duty, have passed through the school of professed crime before they are delivered into our hands; and that we have to contend, not only against the errors and evil dispositions of the uncondemned, but against the destructive principles which have been inculcated into them by their companions in captivity—the accomplished criminal, and the sworn foe of social order.

These considerations determined me to begin the work of reform by the erection of a prison, constructed on the principles of solitary confinement, and of such a separation as should protect its inmates from the moral contagion of the evil example and pernicious lessons of professed criminals. My project having received the approbation of His Majesty the Emperor and King, was carried into effect in the beginning of the year 1830, under the superintendence of Marconi, the architect, who designed the plan and elevation of this structure, one of the most remarkable in Warsaw, both for the justness of its proportions, and for that severe character so appropriate to its purpose. Notwithstanding the interruptions he experienced in the year 1831, the building was completed in 1835, and the prisoners were removed into it on the 28th July of the same year.

The building, which is 512 feet long, is erected in a thinly-inhabited quarter of the town, and in the midst of a large court, which is surrounded by an external wall. This wall is isolated from all communication with other buildings by means of four streets, which separate it from the adjacent houses. It is composed of the main body of the building, and of two wings, built on the same line with it, on both fronts; and it consists of three stories above the basement story. The basement story is applied to household purposes, and in it are placed the kitchen, the baths, the warehouse, the larder, the cellars, the ovens, the store-rooms, the stoves from which the tubes for heating the prison spring, and lastly, the gaolers' apartments.

The body of the building contains on the ground-floor the guard-room, the office, the parlour or visiting-room, and the apartments of the Superintendent and of the Secretary of the Prison. On its first floor is the Court of Preliminary Enquiry, and the offices belonging to it. The second story has fifteen rooms for the fifteen Judges of Preliminary Enquiry, two for the Procureurs, two for the witnesses summoned for the Enquiry, and two for the records of the court.

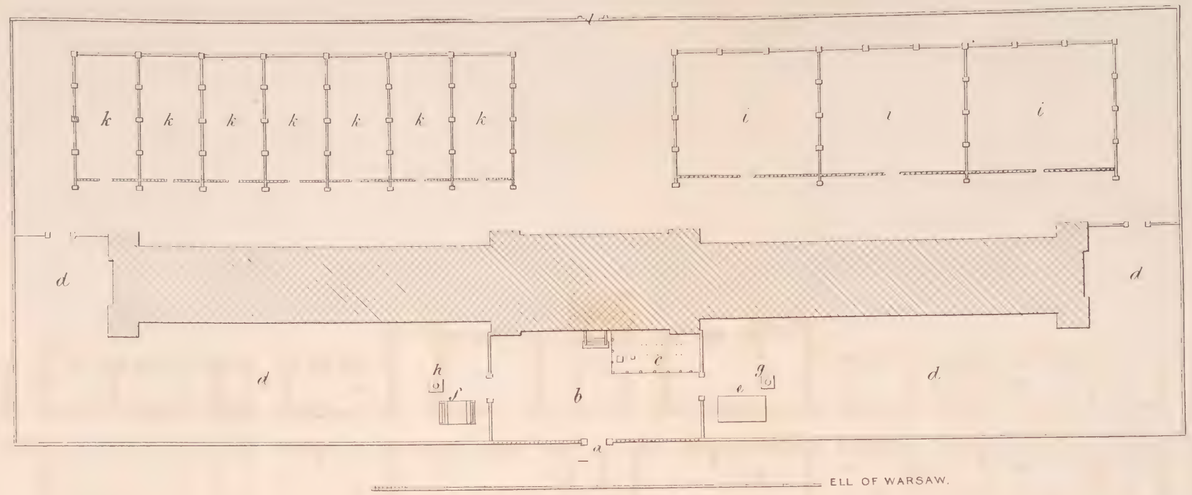
A corridor traverses the whole length of the building, and facilitates the communication between the main body and the two wings, which in fact constitute the prison. They are separated by iron gates, which serve to close the prison, properly so called, and to form it into six separate divisions. The four of these divisions, which are on the ground-floor and the first floor, are appropriated to the prisoners placed in solitary confinement, and contain 160 cells. The two remaining divisions, which are on the second floor, are appropriated to those prisoners whose trials are over, and who are only waiting till their sentences are passed, to be removed to other prisons. In the angles of these two divisions are also placed the hospital-rooms of the prisoners who have been tried. Those who may be taken ill while in solitary confinement are attended in their respective cells.

The enclosure of the whole prison is divided into five courts; first the entrance court, closed by an iron gate, and separated from two other courts in front of the two wings, which are applied to purposes of domestic economy. On the back of the building there is a large court for exercise, which is separated, by wooden partitions, into smaller courts, for the prisoners under solitary confinement, and into larger ones for those who have been tried.

This arrangement of the house and the surrounding space allows of the complete separation of prisoners prohibited from holding communication with each other, while their cases are under investigation, and of those whom it is desirable to protect from the shame of evil association, and the influence of evil example, till judgment is pronounced on them. Every prisoner charged with an offence is first placed in a solitary cell till the Court of Preliminary Enquiry has pronounced on his culpability, and directed either that he shall be set at liberty, or placed among those who are awaiting final conviction. Each solitary cell is vaulted, lighted by a window 3 yards above the floor, and heated by a tube passing through an aperture, about 6 inches square, and closed with iron bars in the wall of the corridor. The cell is 12 feet long, and 8 broad. The table and chair in each are fixed, and let into the floor and wall; a hammock is suspended between the table and the side wall. The doors are of oak, and fastened by an iron bar, which letting into a lock, and falling, when the door is shut, between two irons, serves to barricade it. In all the doors are small apertures, which are closed from without, and permit an inspection of the prisoner without his being aware of it.

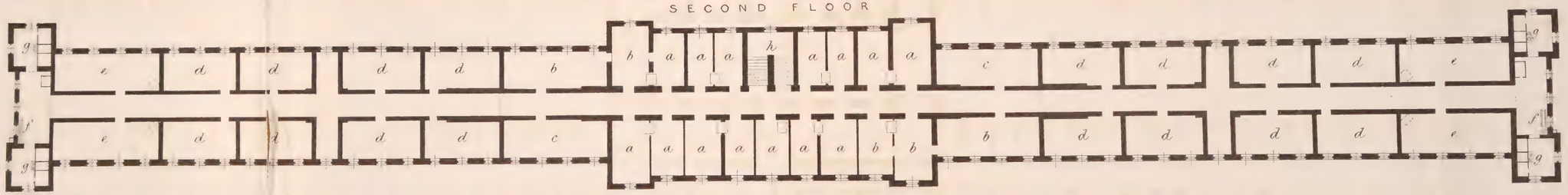
At the extremity of each corridor are water-closets, which are made portable, and not liable to bad smell, and are placed over cess-pools. In the divisions appropriated to the prisoners under solitary confinement, these are only used for receiving the contents of the portable and hermetical water-closets,

PLAN
OF THE PRISON FOR THE UNTRIED.
AT WARSAW.

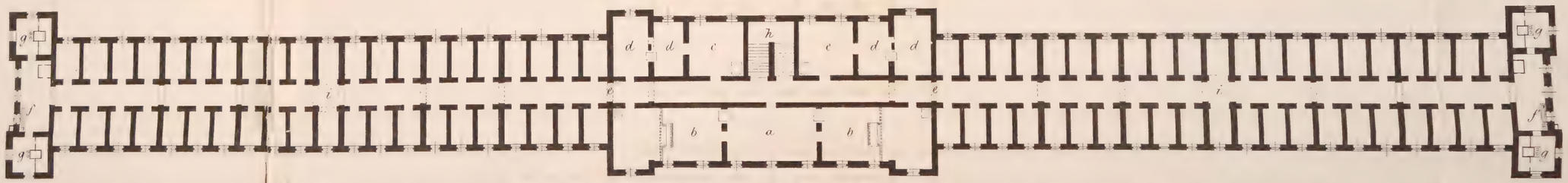


ELL OF WARSAW.

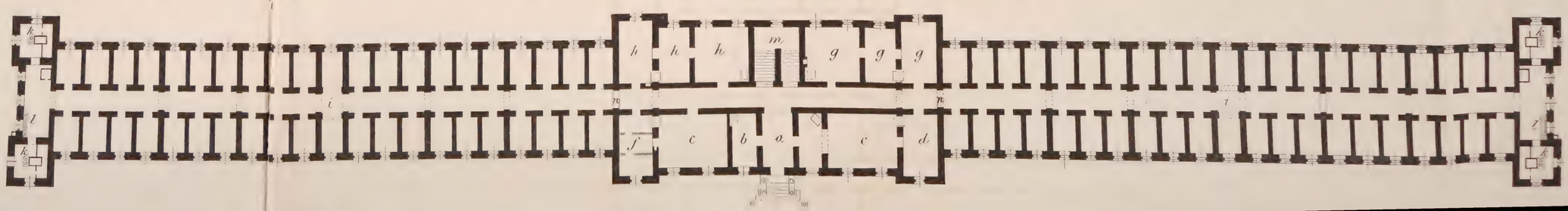
SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR.



fastened by an iron bar, [illegible]
irons, serves to barricade it. In all the doors are small apertures, which are closed from without, and permit an inspection of the prisoner without his being aware of it.

At the extremity of each corridor are water-closets, which are made portable, and not liable to bad smell, and are placed over cess-pools. In the divisions appropriated to the prisoners under solitary confinement, these are only used for receiving the contents of the portable and hermetical water-closets,

which are placed in every cell. Machinery is contrived at both extremities of the building, for the purpose of raising provisions and articles of daily use, and of preventing the necessity for passing along the corridors, or carrying them up stairs. There are two pumps fitted over two cisterns at two angles of the building, which supply each corridor with water necessary for washing the prisoners, and all their utensils, so that the whole internal service of each division of the prison is conducted without the necessity of the turnkeys quitting their posts for an instant.

The prisoners who have been tried are removed to the second story, where they are distributed, in bodies, into twenty rooms, of which four are appropriated to the sick. The prisoners of this division are classified—1st, according to sex; 2d, according to age—those who are under 15 years old being separated from those who are more; 3d, according to religious opinions—for instance, Jews are separated from Christians; 4th, according to an assumed standard of moral turpitude, prisoners confined for the first time being separated from those who have been confined before; 5th and lastly, according to difference of condition, those who have been well brought up, and who are sent to prison for a first offence, being separated from the prisoners of the lower classes.

A prisoner confined in any one of these subdivisions becomes acquainted with the prisoners of his own class only, and can have no communication with prisoners of the other classes. In order strictly to maintain this classification, regard is had to it during the hours of exercise, by appropriating a separate enclosure to each subdivision, and during the time of Divine service, which is performed separately for each division, by means of portable chapels, carried successively from one corridor to another.

This arrangement of the new prison, and the system observed in it, protect those prisoners whom a first offence has brought within its walls, from the contagion of the confirmed criminals, who are its habitual inmates, and preserves a man, unjustly suspected, from being confounded with the guilty, merely because he has been confined during the term of investigation. It will render the task more easy of working out the reformation of the convicted criminals in our penitentiaries, now that those who are sent to them for the first time will no longer be imbued with the corrupting principles of those companions in their captivity who are given up to crime, and have long been familiar with depravity and shame.

Explanation of the Annexed Plan.

I.—Basement Story.

a Kitchen
b Larder
c Cellar
d d d Steam and water baths
e Wash-house
f Ironing-room
g g g Gaolers' apartments
h Stoves
i Solitary cells for punishment
k Store-rooms
l Cisterns
m Machinery for raising provisions, &c.
n Cess-pools of portable water-closets
o Principal staircase

II.—Ground Floor.

a Principal entrance
b Porter's lodge
c Guard-room
d Room for officer on duty
e Office
f Parlour
g Superintendent's apartment
h Secretary's apartment
i Wing of the prison, containing in each 20 solitary cells, and a corridor
k Water-closets
l Washing-room and reservoir
m Staircase
n Iron gates

III.—First Floor.

a Waiting-room
b Hall of the court of correctional police
c Room for the presidents of the court
d Record office
e Iron gates to separate the prisons from the courts of justice
f Washing-rooms
g Water-closets
h Staircase
i The two wings of the prison, with 20 cells in each

IV.—Second Story.

a Chambers for Judges of Preliminary Enquiry
b Archives
c Witness-room
d 16 rooms, each containing 8 prisoners
e Hospital
f Washing-room
g Water-closets
i Iron gates of the prisons
k Staircase

V.—Out of Doors.

a Iron gate
b Entrance court
c Platform for the guard
d Household courts
e Coach-house and stables
f Water-closets
g h Walls
i Courts for the exercise of parties
k Courts for solitary exercise

(*Signed*) F. SKARBEK.

APPENDIX. (C).—No. 2.

Answers to Questions respecting the Prison for untried Prisoners (Prison d'Enquête) at Warsaw.

Q. 1. What is the number of prisoners admitted since the opening of the establishment?

A. The prison was first occupied towards the end of July 1835, when 299 prisoners were removed into it from the old prison. From that time up to the end of 1837, 1559 prisoners have been admitted. The numbers sent out, both convicted and discharged, amount in the same space of time to 1696. In the old prison the ordinary number of prisoners confined was 300; in the new it is reduced to 210 by reason of the greater frequency of removals.

Q. 2. What has been the average duration of confinement before trial?

A. The average duration of confinement *till after* trial has been two months and a half. The cases, however, must be excepted of the greater criminals, charged with murder, robbery, and other grave offences, and those whose trials are of a complicated character, for these must of course be kept a longer time in solitary confinement (*au secret*) before their trials can be gone through. I must observe that no prisoner is received into the prison except by virtue of a preliminary decree (*decret prealable*) of the court of enquiry, (*cour d'enquete*), which decides, in the first instance, whether a criminal arrested in the commission of an offence shall be at once enrolled (*ecroué*) in the prison, or summoned to appear before the court without being imprisoned; and that all prisoners who are enrolled, must remain in prison until either judgment is given against them, or until they are liberated by virtue of a decision in their favour from the court charged with their trial.

Q. 3. Are the prisoners at all times entirely separated from each other?

A. The prison being designed exclusively for prisoners before trial, and charged with an offence requiring confinement, is separated into two principal divisions. The first division is for those prisoners who are not yet considered guilty. The second division is for those who have been found guilty in a preliminary inquiry (*par suite de la premiere instance*), and whose trials have been referred to the criminal court appointed to try them. The first of these two divisions is again subdivided into two sections;—one for those prisoners who are charged with grave offences, and who are placed in solitary confinement; the other for those charged with minor offences which do not require such short separation during the investigation of them. Every prisoner on first entering the prison, is, without exception, confined in a separate cell of the first section, until the court of inquiry shall have decided on the fact and the degree of his guilt. If his offence is such as to bring him within the jurisdiction of the correctional police, the prisoner is transferred to the second section of the first division, where he is placed in a separate cell, without, however, being so entirely secluded as to be unable to leave that cell. If his offence is of a more grave nature, he remains confined in his cell, and can know nothing of any other prisoner till the investigation of it is entirely completed. Immediately after a prisoner is declared guilty of an offence liable to criminal punishment, he is transferred to the second division of the prison, and placed in a room common to 6 or 7 of the same class of prisoners, and he continues in the prison only so long as may be necessary to pass judgment. As soon as judgment is pronounced, he is at once transferred to a criminal prison.

Q. 4. What effect, in a moral and physical point of view, has been produced by this treatment?

A. My experience has impressed me with the conviction that, it is very important that a prisoner who enters a prison for the first time in his life, should receive from it such an impression as is calculated to inspire him with fear. It is impossible that such can be the case, if prisoners, on their first arrival, find themselves in company with those who have already been there for some time. For setting aside the influence of evil example, the power of associating and holding communication together entirely removes that sense of irksomeness which a prison ought to produce. Solitary confinement, on the contrary, produces a powerful effect, both moral and physical, on the prisoner upon his first coming to prison, and that in a different degree, according to the different class of society to which he belongs. Common people, and particularly country people, are at first surprised to find themselves in a more convenient and better habitation than their ordinary dwelling, and at being so well treated. But two or three days of solitude are enough to excite a sense of uneasiness, and to inspire them with dread and disgust, which induce them to confess their offences in order to escape from their solitary condition. Prisoners belonging to the more enlightened classes of society, on the other hand, bless an institution which withdraws them from the shame to which they are exposed in other prisons, where they are mixed with ordinary criminals. Their health at first suffers under the effects which solitude produces, and they are often liable to a feverish affection, more especially if the charge under which they labour is well founded. But as soon as this crisis is over, they feel themselves perfectly well under their seclusion, and they dread the moment when they must be transferred to a criminal prison. The hardened criminals, lastly, whose trade is crime, are the sworn foes of this new establishment, where they are deprived of the opportunity of conspiring with their accomplices, and of concerting with those who are as bad as themselves, the defences which they shall set up before their judges. I have known them make a vow that they would never again commit an offence within the jurisdiction of the prison, in order that they might never again be subjected to solitary confinement.

Q. 5. Are the prisoners permitted to quit their cells for the purposes of air and exercise? and is employment provided for those who are desirous of working?

A. All the prisoners placed in solitary confinement are permitted to take the air several times in the week, in courts made expressly for the purpose by means of wooden inclosures, within the great court which stands between the prison and the external wall. These courts are so constructed that the prisoners can neither see nor speak to each other. They come out one by one from their cells, without its being possible they should see or meet one another, and pass successively into their respective inclosures. The last who enters is the first to return. Each person is permitted to walk for a quarter of an hour. The prisoners, who, having committed only minor offences, are permitted to meet, take their exercise together. These inclosures are indicated on the plan which I had the honour of transmitting to the committee.

The prisoners are not as yet supplied with work in their cells, in consequence of the short time they remain in the prison. It is in contemplation, however, to furnish the means of employment, at all events, to those who are confined for longer periods. But there is considerable difficulty in doing so from the danger of placing in their hands sharp instruments and other means applicable to the purposes of escape or suicide. The prisoners are required to maintain the greatest cleanliness in their cells, and to rub and polish the floors with glass, which gives them exercise.

Q. 6. Are there stated hours for the officers, religious instructors, and medical officers to visit the prison?

A. The cells are visited every night by the officers and superintendents of the prison. During the day they are inspected by means of openings in the doors. The medical officer visits the prison every morning.

Q. 7. Do the prisoners receive elementary and moral and religious instruction?

A. It has been found impossible as yet to introduce moral and religious instruction into the prison. The difficulty arises from its being impracticable to assemble the prisoners together in a common school-room. The chaplain or instructor would, therefore, be obliged to visit each cell in succession,

and to instruct each prisoner individually. Besides, the prisoners remain too short a time to derive benefit from instruction. Divine service is performed on Sundays and festivals for the prisoners of the second class who may be assembled together for that purpose.

Q. 8. Are books permitted, and of what description?

A. Few of the prisoners can read, but religious and moral books are not denied to those who wish for them.

Q. 9. Are the prisoners permitted to see their relations and friends? Under what restrictions, and at what hours?

A. The relations and friends of the prisoners are not permitted to see them, unless by obtaining the written permission of the judicial authority intrusted with the inspection (*l'autorité judiciare qui fait des enquêtes*) of the prison. The prisoner is then brought into the parlour and placed behind a latticed screen, and the visitor, on his side, is placed behind a similar screen. In the interval is a perforated closet (*couloir*), in which is stationed a superintendent during the whole visit. The conversation between the prisoner and the visitor must be held in an audible voice, and in a language understood by the superintendent. They are so far apart that it is impossible for either to give anything to the other.

Q. 10. What is the diet of the prisoners? And are they permitted to receive from their friends, money, clothes, and food, other than those which are supplied by the rules of the prison?

A. The prisoners may be maintained either at their own expense or at the expense of the public. In the former case they have a breakfast and dinner, which are dressed within the prison for a fixed charge, paid monthly, in advance. In the latter case they receive two pounds of bread and some warm mess, made without meat, every day. Spirituous liquors are strictly prohibited to every prisoner without exception. It is not permitted to any person to supply anything to those prisoners who are maintained at the public expense. They continue to wear their own clothes if they are good and clean; and if they are not, they receive the prison dress. Those prisoners who are maintained at their own expense are allowed to receive clothes, linen, and beds, from their relations and friends, but they must be submitted to the inspector of the prison, and subjected to the strictest examination before they are delivered to the prisoner.

Q. 11. Are all the prisoners without exception obliged to wear the prison dress?

A. Those prisoners only who have not good clothes of their own are obliged to wear the prison dress, which is a different dress from that worn by condemned prisoners.

Q. 12. What is the mode of punishment adopted for a violation of the prison regulations, and is it found to be efficacious?

A. There are penal cells for refractory prisoners, and (corporal?) punishment (*chatemens*) is inflicted on turbulent prisoners who transgress the rules, and especially in cases of violence towards the gaolers. In general, cases of punishment are extremely rare, particularly since the discipline of the prison has been made more severe, and the prisoners have known the certainty with which the punishment invariably follows a transgression of the regulations of the prison.

(*Signed*) COUNT FREDERIC SKARBEK.

Warsaw, March 26, 1838.

APPENDIX (D).

Prefecture of the Department of the Seine—Extract from the Minutes of the Sittings of the Council-General of the Department of the Seine.

Sitting of the 20th October, 1837.

Present,—MM. Arago, Aubé, Beau, Benoist, Besson, Bouvattier, Boucher, Cambacérès, Cochin Darblay, Ferron, Galis, Ganneron, Gatteaux, Grillon, Hérard, Husson, Jouet, Lafoulette, Lahure, Lambert, Sainte Croix, Languetin, Legentil, Le Jemptel, Lehon, Libert, Marcellot, Michau, Moreau, Parquin, Perrier, Pérret, Possoz, Preschez, Riant, Terneaux, Thayer, Duc de Trevise, et Vincent,—the Council.

The circular, dated the 18th of August last, addressed to the Prefects by the Minister of the Interior, requiring them to desire the Councils-General to give their opinion upon the following questions, relative to the improvement of the management of prisons, being read, as follows:—

1st. Is it to the moral advantage of persons committed for trial, or to that of their relatives, to decree that they shall pass in solitary confinement all the period of time preceding the dismissal of the charge brought against them, or their trial?

2d. Does the Council-General advise the organisation of a special house of correction in the Department? Is it of opinion that all persons who are to undergo correctional punishment should be confined there, and that the sending a certain number to the central houses of correction ought to be discontinued?

3d. Should the labour in the house of correction be performed in common?

Or is it preferable that the prisoner should be subjected to constant solitary confinement, the labour being performed in his cell?

4th. What funds shall be appropriated to the expenses of building, or the purchase of prisons and houses of correction?

5th. Is it the Council-General's opinion, that the *Pistole*,* or custom of letting out rooms in prisons, even where the cell system is adopted, should be continued?

Is it of opinion that the *canteen* should be still continued for persons committed for trial, and if that opinion be in the affirmative, ought not the jailor to be forbidden keeping it?

6th. Does it think that either the custom of letting out rooms, or that of the canteen should be permitted or tolerated in houses of correction?

The note also of the Prefect of Police dated the 8th instant, having been read, in which while transmitting to the Council-General the circular of the Minister of the Interior, he observes, "That, inasmuch as concerns the letting out of rooms and the canteen, in the prisons of the Seine, these sources of profit are not entrusted either to the governors or jailors, but to persons specially employed

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* *Pistole.* Chambre particulière en prison, pour laquelle on paye une rétribution.—*Dictionnaire des Dictionnaires*, 1838.

I. HOME DISTRICT. Appendix (D).

and paid by the government, for that purpose, and over whom a very strict watch is kept; that the purchase of all articles of bedding for rooms so let out, and that of provisions furnished to the canteens, are made by means of regular contracts, and generally by public competition, and that the articles of board and lodging are delivered to the prisoners at the prices affixed in a tariff regulated by the government itself."

Upon the first question,

Considering that the living in common in prisons is a source of corruption for the innocent person committed for trial, and whom, an imprudence, a trifling fault, a mistake or error, may have placed in the hands of justice, and that it encourages the perversity of such persons as have been arrested upon good grounds;

Considering that the separation of persons committed for trial into classes, is an inefficient remedy to the inconveniences of living in common; since it frequently happens that the classifications which are oftentimes merely arbitrary, from the impossibility of reading the conscience, have no other result, after all, than bringing together, not honest characters, but corrupt ones, amongst whom those who are the more advanced in iniquity are for the others objects of emulation and imitation;

Considering that the living in common in prison affords malefactors the opportunity and time to organize criminal enterprises, to secure accomplices and to create adepts among the companions and witnesses of their infamy;

That the connexions which are there formed, are perpetuated without the prison walls, and are strengthened by the influence exercised by the wicked man over the weak creature he has perverted, as well as by the dislike and repugnance felt by society for a person who has once been imprisoned;

Considering that if, with the view of ensuring public security, individuals are arrested, the restoring them to society more dangerous than they originally were, would defeat the object proposed; and that it is acting contrary to all morality, and to every feeling of humanity, to plunge such individuals into a sink of corruption, the contamination of which is never to be wiped away;

That, therefore, the suppression of the living in common in prisons is an imperious duty, as well for the interests of society as for that of the individuals so committed themselves, and their families;

Considering that the idea of a prison implies that of separation, and that the intermingling of prisoners originates solely in the want of sufficient room and in the abuse of the regulations;

Considering moreover, that the person committed ought only to be isolated with respect to other persons in the same condition, whose society is interdicted him; but that he might find some alleviation of the severity of his solitude in the visits more or less frequent of the chaplain and the officials of the establishment, in those of his attorney, his relations and friends, and lastly, in the power he has of reading and writing, or of occupying himself in any other way, as well as of obtaining all that is compatible with his situation;

Considering, besides, that the regulation of separation would be incomplete, as far as regards persons committed for trial, if it were not introduced also in the compter, where the first imprisonment takes place; it being evident that the greatest service which can be rendered the party committed is to preserve him from the knowledge of the other individuals so committed;—

Declares its opinion to be, that persons committed for trial ought to pass in solitary confinement, such as has just been defined, all the time which shall precede the dismissal of the charge against them, or their trial, and that the principle of separation by day and by night ought to be extended to all prisons for prisoners before trial. (*Maisons de Dépôt*).

Upon the second question,

Considering that the Department of the Seine has houses of correction sufficient to receive convicts at least for one year;

Considering that the imprisonment, in the central houses, of persons sentenced to correctional punishments would be unattended with any danger, by the application of the cell system night and day, and cannot offer any under the present system, since, in the central houses, a particular locality must always be set apart for such prisoners, so that they can never be mixed up in the dormitories, walking places, and workshops, with the convicts;

And that the painful feeling of seeing, confined under the same roof, individuals undergoing sentences so different in their civil effects, is so divested of its severity by the fact of their complete separation in the house itself, that to wish to change this state of things would only cause expense without any good resulting from it;

Declares its opinion to be in the negative.

Upon the third question,

Considering that the working in common of the convicts, even were the most profound silence enforced, would always be productive of the serious inconvenience of making them acquainted with each other, and of their renewing that acquaintance upon the expiration of their sentence;

That this fatal connexion among the convicts is a perpetual cause of recommitments, and for society a subject of alarm and annoyance;

That silence, inefficacious to ward off such an inconvenience, could be but imperfectly obtained, even by the aid of reiterated punishments, more calculated to revolt the feelings, and to keep up the spirit of insubordination, than to produce a complete suppression of the fault;

Considering that constant solitary confinement with labour in the cell, presents none of these difficulties;

That the return to sentiments of morality and religion is only possible in solitude, where the voice of conscience runs no risk of being stifled by the gesture, or the look of an abandoned character;

That at the expiration of his punishment, the convict, far from being repelled by society, will excite an interest in it, because, withdrawn from the influence of the other convicts, he will find in his solitude the chances of improvement only;

That if idleness and sloth have been, as they always are, the original causes of his captivity, labour will become for him in this captivity, a want and a consolation;

That the trade to which he is apprenticed being able to be worked at, without the assistance of others, will furnish him with the means of subsistence independently of great workshops, in which he might be liable to a relapse;

Considering, lastly, as far as regards the health of the prisoners, that the regulation of separation appears to have been sufficiently proved, and that it presents, up to the present time, more favourable results than those of the old prisons;

Declares its opinion to be in favour of constant solitary confinement with labour in the cells.

Appendix (D).

Upon the fourth question,

Considering that it would be impossible to provide for the expenses which the building or purchase of prisons and houses of correction for the application of the new system would occasion without the creation of special taxes;

Considering that the concurrence of the State in a part of the expense would prove the most powerful means for hastening throughout France the simultaneous execution of this new system upon the principle of an equal distribution of justice;

That the necessary monies might be derived from the funds set apart for the execution of great public works without changing their original destination;

Since the complete revolution which is brought about in the management of the prisons is too intimately connected with the general interests of the country, for the State to remain a stranger to the works which will be the consequence of it;

Is of opinion that there are good grounds for applying to the State for a certain sum in aid, to be advanced out of the fund for great public works, and for the remainder of the expense to be provided for by a special tax to be imposed upon each department.

Upon the fifth question,

Considering that the party committed for trial, being presumed to be innocent, ought to receive during his imprisonment all the alleviations compatible with the good order and security of the establishment;

Declares in the affirmative for maintaining the system of letting out rooms as well as that of the canteen, as far as regards persons committed to take their trial, provided always that proper measures be adopted for their due regulation.

And upon the sixth and last question,

Considering that the punishments pronounced by the law ought to be equally borne by all criminals, and that it ought not to be in the power of the convict to alleviate its severity; and since the conditions of food and bedding conformably to the regulations of the house constitute part of the punishment inflicted;

Declares its opinion to be that, the custom of letting out rooms, and the establishment of the canteen, ought not to be tolerated or allowed in houses of correction.

APPENDIX (E).

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, not exceeding Sixteen Years, committed to the following Prisons in the course of each of the Years ending respectively the 31st December 1836 and 31st December 1837.

Note.—No. 1 is intended to include all Prisoners, not exceeding Sixteen Years of Age, committed for trial, whether they remain or not, after trial, in prison.

No. 2 will therefore not include Juvenile Offenders undergoing their sentences in prison if the same person should have been imprisoned for trial. Prisoners of such a class will belong to No. 1.

The object of the Return is to ascertain the *exact* number of Juvenile Offenders confined within the last two years; it is therefore necessary to distingish what Offenders have been removed from one prison to another, or who have been previously in confinement within the year.

NEWGATE.

Newgate.

	1836		1837		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions. .	397	91	300	59	697	150
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial.	6	3	6	2	12	5
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads] .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . .	403	94	306	61	709	155
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after Trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison, viz.:						
Removed to London House of Correction . .	11	1	10	..	21	1
Removed to Coldbath Fields Prison	81	21	90	15	171	36
Removed to Ilford Prison	1	..	4	..	5	..
Removed to Maidstone Prison, &c.. . . .	12	..	7	2	19	2
Removed to Brixton Prison	8	..	10	..	18	..
Removed to Guildford Prison	..	..	2	..	2	..
Total Number removed . . .	113	22	123	17	236	39
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison . . .	35	4	24	4	59	8

27th April 1838.

WM. WADHAM COPE,
Keeper of the Gaol of Newgate.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix (E).

Giltspur Street Compter.

GILTSPUR STREET COMPTER.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	11	..	10	..	21	..
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads] .	9	1	5	3	14	4
Totals . . .	20	1	15	3	35	4
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison . . .	2	1	3	..	5	1

JOHN TEAGUE,
Governor of Giltspur Street Compter and House of Correction.

City Bridewell.

CITY BRIDEWELL.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads] .	112	51	110	39	222	90
Totals . . .	112	51	110	39	222	90
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison. . .	30	10	34	6	64	16

16th April 1838.

J. KINCAID,
Superintendent Keeper.

Appendix (E).
Borough Compter Southwark.

BOROUGH COMPTER, SOUTHWARK.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	8	2	15	1	23	3
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads] . . .	88	32	104	11	192	43
Totals . . .	96	34	119	12	215	64
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison, viz.:						
Removed to Newgate Prison, for trial at CCC Session.	3	1	4	..	7	1
Removed to House of Correction, Brixton Prison, after trial at Session	2	..	8	..	10	..
Removed to House of Correction, Brixton Prison, Summarily Convicted, &c. by Magistrates	31	19	54	3	85	22
Total Number removed . . .	36	20	66	3	102	23
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison. . .	7	5	22	..	29	5

28th April, 1838.

BENJAMIN LAW,
Keeper.

New Prison, Clerkenwell.

NEW PRISON, CLERKENWELL.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	49	8	46	4	95	12
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads]. . .	536	163	602	127	1138	290
Totals	585	171	648	131	1233	302
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison, viz.:						
Removed to Newgate Prison	124	41	126	19	250	60
Removed to House of Correction Prison . .	83	9	112	8	195	17
Removed to Westminster Bridewell Prison, &c.	3	..	..	..	3	..
Removed to Newington Gaol	1	..	..	..	1	..
Removed to Ilford Gaol	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total Number removed . . .	211	50	239	27	450	77
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison. . .	45	..	49	..	94	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix (E).'

House of Correction, Coldbath Fields

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COLDBATH FIELDS.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	105	18	98	19	203	37
3. Commited on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination ; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads] . .	863	180	991	185	1854	365
Totals . . .	968	198	1089	204	2057	402
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison, viz. :						
Removed to the Penitentiary Prison . . .	..	..	3	..	3	..
Total Number removed. . .	..	..	3	..	3	..
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison . .	The great numbers sent to this Prison, and the frequent change of names, render it impossible to state correctly the precise time that any Prisoner may have been before committed within a given period.					

Westminster Bridewell.

WESTMINSTER BRIDEWELL.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	41	7	28	5	69	12
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Committed on Suminary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads].	465	173	514	168	979	341
Totals . . .	506	180	542	173	1048	353
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison, viz. :						
Removed to Newgate Prison	11	2	7	2	18	4
Removed to Coldbath Fields Prison . . .	3	..	..	..	3	..
Removed to Clerkenwell New Prison, &c. . .	2	..	..	..	2	..
Total Number removed	16	2	7	2	23	4
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison . .	76	26	85	43	161	69

AUG. FRED. TRACEY,
Governor.

COUNTY GAOL OF SURREY, HORSEMONGER LANE.

County Gaol of Surrey, Horsemonger Lane.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	84	18	69	7	153	25
Committed for Trial at the Central Criminal Court	28	4	23	6	51	10
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads] .	182	20	160	30	342	50
Totals . . .	294	42	252	43	546	85
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison, viz.:						
Removed to Brixton Prison	45	11	36	4	81	15
Removed to Guildford Prison	2	1	1	..	3	1
Removed to Newgate Prison for Trial at the Central Criminal Court	28	4	23	6	51	10
Total Number removed . . .	75	16	60	10	135	26
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison. . .	18	..	16	4	34	4

JOHN KEENE,
Governor.

17th April, 1838.

SURREY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

Surrey House of Correction, Kingston-upon-Thames.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
1. Committed for Trial Assizes or Sessions . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	..	..	.	..	..	..
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads] . .	8	5	11	5	19	10
Totals . . .	8	5	11	5	19	10
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison, viz.:						
Removed to County Gaol, for trial	..	..	1	..	1	..
Removed to Brixton Prison	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total Number removed . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix (E).

Surrey House of Correction at Brixton.

SURREY HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT BRIXTON.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	37	11	35	5	72	16
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads].	299	53	370	56	669	109
Totals . . .	336	64	405	61	741	125
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison . . .	42	4	51	10	93	14

JOHN SIBLEY.

Surrey House of Correction, Guildford.

SURREY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, GUILDFORD.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	2	..	. . .	1	2	1
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	1	1	4	..	5	1
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads].	76	6	95	10	171	16
Totals . . .	79	7	99	11	178	18
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison, viz.: Removed to Kingston Prison	..	..	1	..	1	..
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison. . .	7	..	8	3	15	3

LANCASTER CASTLE.

Lancaster Castle.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	3	..	5	1	8	1
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	9	4	6	4	15	8
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads] . .	4	..	5	1	9	1
Totals . . .	16	4	16	6	32	10
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..

JAMES HANSBROW,
Keeper.

14th April, 1838.

NEW BAILEY, SALFORD.

New Bailey, Salford.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for trial at Sessions	90	15	83	19	173	34
2. Committed on Sentence at Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	3	1	4	1	7	2
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads] . .	..	..	344	77	344	77
Totals . . .	93	16	431	97	524	113
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison. . .	22	5	67	20	89	25

26th April, 1838.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix (E).

Kirkdale House of Correction.

KIRKDALE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	54	9	59	5	113	14
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	8	..	..	..	8	..
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads] . .	308	35	214	3	522	38
Totals. . . .	370	44	273	8	643	52
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison, viz.:						
Removed to Lancaster Castle	9	5	2	..	11	5
Removed to Liverpool Prison	2	1	..	..	2	1
Total Number removed . . .	11	6	2	..	13	6
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison . . .	129	6	105	..	234	6

THOMAS AMOS,
Keeper.

House of Correction at Preston, Lancashire.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	40	6	60	4	100	10
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads] . .	43	2	43	7	86	9
Totals. . . .	83	8	103	11	186	19
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison, viz.:						
Removed to the Hulks, transported	1	1	9	..	10	1
Removed to Lancaster Prison	..	..	6	1	6	1
Total Number removed . . .	1	1	15	1	16	2
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison . . .	5	..	8	1	13	1

20th April 1838.

T. B. ADDISON,
Visiting Justice.

YORK CASTLE.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	..	..	1	..	1	..
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	6	1	7	1	13	2
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two proceding heads.] . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	6	1	8	1	14	2
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison, viz.: Removed to the Hulks at Woolwich, Chatham, Gosport, and Portsmouth	6	1	7	1	13	2
Total Number removed . . .	6	1	7	1	13	2
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

JAMES SHEPHERD,
Keeper of York Castle.

April 16th, 1838.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, NORTHALLERTON.

House of Correction, Northallerton.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	9	3	4	1	13	4
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	1	..	2	1	3	1
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads.] . .	11	3	14	8	25	11
Totals	21	6	20	10	41	16
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

WM. DENT,
Chairman of the Visiting Justices,
House of Correction, Northallerton.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix (E.)
House of Correction, Warwick.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WARWICK.

	1836		1837		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Committed for Trial at Assizes or Sessions . .	1	..	1	..	2	..
2. Committed on Sentence at Assizes or Sessions, not having been previously committed to this prison for trial	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Committed on Summary Conviction, or by Courts Martial, or for Bail, or Examination; or committed for any other cause. [This head includes all Juvenile Prisoners not comprised in either of the two preceding heads.].	67	6	81	10	148	16
Totals	68	6	82	10	150	16
4. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who within the year have been removed after trial or otherwise, for the purpose of being confined in any other prison . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners comprised in the above Totals who *within the year* have been committed more than once to this prison. . .	3	..	6	..	9	..

PART II.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.

INTRODUCTION.

I. HOME DISTRICT. County and Borough Gaols.

A MINUTE and ample description of the prisons in our District will be found in Part II. of our last Report. In those accounts (the accuracy of which from our subsequent inspections of these prisons we are enabled to confirm) are comprised every material point relative to their construction and discipline; viz., the site and buildings—their security—the dimensions of the apartments, yards, and cells—the ventilation and temperature of the prison—the association, classification, labour and instruction of the prisoners—the regulations respecting the admission of visitors, letters, money, books, food, beer, &c.—the rules observed in regard to the prisoners' health, diet, clothing, and bedding—the prevalent diseases and mortality—the means employed for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners—the duties performed by the Governors, Chaplains, Surgeons, Matrons, Turnkeys, and Wardsmen of the respective prisons; and every other particular connected with their management.

So short an interval has elapsed since the presentation of that Report, that we deem it unnecessary, on the present occasion, to repeat the particulars respecting the several prisons therein given. In the following accounts, therefore, we have noticed only such alterations as have taken place subsequent to the date of our last Report, and furnished such statistical information as is applicable to the present condition of the prisons.

It will be seen that the changes which have taken place in the construction and management of these gaols are, with few exceptions, unimportant. Their general character remains the same.

The entire system on which these gaols are conducted—whether it be that of indiscriminate association, or modified by classification and silence, is radically vicious; and although we have, in obedience to your Lordship's directions, availed ourselves of every fit occasion to draw the attention of the authorities to such improper practices as we have found to prevail, and to suggest various improvements, yet we feel bound to state, that the errors of the system are by far too important, and too deeply seated, to be removed by modifications or palliatives of any description. The great master evil is association, and the remedy is only to be found in that system of individual separation which experience has shown to be alone efficacious in protecting the untried, and in deterring and reclaiming the offender.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD.—COUNTY GAOL.

Bedfordshire. Bedford County Gaol.

FOR an account of the construction and discipline of this prison, and of the duties of the respective officers, we refer to page 213 of our last Report. Since the date of that Report, an order of Sessions has been made that this prison shall, in future, be used only as a common gaol for prisoners committed for trial, and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment but not to hard labour. This arrangement affords a considerable increase of accommodation.

In December last, part of the boundary wall of the prison (45 yards by 4 yards deep), which had been for some time observed to be giving way, was blown down during a violent gale. A new wall is now erecting, enclosing some waste-ground, by which a space of about 20 feet is gained on each side.

The apartment formerly occupied as a flour-mill house, is fitted as a cleansing and receiving-room, and furnished with an oven, copper, and bath. The room which was at one time used as a retiring-room for prisoners when off the wheel, not now being required for any purpose, has been pulled down. The cooking is performed in the Governor's kitchen. The drains throughout the prison have been opened and cleansed.

In consequence of the transfer of the hard-labour prisoners to the House of Correction, the tread-wheels have been removed thither. The former Superintendent of the tread-wheel labour has been discharged, and there is now consequently but one Turnkey. A prisoner is employed in cleaning the yards, but no prisoner is allowed to cleanse the cells and passages.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Bedfordshire.

Bedford County Gaol.

It is proposed to divide the prisoners as follows:—

Felons	2 Classes.
Misdemeanants	1 Class.
Debtors	1 Class.
Females	2 Classes.
Assaults and want of Sureties	1 Class.

The female prisoners are not now employed in washing for the prisoners. The Matron generally provides them with needle-work.

An alteration was made in the diet on the 15th August last; the following is now the daily ration:—

1. Such prisoners before trial as do not maintain themselves, and are therefore strictly limited to the prison diet—

2 lbs. bread
2 oz. cheese } per diem for four days in the week
1 onion

and 2 lbs. bread, and ¾ lb. of suet-pudding three days in the week.

2d. For prisoners under sentence of confinement for terms not exceeding three months—2 lbs. bread, 2 oz. cheese, for four days in the week; 2 lbs. bread, 1 onion, for three days in the week.

3d. For prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed six months—2 lbs. bread, 2 oz. cheese, for four days in the week; and 2 lbs. bread, and ¾ lb. suet-pudding, three days in the week.

4th. For prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed twelve months:—for the first six months as above; for the remaining term a pint of small beer for three days in the week, in addition.

5th. For those prisoners who shall be in confinement for twelve months and upwards:—for twelve months as above, and after the twelve months an additional pint of beer per week.

The number of commitments in this county has been progressively diminishing. Several causes are assigned for this. The great demand for labourers on the rail-ways in adjacent counties has taken out of the county a large body of men. It is said also that Game is not preserved now so strictly as formerly, while the operation of the Poor Law is stated to be very favourable to the diminution of crime.

I.—RETURN of Prisoners in Her Majesty's Gaol at Bedford, for Trial, June 6th, 1838.

No.	Names.	Age.	Offences.	When committed.	No.	Names.	Age	Offences.	When committed.
				1838.					1838.
1	M. S.	18	Murder	March 24	9	J. P.	41	Stealing wheat	May 11
2	J. G.	34	Receiving money under false pretences	April 10	10	T. D.	32	Stealing Clothing	,, 14
					11	H. B.	30	Stealing a dung-fork	,, 14
3	J. C.	21	Stealing leather	,, 16	12	H. T.	20	Picking pockets	,, 17
4	J. P.	42	Felonious assault	,, 23	13	J. V.	30	Sheep stealing	,, 26
5	W. H.	20	Stealing a spade	,, 24	14	J. G.	33	Sheep stealing, &c.	,, 28
6	J. P.	25	Stealing a sack	,, 28	15	T. W.	40	Stealing poles	,, 28
7	E. T.	43	Passing counterfeit coin	May 5	16	S. B.	45	Stealing wood	,, 29
					17	T. H.	30	Stealing timber	,, 31
8	J. G.	34	Stealing sheep skins	,, 8	18	A. B.	14	Stealing coals	,, 31
					19	C. C.	21	Stealing bees	June 6

JOHN TREGENZA, *Gaoler.*

II.—RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Bedford, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	ASSIZES.				SESSIONS.				TOTAL.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	32	2	..	..	88	2	15	2	135	6
Convicted	24	..	..	..	61	2	7	2	92	4
Acquitted at the Bar	7	2	..	..	8	..	2	.	17	2
No Bills found	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	9	..
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	..	1
Under the Malicious Tresspass Act	1	..
Under the Larceny Act	2	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	25	3
For want of Sureties	4	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..
Total	35	4

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M	F.
On Mesne Process*	7	..
In Execution	9	..
Forfeitures of Recognisances, or on attachments for Contempt	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	16	..

* Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, and afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	42	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	157	10
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	13	..
Total	212	11

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	15	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..
Summary Convictions	3	..
Debtors	1	..
Committed for Re-examination	1	..
Total	20	1

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	51	3

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial (except Debtors)	56	3	25	2	32	1	17	..	3	..
After Trial* (except Debtors)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Under Summary Convictions	6	2	..	..	8	1	20	1	1	..
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial, (except Debtors)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	6†
After Trial* (except Debtors)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	4
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* After Trial all Prisoners sentenced to Hard-labour are sent to the New House of Correction, and are returned by the Keeper.

† All others are transported, 34 in number.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	2	..
14 Years and under 17	9	..
17 Years and under 21	33	..
21 Years and under 30	61	3
30 Years and upwards	30	3
Total	135	6

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	1	..
17 Years and under 21	13	2
21 Years and under 30	17	2
30 Years and upwards	4	..
Total	35	4

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Bedfordshire.

Bedford County Gaol.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	59	3
Can read only	44	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	29	2
Can read and write well	3	..
Total	135	6

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	12	..
Can read only	10	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	11	2
Can read and write well	2	..
Total	35	4

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	17	1
Infirmary Cases	13	..
Greatest number of sick at one time	13	..
Deaths	2	..

No. 13.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	23	1
Twice	7	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	4	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

No Labour in this Prison.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	1	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	2	..	7	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	8	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	
	M.	F.
Night Caps	All allowed when required.	
Day Caps		
Jackets		
Waistcoats		
Trowsers		
Shirts		
Stockings		
Handkerchiefs		
Shoes		
Clogs		
Gowns		
Petticoats		
Flannel ditto		
Shifts		
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	All allowed to the sick in the infirmary; and towels twice a week in the yards	
Pillow Cases		
Towels		
Infirmary Beds		
,, Blankets		
,, Sheets		
,, Pillow Cases		

No. 19.—Total Cost per annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	110	12	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	5	10	0
,, Bedding	10	2	10
,, Straw	3	0	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	44	8	6
,, Medicines	..		
,, Beer and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel and Candles	25	8	0
,, Soap	1	6	0
,, Oil	0	4	6
,, Washing	12	17	7
,, Gas	17	6	0
,, Stationery and Printing	2	1	6
,, Books	8	11	7
,, Furniture	..		
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	413	10	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	12	1	0
,, Removing Transported Convicts	79	2	2
,, Sundries not mentioned	89	9	3½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	835	10	11½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum	56	5	7½
Prison Diet, per Head, per annum	4	16	2*
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum†	1	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		

* And a fraction, not including Debtors who provide themselves.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

† A Stock of Clothing and Bedding in hand last Year.

No. 20.—Dietary per week.

OLD DIET.	Bread.	Pudding.	Cheese.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	onions.
Men	240	..	8	2
Women	240	..	8	2
Boys	240	..	8	2
NEW DIET.				
Before Trial	224	42	8	4
After Trial, time not exceeding three months	224	..	8	3

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

No Labour in this Prison.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

No Crank Mill in this Prison.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
John Tregenza	Governor	48	1819, to New House of Correction; 1834, to this Gaol.	200 0 0	
M. A. Tregenza	Matron	36	1834	20 0 0	Nil.
James Elwood	Turnkey	51	1834	52 10 0	
George Thompson	Gaol Cleaner	21	1837	26 0 0	
George Maclear	Chaplain	38	1832	75 0 0	
Charles Short	Surgeon	68	1810	40 0 0	
Total	..	..	..	413 10 0	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	2	0	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount to be received from Exchequer for the removal of Transports	79	2	2
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	0	15	0
Total	81	17	

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the year	835	10	11½
Total Receipts of ditto	81	17	2
Repairs and alterations	56	5	7½
Actual cost to the county, city, or borough, not including alterations and additions	697	8	2

56*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* is deducted from 98*l.* 9*s.* 3½*d.* sundries, not mentioned.

Note.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each prisoner per day.

GEO. P. LIVIUS, *Visiting Justice*.

BEDFORD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Bedford County House of Correction.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to page 228 of our last Report.

No alteration has since taken place, either in the buildings or management of the prison, excepting that three cells have been built for the temporary reception of unclean prisoners on their admission. These cells are not used for the ordinary confinement of prisoners unless the prison is extremely full.

It is no onger the practice to employ prisoners as sweepers. A paid officer now performs this duty.

The doors of the cells in which certain of the prisoners are confined during the day (as described in our last Report) and which were formerly kept open, are now closed. These prisoners are allowed at intervals to walk in the yards.

The following is now the Dietary of this prison:—

For prisoners under sentence of imprisonment for terms not exceeding three months, 2 lbs. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, for four days in the week, and 2 lbs. Bread, 1 Onion, for three days in the week.

For prisoners whose term of confinement does not exceed twelve months:—for the first six months, as above: for the remaining term, a pint of small beer for three days in the week, in addition.

For those prisoners who shall be in confinement for twelve months and upwards—for twelve months as above,—and after that period an additional pint of Beer per week.

The Governor, who is an able disciplinarian, enforces the Silent System with great vigilance. The opinions, however, which he entertains of the evils of the system, and which are stated in our last Report, remain unaltered. We annex a list of the punishments which he has found it necessary to inflict for the maintenance of the system in the last year.

RETURN No. 1.—Appropriation of the Prisoners in the County House of Correction at Bedford, 28th May 1838.

No.	Prisoners' Names.	No. of their Cell.	Ages.	When Committed.	When Received.	Sentence.	Offences.	From what Parish.	How many times Convicted at the New House of Correction before.
						No. 1 Ward.—Upper Gallery.			
1	T. L.	1	22	March 19	April 7	2 Calendar months' hard labour	Game Laws	Luton	Eight times.
2	G. F.	2	37	April 5	,, 7	2 ,, ,, and find sureties	Night poaching	Ampthill	Once.
3	J. B.	3	20	,, 20	,, 29	3 Calendar months' hard labour	Game Laws	Woburn	,,
4	S. W.	4	21	,, 13	May 10	2 ,, ,,	,,	Hexton	,,
5	J. H.	5	23	May 4	,, 14	2 ,, ,,	,,	Aspley	,,
6	H. S.	6	18	April 20	,, 29	3 ,, ,,	,,	Woburn	First time.
7	G. A.	7	20	March 15	April 21	2 ,, ,,	,,	Shillington	,,
8	J. P.	8	19	,, 19	,, 28	3 ,, ,,	,,	Luton	Once.
9	D. E.	9	19	April 2	,, 21	3 ,, ,,	,,	Dunstable	,,
10	C. R.	10	18	March 28	,, 21	3 ,, ,,	,,	Girtford	Three times.
11	T. P.	11	19	April 2	,, 25	3 ,, ,,	,,	Luton	First time.
12	J. F.	12	48	May 14	,, 17	2 ,, ,,	,,	,,	Four times.
13	J. C.	13	23	April 16	May 9	2 ,, ,,	,,	Barton	First time.
14	J. N.	14	18	May 9	,, 9	2 ,, ,,	,,	Wardin	Once.
						Lower Gallery.			
15	S. F.	1	22	March 9, 1836	Court of Assizes	2 Years' hard labour	Felony	Hawnes	First time.
16	W. W.	2	26	,, 10, 1838	,,	6 Calendar months' hard labour	,,	Luton	,,
17	H. D.	3	30	April 3	Court of Quarter Sessions	6 ,, ,,	,,	Greenwich	,,
18	J. F.	4	21	,, 3	,,	5 ,, ,,	,,	Mayram	,,
19	J. J.	5	21	Jan. 2	,,	6 ,, ,,	Larceny	Turvey	,,
20	J. H.	6	17	April 3	,,	6 ,, ,,	Felony	Market Street	,,
21	C. C.	7	15	March 10	Court of Assizes	6 ,, ,,	,,	Bedford	Three times.
22	J. J.	8	24	Oct. 17, 1837	Court of Quarter Sessions	1 Year's ,,	,,	Shefford	First time.
23	D. H.	9	36	Jan. 2	,,	6 Calendar months' hard labour	,,	Stemarn	,,
24	G. H.	10	19	,, 2	,,	6 ,, ,,	Larceny	Turvey	Once.
25	J. M.	21	21	Dec. 2	. .	1 Year's hard labour, and twice whipped	Stealing part of a tree	Luton	Five times.
						No. 2 Ward.			
26	J. B.	1	45	April 25	. .	3 Calendar months' hard labour	Rogue and vagabond	Campton	First time.
27	G. Y.	2	30	May 14	. .	1 ,, ,,	Idle and disorderly	Dunstable	Once.
28	J. N.	3	17	April 25	. .	3 ,, ,,	Rogue and vagabond	Langford	First time.
29	W. H.	4	28	March 21	. .	3 Months ,,	Bastardy	Flitwick	Once.
30	J. G.	5	20	April 6	April 7	2 Calendar months' hard labour	Stealing a part of a tree	Toddington	,,
						No. 3 Ward.			
31	J. M.	1	16	March 10	Court of Assizes	6 Calendar months' hard labour	Felony	Bedford	First time.
32	W. F.	2	19	,, 10	,,	9 ,, ,,	,,	Toddington	Once.
33	S. S.	3	23	,, 10	,,	3 ,, ,,	,,	Dunstable	First time.
34	T. R.	4	65	,, 10	,,	1 Year's ,,	,,	Wickam	,,
35	J. A.	5	22	April 25	. .	3 Calendar months' hard labour	Rogue and vagabond	Langford	Three times.
36	J. N.	6	18	,, 25	. .	3 ,, ,,	,,	,,	Once.
						No. 4 Ward.—(Women.)			
37	C. B.	1	19	March 10	Court of Assize	1 Year's hard labour	Felony	Potton	First time.
38	H. K.	2	26	,, 10	. .	6 Calendar months' hard labour	,,	,,	,,
39	M. M.	3	24	,, 24	. .	3 ,, ,,	Carrying clothes away from the workhouse	Wootton	,,
						Infirmary.			
40	J. A.	..	22	March 9, 1836	Court of Assizes	2 Years hard labour	Felony	Clophill	First time.
41	W. A.	..	21	Jan. 2	Court of Quarter Sessions	9 Calendar months' hard labour	Larceny	Meppershalt	,,
42	W F.	..	20	,, 2	. .	6 ,, ,,	,,	Turvey	,,
43	W. S.	..	19	April 3	Court of Quarter Sessions	3 ,, ,,	,,	Keysoe	Once.

May 28, 1838.

J. BANFIELD, *Keeper.*

RETURN No. 2.—BEDFORD COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Punishments for Offences in the New House of Correction in the Year 1837.

Date.	Prisoners' Names.	Man or Boy.	Offences.	Number of Hours in the Refractory Cell.	Number of Hours in their Cells.	How much Provision stopped.	If different Punishment.	Their conduct under Punishment.
Jan. 22	J. A.	Man	Knocking in his cell early in the morning	5	5			Orderly.
Feb. 13	T. L.	,,	In the privy together		6 each			Quiet.
,,	J. D.	,,						
,, 14	R. P.	Boy	Talking in his cell in the morning	6				Bad boy.
,, 18	J. P.	,,	Turning his head from the wheel				One hour on the wheel and no relief.	Orderly.
,, 20	M. B.	Girl	Talking to other women		3			Bad.
,, 27	R. T.	Man	Talking when on the wheel	3				Orderly.
Mar. 4	,,	,,	Turning his head from the wheel		6			,,
,,	J. B.	,,	,, ,,				One hour on the wheel and no relief.	,,
,, 6	R. H.	,,	Stopping away from chapel		1 day			,,
,, 8	D. D.	,,	Defacing the prison walls				Quarter of their bread stopped.	,,
,,	H. P.	,,						
,,	J. V.	,,						
,, 12	J. C.	,,	Talking together		5			,,
,,	J. L.	,,						
,, 13	J. C.	,,	Singing in his cell	8				,,
,, 15	R. T.	,,	Together in one cell	3				,,
,,	R. D.	,,			3			,,
,,	W. M.	,,			3			,,
,, 19	C. C.	,,	Speaking together		6			,,
,,	W. A.	,,						
,, 24	J. B.	,,	,,	5				,,
Apr. 1	W. S.	,,	Speaking when going to work		6			,,
,,	T. R.	,,						
,, 6	J. F.	,,	Singing	8				,,
,, 7	J. C.	,,	Talking when washing		6			Sorry.
,, 10	J. W.	Boy	Making a noise in the morning	7				Orderly.
,,	W. S.	Man	Bad conduct when round the ring	4				,,
,, 14	W. P.	Boy	Defacing the prison walls	8				Bad boy.
,, 17	W. M.	,,	Not getting up when the bell rung		4			Orderly.
,, 24	W. G.	,,	Speaking when round the ring				3 hours at the wall	Bad.
,, 26	T. R.	Man	Talking when at the wheel		8			Orderly.
,,	W. G.	Boy	Not attending to the turnkey's orders	6				Very bad.
,, 28	W. G.	,,	Talking when washing	8				,,
,,	T. P.	,,	Ditto		8			Orderly.
May 2	A. H.	Woman	Pretending fits at 12 o'clock at night	half hour				Would not do so again.
,, 3	W. B.	Man	Talking together				One hour at the wheel and no relief.	Orderly.
,,	J. P.	,,						
,, 6	W. G.	Boy	Profane language	5				Still bad.
,, 18	J. M.	Man	Speaking when at prayers	8				Quiet.
,, 22	A. H.	Woman	Making a noise in the night				Had the straight waistcoat on.	,,
,, 24	A. B.	Boy	Talking to his fellow-prisoners	6				,,
,, 25	J. P.	Man	Talking together		5			,,
,,	W. B.	,,			8			,,
,, 27	W. G.	Boy	Destroying his clothes		8			Very bad.
,, 29	A. B.	,,	Bad conduct in chapel	8				Orderly.
,, 31	R. P.	,,	Speaking to another prisoner			His dumpling stopped		,,
June 1	T. F.	Man	Not attending to the order of the turnkey		8			,,
,, 4	R. M.	,,	Bad conduct in chapel		1 day			,,
,,	R. D.	,,						
,,	C. A.	,,	Talking when on the wheel		1 day			,,
,,	G. G.	,,						
,, 6	A. H.	Woman	Making a great noise in the night				Had the straight waistcoat on.	Very bad.
,, 7	W. G.	Boy	Defacing the prison walls		6			Quiet.
,, 10	,,	,,	Turning his head from the wheel		1 day			,,
,, 12	J. H.	,,	,, ,,		6			,,
,,	W. B.	,,	Singing on the wheel		6			,,
,, 18	W. M.	Boy	Speaking when washing		1 day			,,
,, 24	E. A.	Woman	Talking together in the yard		4 each			Orderly.
,,	A. H.	,,						
,,	J. T.	,,						
,, 25	A. B.	Boy	Making motions round the ring		8			,,
July 1	T. W.	Man	Talking		4			Would not do so again.
,, 3	A. B.	Boy	Making motion to one another		4			Orderly.
,,	T. C.	,,			4			,,
,, 4	D. S.	,,	Speaking when coming from chapel	6 each				,,
,,	W. P.	,,						
,, 5	A. B.	,,	Making a noise in his cell	15				Quiet.
,, 11	W. P.	,,	Bad conduct in chapel	8				,,
,, 13	J. F.	Man	Turning his head from the wheel				One hour on the wheel without relief.	,,
,, 16	T. W.	,,	Defacing the prison walls		6			,,
,, 20	T. C.	,,	Speaking to each other		8			,,
,,	G. P.	Boy						
,, 22	M. K.	Man	Laughing at chapel	6				,,
,, 29	T. M.	,,	Making motions round the ring		7			,,
,,	J. H.	,,						
,, 31	J. W.	,,	Not attending to the officer's orders	6				Would not do so again.
Aug. 9	J. F.	,,	Destroying his clothes		7			Quiet.

Punishments for Offences in the New House of Correction in the Year 1837.—(*continued.*)

Date.	Prisoners' Names.	Man or Boy.	Offences.	Number of Hours in the Refractory Cell.	Number of Hours in their Cells.	How much Provision stopped.	If different Punishment.	Their conduct under Punishment.
Aug. 16	E. H.	Man	Defacing the prison walls		8			Quiet.
,,	W. H.	,,						
Sep. 11	E. D.	Girl	Talking to her fellow prisoner		4			,,
,, 24	J. B.	Man	,, ,,	36				Very bad.
,, 28	F. W.	,,	Making a noise in the night	4				Quiet.
Oct. 1	T. B.	,,	Talking to his fellow prisoner		4			,,
,, 3	T. C.	,,	Insolence to the turnkey	6				,,
,, 9	T. B.	,,	Bad conduct in chapel	6				,,
,, 15	,,	,,						
,,	W. F.	,,	Speaking to their fellow prisoners		5			Orderly.
,,	G. S.	,,						
,, 21	F. C.	Girl	Profane language	5				Quiet.
,,	G. S.	,,	Speaking to his fellow prisoner		8			,,
,, 24	J. B.	,,	Making motions		6			Bad fellow.
,, 29	E. P.	Woman						
,,	S. G.	,,	Talking together		6 each			Orderly.
,,	F. C.	Girl						
,,	M. G.	,,						
Nov. 3	C. C.	Man	Talking when at the wheel		7			,,
,,	H. B.	,,	Singing in his cell at night		8			,,
,, 6	J. M.	,,	Bad conduct at chapel		8			,,
,,	J. W.	,,						
,, 9	F. C.	Girl	Profane language		1 day			Bad girls.
,,	M. G.	,,						
,, 12	,,	,,	Bad conduct at chapel		3			,,
,,	,,	,,						
,, 17	W. P.	Man	Talking to his fellow prisoner		4			Orderly.
,, 23	J. M.	,,	Making a noise in their cells		1 day			Sorry for what they had done.
,,	F. W.	,,						
,, 29	J. W.	Boy	Making a noise in his cell	4				Bad boy.
Dec. 3	,,	,,	,,	4				,,
,, 10	W. E.	Man	Talking in the night	1 day				,,
,,	J. B.	,,			1 day			,,
,, 14	P. P.	,,	Speaking when coming off the wheel		,,			,,
,,	J. D.	,,						
,, 19	A. S.	Woman	Talking together		4			,,
,,	R. F.	,,						
,, 22	G. S.	Man	Stealing bread	6				,,
,, 29	J. B.	,,	Talking together in the night.		1 day	Half their Bread stopped.		Orderly.
,,	T. W.	,,						
,,	J. D.	,,	,, ,,	1 day				Not their first offence.
,,	W. P.	,,						
Jan. 2	A. W.	Boy	Speaking to his fellow prisoner	6				Would not do so again.
,, 22	D. H.	,,	,,		1 day			Orderly.
,, 27	J. B.	,,	Would not go to work	8				Bad young man.
,,	E. H.	,,	Asking improper questions of the officer		1 day			Orderly.
Feb. 3	T. B.	,,	Singing in his cell	8				Not the first time.
,, 12	E. H.	,,	Speaking		6			Orderly.
,, 14	J. B.	,,	Destroying his hat		1 day			Sorry.
,, 17	,,	,,	Talking to his fellow prisoner		,,			Orderly.
,, 23	M. H.	Man	Talking together when washing		,,			,,
,,	J. D.	,,						
Mar. 3	H. C.	Boy	Breaking a square of glass	6				,,
,, 9	J. B.	Man	Talking in his cell at night		1 day			,,
,, 14	G. M.	,,	Talking together when at the wheel.	3				,,
,,	J. M.	,,			1 day			,,
,, 20	J. M.	Boy	Stealing bread	8				Bad boy.
,, 21	W. C.	Man	Talking to his fellow prisoner.		1 day			An old offender.
,, 26	J. D.	,,	Speaking when coming from the		,,			Orderly.
,,	G. G.	,,	wheel.		,,			,,
,, 30	A. C.	Girl						
,,	C. B.	,,	Together in the privy		2	Onions stopped.		,,
,,	S. H.	,,						
April 6	E. B.	Man	Speaking together		2			,,
,,	C. W.	,,			1 day			,,
,, 17	C. B.	Girl	Speaking to her fellow prisoner		,,			Bad girl.
,, 21	T. H.	Boy	Talking	6				Bad boy.
,,	J. B.	,,	,,		1 day			Orderly.
,, 25	M. H.	Man	Talking together		6			,,
,,	W. F.	,,						
,, 26	W. W.	,,	Speaking when on the wheel		6			Indifferent.
,,	J. H.	,,						
May 1	J. A.	,,	Singing in his cell		6			,,
,, 3	J. J.	,,	Speaking when on the wheel		1 day			Good.
,, 4	C. B.	Girl	Not doing her work	9				Orderly.
,,	J. P.	Man	Speaking when at chapel		1 day			,,
,,	J. C.	,,						
,, 9	J. H.	,,	Bad conduct at chapel		,,			
,, 10	J. G.	,,	Turning his head when on the wheel				Half an hour on the wheel and no relief.	,,
,, 15	J. F.	,,	Speaking together		8			,,
,,	J. H.	,,						
,, 22	C. B.	Girl	Together in the day-room.			Half their bread stopped.		Both Bad.
,,	M. M.	,,						
,, 23	S. W.	Man	Destroying prison-clothes		1 day			Orderly.
,, 25	C. B.	Girl	Together in one cell		6			,,
,,	M. M.	,,		6				,,

Up to May 28th, 1838.

J. BANFIELD, *Keeper.*

RETURN, No. 3, from the New House of Correction at Bedford, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	66	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	55	5
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	10	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	7	..
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	83	14
Total	221	19

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	45	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	221	19
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	59	1
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	325	21

* For correctness in Division No 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers* for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	..
Summary Convictions	35	1
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	41	1

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	79	1

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.	
Terms of Imprisonment:—	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..
2. *After Trial (except Debtors)	3	..	2	..	12	..	3	..	12	1
3. Under Summary Convictions	3	..	26	10	..	7	52	2	56	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
Terms of Imprisonment:—	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. *After Trial (except Debtors)	24	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	59	1
3. Under Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	19

* Their terms of imprisonment is not made in the Gaoler's Return.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

Nil.

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	1	..
12 Years, and under 14	7	1
14 Years, and under 17	29	2
17 Years, and under 21	68	5
21 Years, and under 30	79	8
30 Years and upwards	37	3
Total	221	19

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

Nil.

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	123	8
Can Read only	52	9
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	26	..
Can Read and Write well	20	2
Total	221	19

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Bedfordshire.

Bedford County House of Correction.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	20	6
Infirmary Cases	12	..
Greatest Number of Sick at one time	28	..
Deaths	..	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	53	1
Twice	7	1
Thrice	12	..
Four times, or more	19	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	319	21
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..
Not Employed	6	..

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	7	..

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly Whipped	..	..
Privately	7	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	46	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	1	..	..	..
Other Punishments	11	..	..	..
Their own cells	53	..	..	..
Total	111	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table—Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night-caps	..	1
Day-caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	..
Handkerchiefs	1	1
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow-cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Sheets	2	2
,, Pillow-cases	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	252	6	8½
,, Male and Female Clothing	75	8	9½
,, Bedding and Furniture	22	11	6
,, Straw	3	0	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	49	0	0½
,, Medicines		..	
,, Beer and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	21	10	3
,, Soap	1	2	0
,, Candles and Oil		..	
,, Washing	30	10	2
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	3	2	2½
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	327	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions		..	
,, Removing Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	34	8	9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	820	0	5¼
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per Annum	36	11	3½
*Prison Diet per Head per Annum	5	0	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	3	2	0
Pensions to Retired Officers		..	

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Cheese.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
	lbs. ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	Pints.	
Men. Women. Boys.	15 5	12; Meat dumpling three times a week.*	8	4*	Onions Twice a week.

* This only applies to those Prisoners sentenced to more than Three Months Hard Labour.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	6	19	7½	48	one-third	10,800	20	..	..	By Friction.
February .										
March .	8	..	..	..	..	14,400	960	..	..	
April .										
May .	10	..	..	..	..	18,000	1,200	..	..	
June .										
July .										
August .										
September.	8	..	..	..	..	14,400	960	..	..	
October .										
November .	6	..	..	..	..	10,800	720	..	..	
December .										

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.
				£.
James Banfield .	Keeper .	44	Oct. 14, 1834	140
Sarah Banfield .	Matron .	46	Ditto	20
Rev. Geo. Maclean	Chaplain .	38	Jan. 1832	75
Charles Short, Esq.	Surgeon .	68	Jan. 1820	40
William Skinner	Turnkey .	..	Oct. 20, 1834	52
			Total .	327

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	8	16	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants.	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total	8	16	0

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year . .	820	0	5¼
Total Receipts of ditto	8	16	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	811	4	5¼

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day—11¼*d.* per Day.

F. H. Neve,
Thos. C. Higgins,
Geo. P. Livens,
} *Visiting Justices.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

BERKSHIRE.

READING.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to page 246 of our last Report.

No alteration has taken place in the discipline and general construction of this prison since the date of that inspection.

We found the wards in the Common Gaol thus appropriated:—

Wards.		Wards.	
No. 1.	Male debtors.	No. 6.	Untried females.
2.	Male felons for trial at the Assizes.	7.	Unoccupied.
3.	Male felons for trial at the Assizes.	8.	Vagrants (Misdemeanants).
4.	Male felons for trial at the Sessions.	9.	Convicted female felons.
5.	Male prisoners for trial for Misdemeanors.		

In the House of Correction—

Wards.		Wards.	
No. 10.	Convicted felons.	No. 14.	Boys.
11.	Do. Misdemeanants re-committed.	15.	Convicted Misdemeanants.
12.	Vagrants.	16.	Military prisoners of all classes.
13.	Re-convicted felons.		

For an account of the several descriptions of offenders confined in the wards, we refer to the annexed Return No. 1.

The labour of the tread-wheel is no longer applied to the grinding of corn, or other productive purpose. A drag has been affixed to the wheel.

Untried male prisoners who were formerly employed occasionally at the pump are no longer so.

The Chaplain, in addition to the duties described in our last Report, reads prayers, and delivers an exposition daily in the infirmaries. The labour generally of the Chaplain would be greatly promoted if he were accommodated with a room in which he could confer with any individual prisoner, whom he might select for private instruction and admonition.

RETURN No. 1.—READING COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prisoners in Custody on the 31st of May, 1838, and the manner in which they were Classed.

No.	Name.	Age.	Read or Write.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence.	Time Expires.	Employ.	No. of Times in Custody.
	No. 1 Ward. *Debtors.*				GAOL.				
1	J. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	W. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	R. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	R. H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	J. W.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	T. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	J. O'N.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	J. J.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	J. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	D. H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	W. L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	J. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	G. W. H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	H. T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No. 2 Ward. *Assizes and Sessions, 1838.*								
15	J. S.	29	R. W.	9th April	Sheep-stealing	Assizes	..	Not employed	Three.
16	S. H.	23	Imp.	20th March	Stealing flour and beans	,,	..	..	Sixth.
17	H. O.	18	R. W.	6th April	Stealing a watch	Sessions	..	..	Second.
18	C. S.	33	R.	21st April	Stealing a mahogany desk	Borough Sessions	..	..	First.
19	C. C.	18	N.	1st May	Stealing silver spoons	Newbury Borough Sessions.	..	..	,,
20	C. A.	31	Imp.	30th May	Stealing lead	Sessions	..	..	,,
21	M. H.	21	N.	12th May	Stealing a basket and other articles.	,,	..	..	,,
22	J. B.	22	Imp.	16th May	Stealing iron	,,	..	..	Third.
23	W. W.	26	Imp.	26th May	Stealing money	,,	..	..	Second.
	No. 3 Ward.								
24	J. L.	23	N.	20th March	Stealing flour and beans	Assizes	..	..	Fourth.
25	C. H.	29	Imp.	16th April	Sheep-stealing	,,	..	..	First.
26	S. B.	27	N.	20th April	Stealing fowls	Sessions	..	..	Second.
27	T. S.	25	R. W.	23rd April	Stealing a mahogany desk	Reading Borough Sessions.	..	..	First.
28	W. H.	30	N.	7th May	Stealing a whip, &c.	Sessions	..	..	Second.
29	G. P.	27	N.	16th May	Stealing iron	,,	..	..	,,
30	J. B. *alias* P.	20	Imp.	23rd May	Stealing part of a wheel-barrow.	,,	..	..	,,
31	R. D.	36	R.	25th May	Sheep-stealing	,,	..	..	First.
32	J. H.	30	R.	28th May	Housebreaking	,,	..	..	,,

Prisoners in Custody on the 31st of May 1838—(*continued*).

No.	Name.	Age.	Read or Write.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence.	Time Expires.	Employ.	No. of Times in Custody.
	No. 4 Ward.								
33	G. H.	16	N.	25th May 1838	Stealing a watch, &c.	Newbury Sessions	..	..	First.
34	W. T.	16	R. W.	30th May	Stealing cheese	Reading Borough Sessions.	..	..	,,
35	C. H.	17	N.	31st May	Housebreaking	Assizes	..	..	Second.
	No. 5 Ward.								
36	E. F.	29	Imp.	8th March	Want of Sureties	Wokingham Town Sessions.	..	..	Second.
37	J. C.	43	Imp.	7th May	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	Reading Borough Sessions.	..	..	Sixth.
38	G. L.	37	Well.	25th May	Obtaining money under false pretences.	,, ,,	..	..	First.
	No. 6 Ward. *Females.*								
39	C. S.	26	N.	17th April	Assault	Sessions	..	..	Eighth.
	No. 7 Ward.								
	No. 8 Ward. *Vagrants.*								
40	S. D.	25	R.	23d April	Rogue and vagabond	3 Calendar months' hard labour.	21st July 1838	Washing and mending.	Second.
41	E. W.	17	Imp.	4th May	,,	3 ,, ,,	3d Aug. ,,	,,	,,
42	J. A.	40	N.	2d May	Assaulting the police	1 ,, ,,	1st June ,,	,,	First.
	No. 9 Ward. *Convicted Felons.*								
43	S. D.	19	Imp.	14th Sept. 1837	Stealing a shawl and other articles.	12 ,, ,,	19th Oct. ,,	,,	,,
44	A. A.	26	Imp.	6th Jan. 1838	Stealing money	12 ,, ,,	23d Feb. ,,	,,	Third.
45	M. A. G.	24	Imp.	6th March	Stealing bacon and other articles.	6 ,, ,,	2d Oct. ,,	,,	First.
46	E. C.	18	Imp.	6th March		4 ,, ,,	2d Aug. ,,	,,	,,
47	J. S.	52	Imp.	3d April	Stealing cotton cloth and other articles.	3 ,, ,,	2d July ,,	,,	,,
					HOUSE OF CORRECTION.				
	No. 10 Ward. *Convicted Felons.*								
48	J. D.	21	Imp.	5th June 1837	Stealing from the person	12 Calendar months' hard labour.	5th July ,,	Treadmill	,,
49	J. C., *alias* F.	17	N.	14th Mar. ,,	Housebreaking	18 ,, ,,	3d Oct. ,,	Attending officer half-day, treadmill half-day.	,,
50	R. R.	28	N.	21st Dec. ,,	Stealing poultry	12 ,, ,,	1st Jan. 1839	Attendant on sick	,,
51	H. W.	30	N.	18th Nov. ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Treadmill	,,
52	D. B.	29	Imp.	30th Nov. ,,	Horse stealing	12 Calendar months' hard labour, one in each month solitary cell.	23d Feb. ,,	,,	,,
53	R. M.	25	Imp.	29th Jan. 1838	Stealing poultry	18 Calendar months' hard labour.	23d Aug. ,,	,,	,,
54	D. M.	26	N.	16th Feb. ,,	,,	18 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,
55	J. A.	25	Imp.	6th Jan. ,,	Stealing money	12 ,, ,,	23d Feb. ,,	Infirmary	,,
56	J. W.	22	N.	13th Jan. ,,	Stealing a government boat	6 ,, ,,	23d Aug. 1838	Treadmill	,,
57	W. S.	30	N.	2d April ,,	Stealing potatoes and a sack.	12 ,, ,,	2d April 1839	,,	,,
58	C. C.	30	N.	5th April ,,	Stealing barley-meal and two sacks.	6 ,, ,,	2d Oct. 1838	,,	,,
59	W. R.	28	Well	3d Mar. ,,	Stealing money	4 ,, ,,	2d Aug. ,,	,,	,,
60	T. W.	23	Imp.	9th Mar. ,,	Stealing sheep-skins	6 Calendar months' hard labour, and privately whipped.	2d Oct. ,,	,,	,,
61	J. P.	43	Imp.	16th Mar. ,,	Stealing barley	6 Calendar months' hard labour.	,, ,,	,,	,,
	No. 11 Ward. *Convicted Misdemeanors (Recommitted).*								
62	J. C.	19	N.	2nd July 1837	Misdemeanor	12 Calendar months' hard labour.	30th June 1838	Attending on officer.	Second.
63	R. C.	26	N.	6th Jan. 1838	,,	6 ,, ,,	23rd Aug. ,,	Treadmill	Fifth.
64	J. A.	18	Imp.	6th Feb. ,,	,,	6 Calendar months' hard labour, one week in each month solitary cell.	,, ,,	,,	Fourth.
65	J. H.	24	Imp.	9th Mar. ,,	Poaching	3 Calendar months' hard labour.	7th June ,,	Cleaning & sifting cinders.	Second.
66	T. B.	32	N.	11th Apr. ,,	,,	3 ,, ,,	9th July ,,	Treadmill	Third.
67	S. E.	24	Imp.	3rd Apr. ,,	Assault	2 Calendar months' imprisonment.	6th June ,,	Cleaning	Fifth.
68	T. S.	26	N.	19th Apr. ,,	,,	2 ,, ,,	18th June ,,	Attending on officer & cleaning.	Second.
69	S. H.	21	R. W.	15th Apr. ,,	,,	12 Calendar months' hard labour.	13th April 1839	Treadmill	Fourth.
70	A. C.	22	Imp.	27th Apr. ,,	Fish poaching	2 ,, ,,	25th June 1838	Infirmary	Second.
71	C. K.	19	N.	8th May ,,	Leaving service	1 ,, ,,	4th June ,,	Treadmill	,,
72	J. G.	22	N.	18th May ,,	Wilful damage	2 ,, ,,	16th June ,,	,,	,,

Prisoners in Custody on the 31st of May 1838—(*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Age.	Read or Write.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence.	Time Expires.	Employ.	No. of Times in Custody.
	No. 12 Ward. *Vagrants.*								
73	G. R.	16	Imp.	10th Mar. 1838	Rogue and vagabond .	3 Calendar months' hard labour.	9th June 1838	Repairing prisoners' clothing.	First.
74	C. H.	25	R.	23rd Mar. ,,	,, .	3 ,, ,, .	22nd June ,,	Treadmill . .	,,
75	R. B.	29	Well	6th Apr. ,,	,, .	3 ,, ,, .	28th June ,,	,, . .	Second.
76	J. M.	19	N.	16th Apr. ,,	,, .	3 ,, ,, .	14th July ,,	,, . .	Third.
77	J. W.	29	R.	,, ,,	,, .	3 ,, ,, .	20th July ,,	,, . .	Second.
78	J. B.	19	N.	2nd May ,,	,, .	3 ,, ,, .	1st Aug. ,,	,, . .	First.
79	C. A.	29	R. W.	7th May ,,	,, .	1 ,, ,, .	6th June ,,	,, . .	,,
80	R. G.	34	N.	17th May ,,	,, .	3 ,, ,, .	16th Aug. ,,	,, . .	,,
81	R. W.	40	N.	18th May ,,	,, .	1 ,, ,, .	16th June ,,	Infirmary . .	,,
	No. 13 Ward. *Convicted Felons (Recommitted).*								
82	T. M.	20	R.	13th Jan. 1837	Stealing potatoes . .	18 ,, ,, .	9th July ,,	Attending on officer & cleaning.	Second.
83	W. B.	23	Imp.	20th Dec. ,,	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	12 ,, ,, .	30th Sept. 1839	Treadmill . .	,,
	,, ...	,,	,,	,, ,,	Felony	9 ,, ,, .	,, ,,	,, . .	,,
84	T. N.	44	Well	10th Nov. ,,	Stealing a bag and knive	12 ,, ,, .	1st Jan. ,,	,, . .	Third.
85	J. W.	24	N.	18th Nov. ,,	Stealing poultry . . .	12 ,, ,, .	,, ,,	,, . .	,,
86	M. S.	22	N.	27th Jan. 1838	Stealing a hat and a silk handkerchief.	6 ,, ,, .	23rd Aug. ,,	,, . .	Fifth.
87	R. B.	43	Well	23rd Mar. ,,	Stealing two iron ploughshares and a fold-stake.	12 Calendar months' hard labour, a fortnight in solitary cell in each quarter.	2nd April ,,	Mending County clogs.	Third.
88	J. C.	46	Imp.	2nd Mar. ,,	Stealing timber . . .	12 ,, ,, .	,, ,,	Treadmill . .	Second.
89	T. W.	16	Imp.	,, ,,	Stealing clothing and a loaf of bread.	12 Calendar months' hard labour.	,, ,,	,, . .	Sixth.
					JUVENILE PRISON.				
	No. 14 Ward. *Convicted.—Boys.*								
90	J. J.	16	N.	20th Oct. 1837	Robbing the person . .	2 years' hard labour	19th Oct. 1839	Treadmill . .	Second.
91	W. H.	11	N.	2d May, 1838	Rogue and vagabond .	2 calendar months' hard labour.	30th June 1838	,, . .	First.
92	M. J.	16	N	30th May ,,	Stealing cabbage-plants .	2 ,, ,, .	28th July ,,	,, . .	Second.
	No. 15 Ward. *Convicted Misdemeanors.—Men.*								
93	R. A.	47	Imp.	18th Aug. ,,	Misdemeanor	12 ,, ,, .	23d Feb. 1839	Infirmary . .	First.
94	H. T.	31	Well	21st Mar. ,,	Assault	6 calendar months' imprisonment, and find sureties for 12 months.	2d Oct. 1838	Mending prison clothing.	,,
95	E. B.	17	R.	4th May ,,	Stealing radishes . .	3 calendar months' hard labour.	3d Aug. ,,	Treadmill . .	,,
96	J. S.	22	Imp.	18th May ,,	Misconduct in service .	3 ,, ,, .	17th July ,,	,, . .	,,
97	W. H. L. . . .	26	R. W.	25th May ,,	Assault	2 calendar months' imprisonment.	23d July ,,	Cleaning . .	,,
98	R. H.	45	R. W.	23d May ,,	Being drunk	1 calendar month, hard labour.	22d June ,,	Treadmill . .	,,
	No. 16 Ward.								
99	W. J.	64	R.	21st Apr. ,,	Misconduct in a poor-house.	2 ,, ,, .	20th June ,,	Infirmary . .	,,
100	W. A.	24	N.	11th May ,,	Wilful damage . . .	2 ,, ,, .	9th July ,,	Treadmill . .	,,
101	C. S.	19	R.	11th May ,,	,,	2 ,, ,, .	9th July ,,	,, . .	,,
102	J. L.	22	N.	26th Feb. ,,	Misdemeanor . . .	6 calendar months' imprisonment.	23d Aug. ,,	Cook . . .	,,
103	R. W.	22	R. W.	18th May ,,	Wilful damage . . .	2 calendar months' hard labour.	16th July ,,	Treadmill . .	,,

SAMUEL FERRY, *Governor,*
4th June, 1838.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

RETURN No. 2.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, READING.

Prisoners employed in the Service of the Prison, and Officers of the Prison.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Nature of Employment.	Number of times in Custody.
1	J. H.	24	Poaching	3 Calendar months' hard labour.	Cleaning and sifting cinders.	Second.
2	J. C.	17	Housebreaking	18 Calendar months' labour.	Attending on officer half-day; tread-mill half-day.	First.
3	J. C.	19	Misdemeanor	12 Calendar months' hard labour.	Attending on officer	Second.
4	T. M.	20	Stealing potatoes	18 Calendar months' hard labour.	Attending on officer and cleaning.	,,
5	T. S.	26	Assault	2 Calendar months' imprisonment.	,, ,,	,,
6	R. R.	28	Stealing geese	12 Calendar months' hard labour.	Attending sick	First.
7	H. T.	31	Assault	6 Calendar months' imprisonment.	Repairing prison clothing	,,
8	G. R.	16	Rogue	3 Calendar months' hard labour.	,,	,,
9	R. B.	43	Stealing a ploughshare & a fold-stake.	12 Calendar months' hard labour; first fortnight every quarter in solitary cell.	Repairing prison shoes	Third.
10	R. C.	26	Poaching	6 Calendar months' hard labour.	Employed one hour daily as wardsman.	Fifth.
11	C. H.	25	Rogue	3 Calendar months' hard labour.	,,	First.
12	H. W.	30	Stealing fowls	12 Calendar months' hard labour.	,,	,,
13	J. J.	16	Robbing the person	2 years' hard labour	,,	Second.
14	J. S.	22	Leaving his service	2 Calendar months' hard labour.	,,	First.
15	C. S.	19	Wilful damage	2 Calendar months' hard labour	,,	,,
16	J. L.	22	Misdemeanor	6 Calendar months' imprisonment.	Cooking for prisoners.	,,

4th June 1838.

SAMUEL FERRY, *Governor.*

No. 3.—Return of Prison Offences and Punishments during the Year ending January 1838.

Talking	123	Quarrelling	13
Skulking	43	Manufacturing cards	1
Stealing provisions	9	Disrespectful conduct to a visiting justice	1
Destroying prison clothing	6	Attempting to escape	3
Disobedience of orders	12	Unjustly accusing the governor of partiality	2
Refusing to work	3	Defrauding a fellow-prisoner of his provision	1
Disrespect to governor	10	Having tobacco in their possession	4
Disorderly conduct	21	Stealing a comb	1
Secreting a razor	1	Neglect of duty as wardsman	2
Irreverence in chapel	9	Endeavouring to communicate with male prisoners	3
Disfiguring the walls and table	2	Stealing coals	1
Destroying books	5	Uncleanness	9
Making unjust complaints of provision	2	Whitening the tongue to deceive the surgeon	2
Insolence to officers	5	Inciting the matron's servant to rob her mistress	1
Secreting money	1	Improperly interfering with the duties of their fellow-prisoners	5
Fighting	9		
Swearing	7	Total	330
Using obscene language	5		
Singing	8		

4th June 1838.

SAMUEL FERRY, *Governor.*

RETURN No. 4.—FROM THE COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT READING, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	ASSIZES.				SESSIONS.				TOTAL.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	20	1	6	..	82	9	11	..	119	10
Convicted	15	..	3	..	59	7	3	..	80	7
Acquitted at the Bar	3	1	3	..	9	2	2	..	17	3
No Bills Found	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	9	..
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be Committed in distant places	1	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	8	..

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	12	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	8	..
Under the Game Laws	41	1
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	64	20
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	45	5
Under the Larceny Act	20	10
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act	8	1
For Assaults	26	4
For want of Sureties	1	..
As known or reputed Thieves	22	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrate.	24	6
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	50	4
Total	321	51

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process*	14	..
In Execution	17	1
Forfeiture of Recognizance, or on Attachments for Contempt	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	31	1

* Those Prisoners who have been confined on Mesne Process and afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not included in this column, but that intituled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	82	16
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	408	55
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns.	56	6
Committed for Re-examination	32	6
Total	578	83

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have or have not been in Custody of other Keepers for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	19	4
Convicted at the Assizes and Sessions.	26	3
Summary Convictions	30	..
Debtors	6	1
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	81	8

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	134	9

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except debtors)	29	5	21	2	41	2	25	1	3	..
2. After Trial (except debtors)	6	..	1	..	9	4	9	1	19	2
3. Under Summary Convictions	43	11	43	16	113	15	64	4	56	5
4. From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	10
2. After Trial (except debtors)	23	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	80	7
3. Under Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	51
4. From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return No. 4 in Table No. 7 should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns No. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	1	..
12 Years and under 14	3	..
14 Years and under 17	9	1
17 Years and under 21	22	1
21 Years and under 30	51	4
30 Years and upwards	33	4
Total	119	10

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	1
12 Years and under 14	2	3
14 Years and under 17	39	1
17 Years and under 21	98	9
21 Years and under 30	110	17
30 Years and upwards	72	20
Total	321	51

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	47	6
Can read only	26	1
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	41	2
Can read and write well	5	1
Total	119	10

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	161	23
Can read only	47	19
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	91	8
Can read and write well.	22	1
Total	321	51

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	..	..
Infirmary Cases	182	16
Greatest Number of Sick at one time	39	12
Deaths	4	..

No. 13.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	89	8
Twice	27	2
Thrice	15	1
Four times, or more	7	2

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year, have been employnd.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	390	57
Employment, not being Hard Labour	53	5
Not employed	135	21

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	5	1

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately ,,	8	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	2	..	..	..
Whippings	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	244	37	17	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	3	1	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	246	40	18	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..
Trousers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1
Shoes	..	..
Clogs	1	1
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel Petticoats	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow-Cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	..
Blankets	3	..
Sheets	..	..
Pillow-Cases	1	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	540	6	2
,, Male and Female Clothing	182	9	3½
,, Bedding	11	18	6
,, Straw	11	3	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	15	19	2
,, Medicines	..		
,, Beer and Spirits	5	5	1
,, Fuel	89	16	0
,, Soap	12	10	0
,, Candles and Oil	18	14	0
,, Washing	0	5	0
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	62	11	6
,, Books	14	0	8
,, Furniture	..		
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	849	19	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	50	19	8
,, Removing Transported Convicts	38	13	3
,, Sundries not mentioned	234	9	10¼
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	2139	0	1¾

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum	160	9	10¾
Prison Diet, per head, per annum*	5	17	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	1	18	0¼
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		

* This return should give the contract price, or actual value of the prison diet, for one prisoner. Consuming that diet for one whole year.

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat, when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.
Men	168	From 12 to 18	From 1½ to 3	14
Women	168			14
Boys	168			14

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number Employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application to its Power.
January . }		40	7 in.	32 steps	One-third					
February . }	7	..	..	..	..	9,310	688⅓	Cannot be ascertained.	Cannot be recorded for want of an Ergometer.	Grinding corn.
March . .	8½	..	..	..	..	11,305	835⅝			
April . . }										
May . . }										
June . . }	10	..	..	..	..	13,300	973⅓			
July . . }										
August . }										
September }										
October .	8½	..	..	..	..	11,305	835⅝			
November. }	7	..	..	..	..	9,310	688⅓			
December . }										

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will Employ at One Time in separate Apartments.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How Recorded with Precision.	Application to its Power.
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	Various.	Four at one time: not divided into apartments.	About 44 revolutions per minute when under inspection.	Cannot be ascertained.	Cannot be recorded for want of an Ergometer.	Pumping water.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Edward Hackett .	Governor. .	43	Jan. 1835	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	
Robert Appleton .	Chaplain. .	36	April 1833	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
John Bulley . .	Surgeon . .	62	,, 1796	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	
Samuel Ferry . .	Dy.-Governor	32	Dec. 1826	74 2 0	3 13 0	77 15 0	Fee for taking
Wm. H. Gregory .	Storekeeper .	47	June 1835	61 2 0	..	61 2 0	Debtors to Insolvents' Court;
John Paulin . . .	Turnkey No. 1	35	August 1827	53 6 0	..	53 6 0	Copies of Warrants; and Deserters.
Thomas Webb . .	Turnkey No. 2	37	June 1822	50 14 0	..	50 14 0	
James Hewett . .	Turnkey No. 3	49	Nov. 1830	48 2 0	..	48 2 0	
Ann Webb . . .	Matron . .	39	July 1835	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
			Total .	846 6 0	3 13 0	849 19 0	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison	15 16 10¼
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	12 5 0
Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract	596 14 7¼
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate . .	..
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants	1 9 9¾
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports	13 14 2
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	30 6 0
Total	670 6 5½

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	2139 0 1¾
Total Receipts of ditto	670 6 5¼
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions	1468 13 8¼

Note.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each prisoner per day—$8\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{8}d.\frac{2346?}{3077?}$.

GEO. P. DAWSON,
WM. STEPHENS,
WM. STONE, for
Mr. CROFT,
} *Visiting Justices.*

READING.—BOROUGH GAOL.

For an account of this prison, we refer to page 50 of our last Report.

We found two prisoners in custody, but there have been lately as many as sixteen in confinement at one time in this small and defective prison. Prisoners committed for trial at the Borough Sessions and summarily convicted are sent to the county gaol; but the Magistrates intend to erect a new gaol on the Separate System for the purposes of the Borough.

ABINGDON.

For an account of the construction and discipline of the House of Correction, as well as of the duties of the respective officers, we refer to page 274 of our last Report.

No change has taken place in the construction of the prison.

For the mode in which the prisoners were classed at our last inspection, we refer to Return, No. 1.

There are no reception or cleansing-cells in this prison. We are of opinion that they should be immediately provided.

An alteration has been made in the diet, by giving to the female prisoners 21 ozs. of bread, instead of 24 ozs., as formerly.

Female prisoners before trial associate in their day-room, but female convicted felons and misdemeanants work in their cells during the day, excepting when taking exercise in the yard, and when at chapel.

The matron's female servant is recognised as an assistant to the matron, although not paid for her services by the county.

The class of male felons, before trial, have their clothes taken from them upon going to bed, as security against escape.

Communication between the prisoners is constantly taking place in this prison, notwithstanding the enforcement of the Silent System. It was stated to us that two persons, who had not known each other before their committal to this prison, lately formed an acquaintance during their confinement, and made an appointment for meeting each other on their discharge; and it was afterwards ascertained that they met, and quitted Abingdon together.

On reference to our last Report it will appear that this prison contains but 42 cells, while there are not less than 70 prisoners occasionally in confinement at one time. Several of the prisoners are committed by the burgh magistrates, who contract with the county for the support of their prisoners.

We beg particularly to refer to the evidence of Mr. Walker, the Governor of this prison, contained in our last Report.

RETURN No. 1.—A List of Prisoners confined in the County Prison at Abingdon, Berks, the 4th day of June, 1838. S. WALKER, Keeper.

No.	Name.	Age.	Read and Write	By whom committed or convicted.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence.	Employ.	Time Expires.	No. of times in Custody.
	Unconv. Felons.									
1	J. C.	19	R. W.	J. Harris & R. Badcock, Gents.	May 1,	Stealing lead	Borough Sessions	Pounding	..	Seventh.
2	W. K.	19	N.	Ditto	,, 1,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	Third.
3	H. J.	19	N.	Edward Wells, Esq.	,, 8,	Ditto a coat	Assizes	Cleaning	..	First.
4	H. D.	20	N.	Rev. N. Dodson	,, 28,	Ditto a watch	Sessions	..	..	Do.
5	J. Y.	14	R.	Rev. N. Dodson	,, 29,	Ditto money	Ditto	..	..	Do.
6	W. L.	22	R.	Rev. E. Berens	,, 30,	Ditto flowers	Ditto	..	..	Fourth.
7	J. A.	24	N.	Rev. E. Berens	June 4,	Ditto a shirt	Ditto	..	..	First.
	Felons on Bail.									
1	M. F.	49	N.	Charles Eyston, Esq.	Apr. 10,	Stealing timber	Ditto	..	..	Second.
	Unconv. Misd.									
1	T. G.	19	N.	J. Harris & R. Badcock, Gents.	May 1,	To give evidence	Borough Sessions	..	..	Third.
2	J. B.	74	N.	C. A. Allnatt, Gent.	,, 9,	An assault with intent	Sessions	..	..	First.
	Convict Felons.									
1	J. P.	23	N.	Convicted Sessions	June 27,	Stealing money	1 year hard labour	Treadwheel	June 26,	Second.
2	T. P.	33	R. W.	Ditto ditto	Oct. 17,	Killing a sheep	1 ditto ditto	Lame	Oct. 16,	Do.
3	B. K.	49	R.	Ditto ditto	Jan. 9,	Stealing a watch	6 cal. mo. hd. l. & 15 ys.	Carpenterg.	,, ,,	First.
4	T. B.	19	R.	Ditto Assizes	Feb. 24,	Stealing clothes	6 do. & 6 wks. sol. con.	Lame	Aug. 23,	Do.
5	G. M.	19	N.	Ditto Sessions	April 3,	Stealing shoes, &c.	2 years hard labour	Treadwheel	April 2,	Second.
6	W. T.	30	R. W.	Ditto ditto	,, 3,	Stealing copper	1 year do.	Ditto	,, ,,	Do.
7	E. R.	24	R. W.	Ditto ditto	,, 10,	Stealing pewter	6 cal. mo. hard labour	Ditto	Oct. 9,	Do.
	Convict Misd.									
1	J. P.	17	N.	J. Harris, Gent.	Mar. 13,	Runng. away fr. work.	3 cal. months	Waterwheel	June 12.	Second.
2	C. C.	17	R. W.	Ditto ditto	,, 13,	Ditto	3 ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	Third.
3	J. S.	39	R.	J. Morrell & R. Barrett, Esqrs.	,, 30,	The like	3 ditto	Cleaning	,, 29,	Second.
4	R. B.	28	N.	Rev. H. Hippisley & H. Hippisley, Esq.	Apr. 10,	An assault	2 ditto	Ditto	,, 9,	Do.
5	J. F.	48	R. W.	J. Harris, Gent.	,, 25,	Rogue, &c.	3 ditto	Unemployed	July 24,	32nd.
6	J. M.	24	R. W.	T. F. Spenlove and J. R. Barrett, Esqrs.	,, 30,	Stealing greens	2 cal. mths. hd. labour.	Treadwheel	June 29,	Fourth.
7	J. G.	35	N.	Edward Wells, Esq.	May 8,	Rogue, &.	1 ditto	Ditto	,, 7,	First.
8	R. G.	19	R.	Edward Tull, Esq.	,, 11,	Leaving his service	3 mths. hard labour	Ditto	Aug. 2,	Do.
9	J. S.	25	R.	Rev. J. F. Cleaver & W. Bennett, Esq.	,, 11,	Robbing a garden	6 wks. hard labour	Ditto	June 21.	Do.
10	J. W.	18	N.	Rev. N. Dodson	,, 26,	Leaving his service	3 ditto	Ditto	,, 15,	First.
11	J. B.	21	R.	J. Harris, Gent.	June 4,	Rogue, &c.	1 cal. mth. hd. labour.	Ditto	July 3,	Third.
12	W. G.	19	R.	Ditto	,, 4,	Ditto	1 ditto ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	Second.
13	J. E.	19	N.	Rev. N. Dodson	,, 4,	Unlawfully fishing	2 ditto ditto	Ditto	Aug. 3,	First.
14	J. A.	36	R.	T. Goodlake, Esq.	,, 2,	Wilful damage	14 days hard labour	Ditto	June 15,	Do.
	Unconv. Felons / *Convict Felons.*					FEMALE PRISONERS.				
1	H. G.	20	R. W.	Convicted Sessions	Oct. 17,	Stealing lace	1 year hard labour	Sewing	Oct. 16,	Third.
2	S. C.	38	R.	Ditto ditto	April 3,	Picking pockets	6 cal. mths. hd. lab.	Washing	,, 2,	First.

No.	Name.	Age.	Read and Write	By whom committed or convicted.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence.	Employ.	Time Expires.	No. of times in Custody.
3	S. T.	20	R. W.	Ditto ditto	,, 3,	Stealing spoons	3 ditto ditto	Sewing	July 2,	First.
4	A. D.	28	R.	Ditto ditto	,, 10,	Stealing tea	1 year hard labour	Cleaning	April 9,	Do.
5	F. H.	20	R.	Ditto ditto	,, 10,	Stealing clothes	1 ditto ditto	Sewing	,, ,,	Fourth.
6	S. W.	19	R.	Ditto ditto	,, 10,	Stealing clothes	1 ditto ditto	(Ill)	,, ,,	Secon d.
	Convict Misd.									
1	A. S.	27	R. W.	Convicted Sessions	Apr. 10,	Fraud	7 yrs. com. to 1 yr h. l.	Cleaning	April 9,	First.
2	S. C.	25	R. W.	P. Pusey, Esq. and Rev. E. Bouverie	,, 17,	An assault	2 cal. months	Sewing	June 16,	Do.
3	H. W.	25	R.	H. F. Walcot & J. Marshall, Esqrs.	May 14,	An assault	1 cal. month	Sewing	,, 13,	Do.
4	J. T.	14	R.	Rev. N. Dodson	,, 31,	Wilful damage	7 days hard labour	Cleaning	,, 6,	Second.
5	S. W.	17	R. W.	B. Broughton & C. Eyson, Esqrs.	June 2,	Leaving her service	1 cal. month hd. lab.	Washing	July 1,	First.

N.B.—No. 5. F. H., and No. 6. S. W. are for trial at the next County Sessions on charge of Felony. No. 2. S. C. is committed for the next County Sessions on charge of Misdemeanors for want of Sureties.

RETURN No. 2.—House of Correction Abingdon.

A Return of the Number of Punishments inflicted for Breach of Prison Regulations for the Year ending December, 1837.

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted or Unconvicted.	For what Offence Committed to Prison.	For what Offence punished.	Description of Punishment.
1	W. F.	19	Con. sessions	Felony	Ill-treating a fellow-prisoner	3 days in cell; bread and water.
2	M. M.	16	Ditto	Ditto	Disobeying matrons' orders	3 Ditto.
3	W. L.	20	Ditto summary	Misdemeanor	Talking at labour	3 Ditto.
4	J. N.	20	Unconvicted	Felony	Breach of rules	3 Ditto.
5	J. F.	26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
6	J. J.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
7	E. I.	17	Con. sessions	Ditto	Talking in ward	1 Ditto.
8	S. J.	32	Ditto summary	Misdemeanor	Ditto at labour	1 Ditto.
9	T. W.	27	Ditto sessions	Felony	Ditto at school	3 Ditto.
10	E. S.	18	Ditto summary	Misdemeanor	Misconduct in ward	3 Ditto.
11	M. D.	35	Ditto	Vagrant	Giving away part of her provisions	1 Ditto.
12	E. I.	17	Ditto sessions	Felony	Laughing at chapel	Loss of dinner.
13	M. L.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
14	M. M.	16	Ditto	Ditto	Talking in ward	Ditto.
15	H. G.	20	Unconvicted	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
16	S. F.	33	Ditto	Ditto	Noisy, &c. on coming in	2 day's cell.
17	M. M.	16	Con. sessions	Ditto	Ill-treating a fel.-prisoner	3 Ditto.
18	M. W.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Having a knife in his possession	3 Ditto.
19	J. P.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Talking at labour	1 Ditto.
20	T. H.	17	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
21	W. F.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Having a knife in his possession	3 Ditto.
22	G. K.	32	Unconvicted	Misdemeanor	Talking	1 Ditto.
23	T. H.	17	Con. Sessions	Felony	Ditto at labour	3 Ditto.
24	J. B.	27	Ditto summary	Misdemeanor	Ditto	3 Ditto.
25	W. H.	21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
26	S. F.	33	Ditto ass.	Felony	Ditto in ward	3 Ditto.
27	M. M.	16	Ditto sessions	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
28	E. I.	17	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
29	A. R.	21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
30	H. G.	20	Unconvicted	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
31	J. O	19	Con. summary	Misdemeanor	Talking	3 Ditto.
32	F. H.	17	Ditto sessions	Felony	Stealing bread	3 Ditto.
33	T. M.	24	Ditto summary	Misdemeanor	Talking	3 Ditto.
34	W. H.	21	Ditto	Ditto	General misconduct	3 Ditto.
35	J. P.	19	Ditto sessions	Felony	Wilful damage	2 weeks, By order of visit-
36	J. C.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto. ing justices.
37	M. W.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Talking	3 days.
38	J. N.	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
39	M. W.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Using bad language	3 Ditto.
40	S. F.	33	Ditto assizes	Ditto	Refusing to work	3 Ditto.
41	J. P.	15	Ditto summary	Misdemeanor	Talking	Loss of gruel. 3 days.
42	W. T.	17	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
43	W. T.	17	Ditto	Ditto	General misconduct	2 Ditto.
44	T. F.	29	Ditto	Ditto	Talking	3 days' solitary cell.
45	A. H.	27	Ditto sessions	Felony	Ditto	3 Ditto.
46	E. T.	18	Unconvicted	Ditto	Calling to each other from their cell	1 hour, dark cell.
47	A. W.	11	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto.
48	J. W.	13	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto.
49	J. S.	16	Con. sessions	Ditto	Talking	3 days' solitary.
50	J. S.	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
51	E. T.	18	Unconvicted	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
52	M. M.	16	Con. sessions	Ditto	Neglecting work	Loss of dinner.
53	S. F.	33	Ditto assizes	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
54	S. F.	33	Ditto	Ditto	Using bad language	3 days' solitary.
55	J. J.	18	Unconvicted	Ditto	Using threats	Loss of dinner.
56	J. W.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Disobeying orders	Ditto.
57	J. J.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Letting gas escape	3 days' solitary.
58	C. J.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
59	R. G.	23	Con. sessions	Ditto	Using threats	3 Ditto.
60	M. M.	16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2 Ditto.
61	M. M.	16	Ditto	Ditto	Noisy and bad behaved	Loss of dinner.
62	J. W.	18	Unconvicted	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
63	J. J.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
64	C. J.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diito.
65	J. J.	18	Con. sessions	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
66	J. F.	24	Unconvicted	Ditto	Misconduct at chapel	3 days' solitary.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
Berkshire.
Abingdon County Gaol and House of Correction.

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted or Unconvicted.	For what Offence Committed to Prison.	For what Offence punished.	Description of Punishment.
67	J. S.	26	Con. summary	Misdemeanor	Talking	Loss of gruel, 2 days.
68	J. S.	26	Ditto	Ditto	Swearing	3 ditto.
69	E. T.	18	Ditto sessions	Felony	Talking from their cells.	Loss of dinner.
70	J. W.	18	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto.
71	S. F.	33	Ditto assizes	Ditto		Ditto.
72	S. F.	33	Con. assizes	Felony	Refusing to work.	3 days' solitary.
73	E. T.	18	Ditto sessions	Ditto	Talking	3 Ditto.
74	A. T.	36	Ditto summary	Misdemeanor	Ditto	3 Ditto.
75	C. M.	20	Ditto sessions	Felony	Ditto	Loss of extra diet, 3 days.
76	J. P.	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
77	B. C.	19	Ditto summary	Misdemeanor	Ditto	3 Ditto.
78	M. K.	48	Ditto	Ditto	Disrespectful behaviour	Loss of dinner.
79	J. J.	18	Ditto sessions	Felony	Indecent language	3 days' solitary.
80	M. M.	16	Unconvicted	Ditto	Disobeying orders	Loss of dinner.
81	J. J.	18	Con. sessions	Ditto	Talking	3 days' solitary.
82	F. W.	29	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Ditto.
83	J. J.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Singing and making noise	3 Ditto.
84	J. C.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Talking	Loss of dinner.
85	R. G.	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
86	M. M.	16	Unconvicted	Ditto	Disobeying orders	Ditto.
87	S. S.	28	Con. summary	Misdemeanor	Disrespectful behaviour	3 days' solitary.
88	E. T.	18	Ditto sessions	Felony	Disobeying orders	3 Ditto.
89	M. E.	16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Loss of dinner.
90	A. L.	22	Unconvicted	Ditto	Ill-treating a lunatic	3 days' solitary.
91	E. P.	64	Con. summary	Misdemeanor	Refusing to raise water	2 Ditto.
92	W. B.	29	Ditto sessions	Ditto	Abusing a turnkey	2 Ditto.
93	W. B.	29	Ditto	Ditto	The like	5 days, by order of vis. jus.
94	W. B.	29	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1 week ditto.
95	J. C.	18	Ditto	Felony	Talking	Loss of dinner.
96	J. G.	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
97	J D.	47	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
98	W. M.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
99	W. B.	29	Ditto	Misdemeanor	Ditto	Ditto.
100	S. W.	20	Ditto summary	Ditto	Disrespectful behaviour	3 day's solitary.
101	M. E.	16	Ditto sessions	Felony	Ditto	3 Ditto.
102	M. M.	16	Ditto	Ditto	Talking	Loss of dinner.
103	W. B.	29	Ditto	Misdemeanor	Ditto	Ditto.
104	W. M.	18	Ditto	Felony	Ditto	Ditto.
105	E. T.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Disobeying orders	Ditto.
106	S. W.	20	Ditto summary	Misdemeanor	Ditto	Ditto.
107	C. S.	69	Ditto	Ditto	Misbehaviour	3 days' solitary.
108	G. H.	17	Ditto	Ditto	Talking	1 Ditto.
109	S. H.	28	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1 Ditto.
110	W. B.	29	Ditto sessions	Ditto	Ditto	1 Ditto.
111	J. D.	47	Ditto	Felony	Ditto	Loss of dinner.
112	E. V.	34	Ditto summary	Misdemeanor	Disrespectful behaviour	Ditto.
113	R. B.	20	Ditto	Ditto	Talking	1 day's solitary.
114	S. W.	20	Ditto	Ditto	Using threats	4 hours, dismal cell.
115	A. H.	27	Ditto sessions	Felony	Threatening a prisoner	3 days' solitary.
116	E. C.	14	Ditto summary	Misdemeanor	Singing, &c.	4 hours, dismal cell.
117	C. C.	16	Ditto	Ditto	Writing on walls	3 days' solitary.
118	M. M.	16	Ditto sessions	Felony	Felony	3 Ditto.
119	E. T.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Disrespectful behaviour	1 Ditto.

SAMUEL WALKER, *Keeper.*

RETURN No. 3, from the House of Correction at Abingdon, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.
No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners before Trial	12	2	..	..	53	23	5	1	79	29
,, Convicted	8	1	..	..	33	11	2	..	43	12
,, Acquitted at the Bar	3	..	..	..	10	4	1	1	14	5
,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, In Custody for Trial*	1	..	..	..	8	5	2	..	11	5
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9*	3*
	12	2	..	..	53	23	5	1	79	29

* Including the 9 and 3 for examination as under; also the prisoners in custody (at Michaelmas) awaiting their trials, without which the number committed in the year would be incomplete.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Berkshire.
Abingdon County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..
Under the Game Laws	34	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	17	2
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	12	1
Under the Larceny Act	5	6
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	2	2
For Assaults	17	8
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	1
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	78	17
Total	170	37

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year. Nil.

No. 4.* See Note.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	30	10
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	238	62
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	11	4
Total	279	76

* NOTE.—For correctness in Division No 4, the Keeper should be careful to a certain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	9	4
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	10	4
Summary Convictions	14	1
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	33	9

	M.	F.
No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year	57	16

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month		1 Month, and under 2 Months		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment:—																				
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	32	15	14	4	17	6	14	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	29
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	2	1	2	..	9	1	6	1	13	4	4	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	40	11
3. Under Summary Convictions	21	4	46	17	69	11	25	3	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	37
4.*(See Note.) From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	40	13	51	21	84	14	39	8	23	6	6	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	249	66

* NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	2
12 Years and under 14	1	..
14 Years and under 17	2	4
17 Years and under 21	19	13
21 Years and under 30	38	4
30 Years and upwards	19	6
Total	79	29

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	1	..
12 Years and under 14	4	..
14 Years and under 17	18	1
17 Years and under 21	43	6
21 Years and under 30	50	16
30 Years and upwards	54	14
Total	170	37

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	34	6
Can read only	20	17
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	23	6
Can read and write well	2	..
Total	79	29

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	77	10
Can read only	43	20
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	46	7
Can read and write well	4	..
Total	170	37

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	18	13
Infirmary Cases	4	..
Greatest number of Sick at one time	6	2
Deaths	1	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	7	4
Twice	2	2
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	..	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	200	39
Employment, not being Hard Labour	26	19
Not employed	53	18

	M.	F.
No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.	2	..

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately	2	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	4
Solitary Cells	31	22	10	5
Stoppage of Diet	13	15	9	6
Other Punishments	1	..	..	..
Total	45	37	19	15

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	1	..
Day Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1
Shoes	..	..
Clogs	1	1
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, ,, Blankets	..	..
,, ,, Sheets	..	..
,, ,, Pillow Cases	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Berkshire.
Abingdon County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 19.—Total Cost *per Annum*, under the following heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet.	255	5	3½
,, Male and Female Clothing	54	14	0
,, Bedding	16	11	0
,, Straw	6	17	6
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	0	19	7
,, Medicines	..	..	..
,, Beer and Spirits.	..	..	..
,, Fuel	66	7	3
,, Soap.	11	7	3
,, Candles and Gas	24	11	8½
,, Washing	0	13	0
,, Cooking	..	..	..
,, Stationery, Printing & Books	16	14	10
,, Furniture	..	..	..
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees and Emoluments.	416	5	6
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions.	48	9	8
,, Removing a Convict to Penitentiary	3	5	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	47	18	3½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	970	0	4½
Repairs and alterations in and about the Prison per annum	272	5	0½
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head, per annum	5	6	4½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head, per annum	1	11	6 11/28
Pensions to Retired Officers	..	..	..

*NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole year.*

No. 20—DIETARY per WEEK.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.
Men	168	18	3	14
Women	168	18	3	14
Boys	126	12	1½	14

No. 21.—SCALE OF TREAD-WHEEL LABOUR.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
			Inches.							
January	8	20	8	Twice, or 48 steps.	8.20	15,360	960	10,976	Not Recorded.	Grinding Corn.
February	8	..	..	..	8.20	..	..	..		
March	9	..	..	..	10.20	17,280	1,080	11,520		
April	10	..	..	..	10.20	19,200	1,200	12,800		
May	10	..	..	..	10.20	..	..	..		
June	10	..	..	..	10.20	..	..	..		
July	10	..	..	..	10.20	..	..	..		
August	10	..	..	..	10.20	..	..	..		
September	10	..	..	..	10.20	..	..	..		
October	9	..	..	..	10.20	17,280	1,080	11,520		
November	8	..	..	..	8.20	15,360	960	10,976		
December	8	..	..	..	8.20	..	..	..		

No. 22.—SCALE OF CRANK LABOUR. Nil.

No. 23—OFFICERS' SALARIES, FEES, EMOLUMENTS, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries and Emoluments.
Samuel Walker	Keeper	33	1832	150	0	0	The Surgeon is paid, in addition to this sum, 5*l.* per annum from the Borough of Abingdon for attending the Prisoners Committee from the borough, which sum is not charged in this account.
William Smith	Chaplain	70	1818	80	0	0	
Edward Cowcher	Surgeon	50	1814	35	0	0	
William Hiley	Dep. Keeper	46	1835	75	0	0	
John Hemmeus	Turnkey	39	1835	41	5	6	20*l.* per annum is paid by the Matron to the widow of the late keeper as an annuity, from her Salary of 35*l.*
Eliza Walker	Matron	28	1835	35	0	0	
				416	5	6	

No. 24 —Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	16	6	1½
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..	..	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	136	7	9½
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..	..	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..	..	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..	..	..
Amount received from the Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..	..	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoner	..	..	..
Other Receipts	..	..	..
Total	152	13	11

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	1242	5	5
Total Receipts of ditto	152	13	11
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	1089	11	6

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

Cost per day each Prisoner, 1*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ $\frac{1101}{1751}$

BOROUGH GAOL, NEWBURY.

Newbury, Borough Gaol.

For an account of this Prison we refer to Page 35 of our last Report. There has been no alteration.

The Borough contracts with the County for the maintenance of all Prisoners sentenced to hard labour; but Prisonerssentenced to Imprisonment only, Prisoners under examination, and Vagrants, are committed to this Gaol. County Prisoners are also committed to this Prison.

On referring to the Returns furnished to us of the numbers confined in this Prison, we find that in 1837, 140 Prisoners were committed on behalf of the County; and 98 Prisoners on the account of the Borough.

When the County Sessions are held at Newbury, the County Prisoners are kept in the Borough Gaol; and there were at the last Sessions as many as 47 Prisoners in custody, seven of whom were females. The Keeper does not reside in the prison, nor is there any female to attend to the women.

It is but justice to the Magistrates of the Borough to state, that they are perfectly aware of the defects of the Gaol, and are ready to build a new one.

A district Prison for this part of the County would be extremely desirable.

RETURN, from the BOROUGH GAOL at NEWBURY, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

No. 1. Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	13	6
,, Convicted	10	4
,, Acquitted at the Bar	1	0
,, No Bills found	..	..
,, Not prosecuted on 1st Oct., 1837	2	2
,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	2	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	5	1
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	..
Under the Larceny Act	3	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	14	..
For want of Sureties	1	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	40	6
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	9	..
Total	75	7

No. 3. Debtors in the course of the Year. Nil.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Berkshire.
Newbury,
Borough Gaol.

No. 4.* See Note. Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of this Year.

	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	*3	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	87	13
Total	90	13

* NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5. Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return. Nil.

	M.	F.
No 6. The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.	5	3

No. 7. Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		TOTAL.		
TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	85	13	5	..	90	13	Confined in Her Majesty's Gaol at
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	*	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto. [Reading.
3. Under Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
*See Note 4. From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.

* NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

* NOTE.—The Town Council contract with the Magistrates for the County of Berks to send Prisoners to Reading Gaol.—The greater part of the above Prisoners will be included in the Return from Reading.—This Prison is used as a place of temporary confinement of Prisoners remanded for further examination.

No. 8. Ages of Prisoners, comprised in No. 1.

	M.	
Under 12 Years	1	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	1	..
17 Years and under 21	2	1
21 Years and under 30	7	3
30 Years and upwards	4	2
Total	15	6

No. 9. Ages of Prisoners, comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	5	..
12 Years and under 14	3	..
14 Years and under 17	7	..
17 Years and under 21	13	2
21 Years and under 30	21	1
30 Years and upwards	26	4
Total	75	7

No. 10. State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	7	3
Can read only	1	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	7	2
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	15	6

No. 11. State of Instruction, comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	26	2
Can read only	12	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	37	3
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	75	7

No. 12. Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year. Nil.

No. 13. The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once before	15	1
Twice do.	10	..
Thrice do.	4	..
Four times or more do.	7	2
Total	36	3

No. 14. Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year, have been employed. Nil.

No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement, in the course of the Year.

No. 16. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

No. 17. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year. Nil.

No. 18. Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner. Nil.

No. 19. Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	6	19	0
,, Male and Female Clothing		..	
,, Bedding		..	
,, Straw	0	8	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon		..	
,, Medicines		..	
,, Beer and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel		..	
,, Soap		..	
,, Candles and Oil		..	
,, Washing	1	6	0
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing		..	
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	10	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their trial at Sessions, and to Reading Gaol, on Summary Conviction	27	18	5
,, Removing Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned		..	
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	46	11	5

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20. Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Gruel.
	wth.	Pints.
Men	14d.	14
Women	Do.	14
Boys	Do.	14

No. 21. Scale of Tread-wheel Labour. Nil.

No. 22. Scale of Crank Labour. Nil.

No. 23. Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salary.
Thos Samuels	Gaoler	70	1818	£10

No. 24. Receipts. Nil.

No. 25. Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	46	11	5
Total Receipts of ditto			
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	46	11	5

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

WINDSOR BOROUGH GAOL.

For an account of this Borough Gaol we refer to page 41 of our last Report. There has been no recent alteration.

In the year 1837, 119 prisoners were confined in this gaol, of whom 96 were males, and 23 females. The number committed for trial at the Borough Sessions during the year was 25.

A new gaol is urgently required.

At the period of our last Inspection there were four prisoners in custody. Three were lads committed for robbing the Queen's preserves, and who had been sentenced 21 days, and the fourth was committed for trial at the Borough Sessions: he had already been nearly two months in confinement.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Buckinghamshire.
Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

AYLESBURY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

For a full account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 286 of last Report. There has been no alteration in either since the date of that inspection.

The three prisoners who have been so long detained here on the ground of insanity remain in custody in the Common Gaol. We found 31 male prisoners in this part of the prison, charged with the various offences described in Return No. 1—all in idleness and in close association.

The utmost facility for communication prevails throughout the prison. The prisoners work upon a tread-wheel of the old construction, two file deep. When at work, or resting from their labour, when going to or returning from the cells and yards, they can and do talk without difficulty. The construction of the cells, or rather cages, in the House of Correction, as described in the last Report, is most favourable to intercourse; and the prisoners being left to themselves on being locked up, can indulge in unrestrained conversation.

We found the walls of the cells scored with the names, &c. of prisoners, the cells dirty, and the bed, sacking, and bedding in a filthy state. In one of the cells we found three bundles of newspapers belonging to one of the prisoners, and in other cells a pair of scissors and part of a knife. In another cell we found that a bed had no blanket, and, on inquiring the reason, learnt that the prisoner had taken it out to search for fleas. All this denotes great laxity of discipline. We are disposed to think, however, that much of this inattention arises from want of a sufficient number of proper officers. The Governor has but three assistants (besides the miller), one of whom is in constant attendance at the gate, and of the remaining two one is engaged during part of the day in instructing the boys.

In the female side, the untried and convicted are placed together: their apartment is removed from inspection, and there is consequently no check upon any communication that may pass between them.

The dark cells in this prison are not fit to be used for the confinement of prisoners. That in the Old Gaol is but 6 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet 8 inches wide, and 11 feet high. The cell in the New Gaol is 7 feet 3 in length, 4 feet wide, and 7 feet 8 inches high: but in neither of them is there any aperture for the admission of air.

We mentioned in our last Report that a practice prevailed of obliging each prisoner to pay 3*d.* for an earthen pot to be used as a night utensil, and that the proceeds went to a woman who was permitted to sell them. This practice has been discontinued.

The Chaplain is perpetual curate of Upper Warehendon, five miles distant. He does not generally read morning prayers until after the prisoners have had their breakfast, about half past nine or ten.

The state of this prison is most unsatisfactory: the straggling and defective nature of the buildings—the want of proper officers—the absence of vigilance and method in the maintenance of discipline—the constant intercourse which takes place among the prisoners—combine to render the Aylesbury County Gaol anything but a place of punishment, and a prison in which there exists great facilities for mutual corruption.

No. 1.—A RETURN of Prisoners in Custody on in the County Gaol, Aylesbury, 7th June, 1838.

Names.	Offence.	Where kept in Day-time.	Where Sleeping.	How Employed.	Observations.
J. L.	Murder	Old Gaol	Old Gaol	No employment	Insane.
J. B.	Maliciously shooting	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. S.	Murder	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. P.	Stealing a hen	,,	Datchet	,,	For trial.
W. P.	Administering poison	,,	Old Gaol	,,	,,
G. B.	Passing base coin	,,	,,	Wardsman	,,
J. S.	Stealing a spade	,,	,,	Not employed	,,
W. F. A.	Stealing a pocket-book	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. C.	Stealing bacon	,,	,,	,,	,,
E. N.	Stealing hay	,,	,,	,,	,,
S. W.	Stealing a pig	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. G.	Stealing from the person	,,	,,	,,	,,
H. B.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
G. L.	Stealing bread	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. R.	Stealing beer	,,	,,	,,	,,
F. T.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
T. H.	Stealing hay	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	Stealing a rope	,,	,,	,,	,,
T. W.	Stealing a rabbit	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. G.	Stealing money	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. C.	Housebreaking	,,	,,	,,	,,
T. G.	Stealing chains	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. P.	Stealing oak stakes	,,	,,	,,	,,
G. P.	Stealing a pair of breeches	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. W.	Stealing a lamb	,,	Datchet	,,	,,
J. L.	Stealing barley	,,	Old Gaol	,,	,,
G. P.	Maiming a cow	,,	Datchet	,,	,,

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Buckinghamshire.
Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

Names.	Offence.	Where kept in Day-time.	Where sleeping.	How employed.	Observations
G. G.	Stealing from the person	Old Gaol	Old Gaol	Not employed	For trial
A. M.	Assault with intent to commit a rape	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. W.	Stealing from a dwelling house	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. S.	Stealing a coat	,,	Datchet	,,	,,
W. G.	Stealing Gregg wheel	In receiving cell	,,	,,	,,
W. E.	Assault	Datchet	Datchet	Wardsman	Convicted.
W. H.	,,	,,	,,	Hard labour	,,
W. R.	,,	,,	,,	,,	Summary conviction.
H. C.	Using threatening language	,,	,,	,,	,,
D. H.	Misdemeanour	,,	,,	,,	,,
T. E.	Assault	,,	,,	Not employed	,,
M. G.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	Want of sureties	,,	,,	,,	For trial.
J. F.	Stealing fowls	New Gaol	New Gaol	Not employed	Convicted.
J. B.	Stealing a plank	,,	,,	Wardsman	,,
J. S.	Stealing fowls	,,	,,	Hard labour	,,
J. S.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
M. W.	Stealing wheat	,,	,,	,,	,,
G. P.	Stealing beef	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. W.	Stealing fowls	,,	,,	,,	,,
C. F.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
T. B.	Stealing eggs	,,	,,	,,	,,
C. C.	Stealing rabbits	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. P.	Stealing a gown	,,	,,	Not employed	Lame.
G. W.	Assault with intent to do some bodily harm	,,	,,	Hard labour	Convicted.
A. T.	Administering poison	Women's ward	Women's ward	Not employed	For trial.
J. O.	Stealing wood	,,	,,	Wardswoman	Summary conviction.
S. W.	Vagrant	,,	,,	Washing, &c.	,,
H. T.	Leaving family	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. E.	Stealing cabbages	Bridewell	Bridewell	Wardsman	,,
A. A.	,,	,,	,,	Hard labour	,,
C. K.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
W. J.	Leaving family	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. R.	Committing trespass	,,	,,	,,	,,
A. J.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
S. W.	Damaging underwood	,,	,,	,,	,,
F. R.	Vagrant	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. M.	Poaching	,,	,,	In garden	Not committed to hard labour.
W. K.	Leaving family	,,	,,	Hard labour	Summary conviction.
E. B.	Damaging a fence	,,	,,	,,	,,
C. B.	Deer stealing	,,	,,	Wardsman	,,
R. H.	,,	,,	,,	Hard labour	,,
R. P.	Poaching	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. K.	Stealing wood	,,	,,	Wardsman	,,
T. P.	,,	,,	,,	Hard labour	,,
J. S.	Committing damage	,,	,,	,,	,,
W. B.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
T. H.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. S.	Committing trespass	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. B.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
W. W.	Being armed in the night	,,	,,	Baker	Convicted.
J. C.	,,	,,	,,	Chapelman	,,
T. F.	Running away from workhouse &c.	,,	,,	Not employed Not committed to hard labour	Summary conviction.
W. K.	Poaching	,,	,,	Not employed	Summary conviction; not committed for hard labour.
R. S.	Stealing water-cress	,,	,,	Hard labour	Summary conviction.
J. B.	Poaching	,,	,,	Assisting miller; not committed for hard labour	,,
T. P.	,,	,,	,,	Hard labour	,,
J. P.	,,	,,	,,	Not employed; not for labour	,,
A. W.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. W.	Passing base coin	,,	,,	Coalman	Convicted.
T. S.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
T. O.	Manslaughter	,,	,,	In menial service	,,
W. C.	Committing trespass	,,	,,	Hard labour	Summary conviction,
W. C.	Misbehaviour	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. B. W.	Collecting money by false pretences	,,	,,	,,	,,
W. L.	Stealing wood	,,	,,	Wardsman	,,
C. A.	,,	,,	,,	Hard labour	,,
G. J.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
W. S.	Damaging a tree	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. P.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
G. P.	Misbehaviour	,,	,,	,,	,,
T. R.	Absconding from a workhouse	,,	,,	Not employed; not for labour	,,

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Buckinghamshire. Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

Names.	Offence.	Where kept in Day-time	Where sleeping.	How employed.	Observations.
J. M.	Abscond. fr. workh.	Bridewell	Bridewell	In menial service	Summary conviction.
J. M.	Leaving family	,,	,,	Hard labour	,,
T. G.	Poaching	,,	,,	Not employed; not for labour	,,
J. B.	Stealing trees	Vagrants' ward	Vagrants	Soupman	Convicted.
F. P.	Housebreaking	,,	,,	Wardsman	,,
H. C.	Stealing wedges	,,	,,	Hard labour	,,
J. B.	Stealing potatoes	,,	,,	,,	,,
W. B.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
G. C.	Housebreaking	Boys' ward	Boys' ward	Not employed	,,
W. S.	Obtaining goods by false pretences	,,	,,	,,	For trial.
A. J.	Damaging a fence	,,	,,	,,	Summary conviction.
W. P.	Poaching	,,	,,	Wardsboy	,,
D. B.	Misdemeanour	,,	,,	Not employed	,,
J. H.	Damaging underwood	,,	,,	,,	,,
E. C.	Committing tresspass	In receiving cell	In receiving cell	,,	,,
E. B.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
C. K.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
G. M.	Housebreaking	Infirmary	Infirmary	Nurse	Convicted.
J. G.	Stealing money	,,	,,	Not employed	,,
W. D.	Damages trees	,,	,,	,,	Summary conviction.

A RETURN of Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences in the County Gaol, Aylesbury, in the Year ending 31st December, 1837.

Names.	Offence.	Punishment.	Date.
W. T.	Stealing from other prisoners	48 hours' solitary confinement	Jan. 29, 1807.
W. T.	Stealing wheat from the mill	24 hours' ditto	Feb. 23, 1837.
W. D.	Fighting	Ditto ditto	Mar. 1, ,,
W. R.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 1, ,,
J. D.	Misbehaviour at chapel	Ditto ditto	,, 14, ,,
T. J.	Illtreating a fellow prisoner	Ditto ditto	,, 19, ,,
J. N.	Stealing from a fellow-prisoner	Ditto ditto	,, 20, ,,
J. W.	Stealing beans from the mill	Ditto ditto	,, 20, ,,
T. S.	Misbehaviour at the wheel	Ditto ditto	April 4, ,,
D. W.	Swearing and abusing the wardsman	Ditto ditto	,, 4, ,,
R. D.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 4, ,,
J. B.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 4, ,,
D. W.	Stealing wheat from the mill	Ditto ditto	,, 26, ,,
E. M.	Stealing flour from the mill	48 hours' ditto	May 1, ,,
S. L.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 1, ,,
H. R.	Gambling	Stoppage of bread	,, 25, ,,
G. C.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 25, ,,
T. R.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 25, ,,
W. G.	Using improper language to wardsman	24 hours' solitary confinement	June 22, ,,
S. B.	Talking while at the wheel	Stoppage of bread	,, 29, ,,
W. C.	Neglecting his work	24 hours' solitary confinement	,, 30, ,,
E. B.	Illtreating another prisoner	Stoppage of bread	July 1, ,,
W. R.	Talking at the wheel	Ditto ditto	,, 12, ,,
J. P.	Neglecting his work	24 hours' solitary confinement	,, 20, ,,
H. J.	Cutting and defacing window-frame	Stoppage of bread	,, 31, ,,
R. N.	Talking while at the wheel	24 hours' solitary confinement	,, 31, ,,
R. N.	Neglecting work	Stoppage of bread	Aug. 5, ,,
H. M.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 5, ,,
E. B.	Refusing to work	24 hours' solitary confinement	,, 7, ,,
W. J.	Stealing beans from the mill	Ditto ditto	,, 9, ,,
J. D.	Attempting to escape	Ditto ditto	,, 17, ,,
D. H.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 17, ,,
D. H.	Illtreating a fellow-prisoner	Ditto ditto	,, 23, ,,
E. W.	Misbehaviour at the tread-wheel	Ditto ditto	,, 26, ,,
D. H.	Attempting to escape	Ditto ditto	,, 26, ,,
T. S.	Talking while at the wheel	18 hours' ditto	,, 28, ,,
D. H.	Destroying his bedding	48 hours' ditto	,, 30, ,,
A. K.	Talking while at the wheel	Stoppage of bread	Sept. 8, ,,
J. C.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 8, ,,
S. D.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 19, ,,
D. H.	Misbehaviour at chapel	24 hours' solitary confinement	,, 27, ,,
D. H.	Destroying his blankets	48 hours' ditto	Oct. 6, ,,
P. M.	Using abusive language to wardsman	24 hours' ditto	,, 12, ,,
J. B.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 12, ,,
J. K.	Talking while at the tread-wheel	Stoppage of bread	,, 15, ,,
W. G.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	,, 15, ,,
J. S.	Stealing beans from the mill	48 hours' solitary confinement	,, 28, ,,
J. O.	Destroying a blanket	24 hours' ditto	Nov. 17, ,,
J. P.	Ditto ditto	48 hours' ditto	,, 30, ,,
C. J.	Neglecting work	24 hours' ditto	Dec. 6, ,,

A RETURN of Prisoners employed in the Service of the Prison.

Names.	Offence.	How employed.	How remunerated.
G. B. . .	Passing base coin . . .	Wardsman	An extra allowance of meat per week.
W. E. . .	Assault	Ditto	,,
J. B. . .	Stealing a plank	Ditto	,,
J. O. . .	Stealing wood	Wardswoman	,,
J. E. . .	Stealing cabbages	Wardsman	,,
C. B. . .	Deer stealing	Ditto	,,
W. L. . .	Stealing wood	Ditto	,,
F. P. . .	House-breaking	Ditto	,,
W. P. . .	Poaching	Ditto	,,
J. K. . .	Stealing wood	Ditto	,,
W. C. . .	Being found armed in the night	Chapelman	,,
W. W. . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Assistant baker	,,
J. B. . .	Poaching	Assisting at the mill . . .	No remuneration.
J. W. . .	Passing base coin	Supplying the different wards with coal, &c., and sweeping the yards	,,
J. S. . .	Ditto ditto		,,
T. O. . .	Manslaughter	In menial service	,,
J. M. . .	Absconding from a workhouse	Sweeping and keeping the yards clean	,,
J. M. . .	Poaching	In garden	,,
J. B. . .	Stealing trees	Shopman	,,
G. M. . .	House-breaking	Nurse at infirmary. . . .	Dinner and pint of beer daily.

Aylesbury County Gaol, June 12, 1838. J. SHERRIFF, *Governor.*

RETURN, from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Aylesbury for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837. No. 1. Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial . .	69	8	12	2	131	12	16	1	228	23
,, Convicted . . .	50	3	8	1	91	5	8	1	157	10
,, Acquitted at the Bar	15	4	2	1	24	6	2	..	43	11
,, No Bills found . .	3	1	1	..	9	1	..	..	13	2
,, Not prosecuted .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
,, Found Insane on Arraignment . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . .	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	6	..
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Buckinghamshire.

Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..
Under the Game Laws	68	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	4	..
Under the Vagrant Act	66	6
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	62	2
Under the Larceny Act	70	9
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	25	3
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges Under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	38	5
Total	334	25

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F
On Mesne Process (*See Note)	21	..
In Execution	15	..
Forfeitures of Recognisance, or on attachments for contempt	3	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side	..	..
Total	39	..

* NOTE.—Those Prisoners, who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.* See Note.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	67	4
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	559	48
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	3	..
Total	629	52

* NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keeper, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	21	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	33	..
Summary Convictions	48	1
Debtors	10	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	112	2

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.

182 Males and Females. Cannot ascertain the number of each.

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	76	7	31	6	65	3	45	6	5	1
2. Do. do. after Trial do.	6	1	14	1	28	2	7	..	23	..
3. Do. do. under summary Convictions	5	1	41	8	133	12	75	3	62	1
4. (See Note) do. from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	23
2. Do. do. after Trial do.	16	3	26	2	..	..	..	..	120	9
3. Do. do. under summary Convictions	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	333	25
4. (See Note) do. from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Return No. 4, in No. 7, should include the actual terms of imprisonment, both before and after Trial of all the prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners Comprised in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	1	..
12 Years and Under 14	1	1
14 Years and under 17	14	1
17 Years and under 21	59	9
21 Years and under 30	106	2
30 Years and upwards	47	10
Total	228	23

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, Comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	2	..
14 Years and under 17	29	2
17 Years and under 21	84	3
21 Years and under 30	128	14
30 Years and upwards	91	6
Total	334	25

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners comprised in No. 1.

	M.	F
Can neither read nor write	90	5
Can read only	59	14
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	65	4
Can read and write well	14	..
Total	228	23

No. 11.—State of Instruction Comprised in No. 2.

No means of ascertaining.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	..	..
Infirmary Cases	61	7
Greatest number of Sick at one time	10	2
Deaths	..	3

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons, comprised in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Once	30	2
Twice	19	..
Thrice	7	..
Four times or more	13	..
Total	69	2

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

Nil.

	M.	F.
No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	7	..

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately	8	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	11	..	26	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	16	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	11	..	42	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	1	..
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoasts	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts per Week	1	..
Stockings	1	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels in every ward per week	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Sheets	2	2
,, Rugs	1	1
,, Pillow Cases	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following heads :—

	£	s.	d.
Total cost of Prison Diet	..		
,, Male and Female Clothing	113	16	0
,, Bedding, Wheat, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	320	19	0
,, Medicines included in Surgeon's salary	90	15	9
,, Beer and Spirits, Fuel, Straw, Soap, Candles and Oil	..		
,, Washing, Mending, &c.	400	0	0
,, Baking	30	14	9
,, Stationery and Printing, Books, Furniture	7	12	8
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	20	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their trials at Assizes and Sessions	..		
,, Removing transported Convicts	676	16	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	23	5	0
* Total Expenses of the Prison for the year	91	5	0
	..		
	1775	4	2
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum	280	0	0
† Prison Diet, per head, per annum	4	6	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	..		
Pensions to Retired Officers	50	0	0

* This account cannot be made out with any accuracy.
† This Return should give the contract price, or actual value of the prison diet for one prisoner, consuming that diet for one whole year.

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.*	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	7	1	..	6	..	2 For those who labour.			
Women, Boys	7	..	..	3	..	5 For those not committed to hard labour.			

* Describe the kind of soup, whether meat or vegetable, and quantity of meat per quart.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheel will hold at one time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision	Application of its Power.
January .	About 9 hours, or as long as the day-light in the different seasons of the year will permit.	12 outside the Wheel, and 18 inside; but regulated according to the number of Prisoners in custody.	17 Inches.	Cannot say exactly; but about 53 or 60 steps per minute.	Uncertain.	No means of ascertaining correctly.				Grinding and dressing Corn, and pumping Water.
Febuary .										
March . .										
April . . .										
May . . .										
June . . .										
July . . .										
August . .										
September .										
October . .										
November .										
December .										

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

No Crank Labour.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emluoments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, & Emoluments.
James Sherriff . .	Governor . . .	220	0	0	House and Garden (Rent & Tax free). Coals, Candles, & Bread.
Rev. Frederick Cox	Chaplain . . .	150	0	0	
Ann Sherriff . .	Matron . . .	30	0	0	
William Hayward .	Surgeon . . .	70	0	0	
Henry Sherriff . .	Turnkey . . .	41	12	0	
James Howard. .	,, . . .	41	12	0	House-Rent free.
Robert Hitchcock .	,, . . .	41	12	0	
James Walker . .	Baker and Miller .	44	4	0	,,
Nathaniel Woods .	Schoolmaster, and Clerk to Chaplain	37	16	0	,,
		676	16	0	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison	74	13	0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..		
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . .	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistance of Transports	Not yet ascertained.		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

Nil.

Buckingham Town Gaol.

For an account of this prison we refer to page 52 of our last Report. There has been no subsequent alteration in its construction or management.

The magistrates continue to send to Aylesbury all prisoners committed for trial or summarily convicted, reserving the prison only for those under examination. The inconvenience of sending prisoners a distance of seventeen miles, and the circumstance of having no accommodation for the county prisoners, who are brought to Buckingham when the Quarter Sessions are held there, have induced the magistrates to determine upon the erection of a new gaol; and plans for a prison on the Separate System are now preparing for the confinement of 16 prisoners.

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Buckingham, for the Year ending Michaelmas. 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes. Felons. M.	F.	Assizes. Misdemeanants. M.	F.	Sessions. Felons. M.	F.	Sessions. Misdemeanants. M.	F.	Total. M.	F.
No. of Prisoners before Trial	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	8	2
,, Convicted	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
,, Acquitted	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Found Insane on Arraignment .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, ordelivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	6	..
Under the Revenue Laws	2	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	1	1
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	8	..
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	11	..
Total	28*	1

* Out of these numbers only 6 were imprisoned; the remainder paid the Fine at the time of Conviction.

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 4. (See Note.)—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	10	3
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	3	..
Total	13	3

NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	1
Summary Convictions	..	1
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	..	2

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.

Males, 3 Female, 1

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	4	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..
2. Do. do. after Trial do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
3. Do. do. under summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1
4. (See Note) do. from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
2. Do. do. after Trial do.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
3. Do. do. under summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
4. (See Note) do. from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	2	..
14 Years and under 17	1	..
17 Years and under 21	1	..
21 Years and under 30	2	1
30 Years and upwards	2	1
Total	8	2

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..
17 Years and under 21	4	..
21 Years and under 30	..	..
30 Years and upwards	1	1
Total	5	1

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

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No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	1	..
Can read only	6	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	..	1
Can read and write well	1	..
Total	8	2

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	M.
Can neither read nor write	1	..
Can read only	4	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	..	..
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	5	1

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles.	
	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	..
Jackets	..	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	..	..
Shirts	..	..
Stockings	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	..	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	..
Beds	..	..
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	..	..
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, Blankets	..	..
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

Nil.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

The prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour are employed in grinding beans, breaking stones, &c., there being no treadmill in the prison.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

James King, gaoler; appointed January, 1836; salary, 10*l.* Profits (if any) of prisoners' labour, as fees.

No. 24.—Receipts.

Nil.

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	2	1
Twice	..	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	..	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	6	2
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..
Not employed	7	1

	M.	F.
No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement	2	..

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet:—	27	1	0
,, Male and female clothing		..	
,, Bedding	0	15	0
,, Straw		..	
,, Extra allowances by order of the Surgeon		..	
,, Medicines		..	
,, Beer and spirits		..	
,, Fuel		..	
,, Soap		..	
,, Candles and oil		..	
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and printing		..	
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	10	0	0
,, Removal of prisoners to Aylesbury	2	1	0
,, Removing transported convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned		..	
Total expenses of the prison for the year	39	17	0
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison	5	3	6
(See note)—Prison diet, per head, per an.		..	
Prison clothing and bedding, do. do.		..	
Pensions to retired officers		..	

NOTE.—This return should give the contract price, or actual value of the prison diet for one prisoner, consuming that diet for one whole year.

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Total expenses of prison for the year	39	17	0
Total receipts of ditto		..	
Actual cost to the county, city, or borough, not including alterations or additions	39	17	0

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each prisoner per day.

ESSEX.

Springfield Gaol and House of Correction.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 300 of our last Report.

There has been no recent alteration in the construction of this prison. A desperate attempt at escape was made by a body of the prisoners in July last, the particulars of which will be seen in the annexed extracts from the Governor's Journal :—

Extracts from the Governor's Journal.

County Gaol, Springfield, July 2, 1837.

Sunday, about a quarter before 8 A.M., J. Rayner, the Baker, came into the magistrates' room, and informed me that he had just seen a man's hand breaking through the inner boundary wall; it proved to be C. O.'s hand; and on investigation it was discovered that six prisoners, committed for trial at the next assize, and confined in No. 12 yard, had endeavoured to break through the wall in the day time. C. C., C. C., W. R., S. M., J. D., and the above-named C. O., were the parties. C. C. and his brother C. first proposed the scheme, and C. began by taking a holdfast out of the day-room, where it had been fixed to secure the frame of the gaol rules. When he had used the holdfast to scrape the mortar out from between the bricks, it was found to be too short; he then made two instruments like knives, of an old tin pot, and as a lever, a piece of iron which was screwed over the cover of a small well in the yard. This was inserted between the bricks when the mortar was removed; when one of the party jumped on the iron to loosen the brick, which was then easily removed. The prisoners worked in turns, each one removing a brick at a time, while the others placed themselves before him to conceal him from the view of the officers; he had laid down flat on the ground, the dirt box was placed before him; a bed was thrown down by the side of the box; the prisoners sat reading, and were very quiet while their comrade was silently working; one of the party stood sentry at the gate, and all were on the look out for the officers; so that on the approach of any of the turnkeys the work stopped. I ordered them all to be put into their cells, and afterwards examined them separately.

July 7th.

10 A.M., Locked up in dark cells, F. M. and J. B. for striking J. B. in No. 10 yard, who, as staffman, had told them to go on the wheel in their turns.

July 3rd.

30 P.M., J. H., staffman in No. 8; J. W., in No. 4; and J. B., in No. 8, did not do their duty in keeping the men on the wheel, and were ordered by one of the visiting magistrates to be deprived of their extra allowance for three days. In this case the whole of the officers were properly engaged, and this is another instance to prove that prisoners are not to be trusted as overseers.

July 17th.

W. R. broke two holes in the outer wall of his cell, and cut one of his irons off. J. M. broke a hole in the wall of his cell; put them both in fresh double irons. S. M. broke the window in his cell, where he was locked in for attempting to escape.

July 22nd.

Having obtained leave of a visiting magistrate, I left the gaol to go to Southend to meet my family. Having visited every cell, and seen every prisoner, between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, and given instructions to Mr. W. Marson to act as my deputy during my absence. On my return I examined into the circumstances which had transpired, and was informed that Cornelius Pigg, one of the turnkeys, went with the surgeon's assistant to visit R. F., a prisoner in No. 5 yard, who stated that he was ill. The surgeon's assistant had gone up stairs to see the sick man while the turnkey stopped in the day-room to speak to a prisoner. At this moment, the convicts, who were at work on the tread-wheel in No. 5, suddenly jumped off, and ran into the day-room and seized the turnkey, and after struggling with him he clung to an iron post to prevent them dragging him into the passage; they tore the shirt off his back, and took his key from him and opened the gates of Nos. 5, 4, 3, and 1 yards, and let all the prisoners out; but Mr. Marson, being apprised by W. Godfrey, a smuggler, who was staffman in the middle yard, shut the side door, and kept them out of the turnkey's room; and as Godfrey had brought the key of the iron gate leading into the front yard, they could not get through. Mr. Marson gave the alarm, collected the officers, and procured the fire-arms from the prison armoury, and by the determined courage and presence of mind of the officers, and especially of W. Marson, J. Parchment, and H. James, the whole were secured, and eight of the ring-leaders were put in irons, and eighteen others were locked up. An express reached me at Southend in the middle of the night, and I immediately returned home, and having visited the prisoners wrote to the visiting magistrate.

July 28th.

Locked up W. H., J. B, and J. S. staffman, for conveying money into the prison. A millwright at work in the prison brought in a note containing money, which he gave to J. S., who was staffman in the middle yard, who passed it on to the other prisoners. A quantity of pig-tail tobacco was also found on J. B., but I could not learn how he obtained it.

July 29th.

A. G., staffman in No. 5, was put on the tread-wheel for not reporting the prisoners breaking the rules.

July 31st.

J. D., staffman in No. 10, was put on the tread-wheel for a like offence.

To prevent a repetition of such an occurrence three additional turnkeys have been appointed, who are placed in moveable lodges which have been erected and fixed in different parts of the

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex. Springfield Gaol and House of Correction.

prison—one in front of the Governor's house, the second at the end of radius No. 3, and the third at the end of radii Nos. 8 and 9.

The staffmen described in our last Report are no longer employed. Prisoners are still appointed yardsmen, but not until they have undergone half their sentence.

A division has been made in the chapel with a view to prevent the classes from seeing each other.

We found eleven prisoners in custody sentenced to transportation, who had been sent to the receiving ship, but had been rejected, on account of having ulcers and ruptures.

We annex tables, showing the appropriation of the prisoners at our last inspection, the number of punishments inflicted in 1817, and statistical information respecting this prison.

No. I.—A RETURN of the Prisoners in each Ward or Yard at the County Gaol at SPRINGFIELD, on the 12th June, 1838.

No. of Cells.	Class of Prisoners.	Name.	Offence.	Total.
		No. 1, YARD.		
1	. . .	. .	. . .	11
2	. . .	. .	. . .	
3	. . .	. .	. . .	
4	Convicted felon . . .	S. R. . . .	Stealing goods	
,,	,,	J. F. . . .	,, hay	
5	,,	W. G.* . .	,, a sow	
,,	,,	J. P. . . .	,, oats	
6	Misdemeanant, before trial	J. S. . . .	Embezzlement	
7	,,	,,	. . .	
8	Convicted misdemeanant .	J. E. . . .	Uttering base coin . . .	
9	Felon, before trial . . .	W. C. . . .	Stealing a shawl	
10	,,	W. K. . . .	,, trousers	
11	,,	S. C. . . .	,, a gun	
12	,,	J. T. . . .	,, shoes	
13	,,	J. B. . . .	,, straw	
		No. 2, YARD.		
1	Convicted felon . . .	J. S. . . .	Stealing horns	12
2	,,	J. T. . . .	,, shoes	
3	,,	J. R. . . .	,, corn	
4	,,	W. C. . . .	,, fowls	
5	,,	W. W. . . .	,, meat	
6	. . .	. .	. . .	
7	. . .	. .	. . .	
8	,,	G. C. . . .	,, fork	
9	. . .	. .	. . .	
10	,,	D. R. . . .	,, drakes	
11	Felon, before trial . . .	C. F. . . .	,, wood	
12	Convicted felon . . .	J. R. . . .	,, timber	
13	Felon, before trial. . . .	W. T. . . .	,, wood	
14	,,	J. P. . . .	Manslaughter	
15	,,	J. P. . . .	Stealing fowls	
16	. . .	. .	. . .	
17	. . .	. .	. . .	
		No. 3, YARD.—BOYS' YARD.		
1	Convicted felon . . .	W. P. . . .	Stealing hay	15
2	,, misdemeanant .	A. P. . . .	Assault	
3	Further examination for felony	J. R. . . .	Stealing fowls	
4	Convicted misdemeanant .	W. E. . . .	Leaving the workhouse . .	
5	,, felon . . .	I. A. . . .	Stealing hasps	
6	Felon, before trial . .	W. R. . . .	,, rabbits	
7	Convicted felon . . .	J. W. . . .	,, a duck	
8	,, misdemeanant .	J. N. . . .	Malicious damage . . .	
9	,, felon . . .	T. P. . . .	Stealing wood	
10	Felon, before trial . . .	W. H. . . .	,, a handkerchief . .	
11	Convicted felon . . .	S. B. . . .	,, lead	
12	,,	S. C. . . .	,, suet	
13	,,	W. H. . . .	,, hares, &c. . . .	
14	Felon, before trial . . .	J. W. . . .	,, a knife	
15	,,	R. B. . . .	Shooting at a person. . .	

* W. G. is a convicted felon under sentence of transportation, and is either ill, or pretends to be ill, as is suspected, for the purpose of being removed to the infirmary, with the hope of making an escape, and is placed in a large cell with two others to take care of him.

Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Cells.	Class of Prisoners.	Name.	Offence.	Total.
		No. 4, YARD.		
1	Convicted felon	S. W.	Stealing harness	15
2	,,	J. E.	,, a pig	
3	,,	W. A.	,, hay	
4	,,	W. W.	,, sheets, &c.	
5	,,	R. B.	,, horse hair	
6	,,	G. B.	,,	
7	,,	I. P.	,, a hog	
8	,,	T. H.	,, malt	
9	,,	J. T.	,, wine, &c.	
10	,,	R. H.	Housebreaking	
11	,,	B. N.	Stealing bread	
12	,,	S. A.	,, bottles	
13	,,	R. C.	Burglary	
14	,,	J. S.	Housebreaking	
15	,,	G. T.	Stealing money	
		No. 5, YARD.		
1	Convicted felon	W. D.	Housebreaking	11
2	,,	T. H.	Stealing turkeys	
3	,,	J. F.	,, hay	
4	,,	M. J.	,, a kettle	
5	,,	T. T.	,, money	
6	. . .	. .	. . .	
7	,,	W. F.	,, a shirt	
8	,,	E. W.	,, flour	
9	. . .	. .	. . .	
10	. . .	. .	. . .	
11	,,	J. D.	,, lead	
12	,,	W. S.	,, silk	
13	. . .	. .	. . .	
14	,,	T. S.	,, wine, &c.	
15	,,	W. T.	,, a rabbit	
		No. 6, YARD.		
1	Convicted felon	T. R.	Burglary	11
2	,,	J. E.	Stealing silk	
3	,,	H. T.	,, cigars	
4	,,	G. H.	,, a watch	
5	,,	A. E.	,, money	
6	,,	H. G.	,, a saddle	
7	. . .	. .	. . .	
8	. . .	. .	. . .	
9	. . .	. .	. . .	
10	. . .	. .	. . .	
11	. . .	. .	. . .	
12	. . .	. .	. . .	
13	. . .	. .	. . .	
14	,,	H. B.	,, wheat	
15	,,	H. T.	,, money	
16	,,	E. C.	,, drakes	
17	,,	W. W.	,, cigars	
18	. . .	. .	. . .	
		No. 7, YARD.		
1	Convicted misdemeanant	S. L.	Assault	9
2	,,	W. S.	Uttering base coin	
3	,,	J. W.	Poaching	
4	,,	J. B.	Malicious damage	
5	,,	J. L.	,,	
6	,,	P. L.	,,	
7	,,	J. S.	,,	
8	,,	W. W.	Poaching	
9	,,	J. C.	Malicious damage	
10	. . .	. .	. . .	
11	. . .	. .	. . .	
12	. . .	. .	. . .	
13	. . .	. .	. . .	
14	. . .	. .	. . .	

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

No. 8, YARD.

No. of Cells.	Class of Prisoners.	Name.	Offence.	Total.
1	Convicted misdemeanant	R. S.	Poaching	10
2	,,	J. D.	,,	
3	,,	G. G.	Uttering base coin	
4	,,	J. H.	Assault	
5	,,	J. H.	Malicious damage	
6	,,	D. H.	Poaching	
7	,,	G. S.	Malicious damage	
8	,,	D. C.	,,	
9	,,	T. P.	Fraud	
10	,,	W. S.	Non-payment of fines	
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

No. 9, YARD.

No. of Cells.	Class of Prisoners.	Name.	Offence.	Total.
1	Convicted misdemeanant	E. B.	Not maintaining his mother	17
2				
3	,,	W. L.	Uttering base coin	
4	,,	G. R.	Murder	
5	,,	G. A.	Fraud	
6	,,	S. S.	,,	
7	,,	W. A.	Misdemeanor in workhouse	
8	,,	G. R.	Assault	
9	,,	J. T.	Furiously driving	
10	,,	W. W.	Assault, with intent, &c.	
11	,,	R. P.	Stealing cabbages	
12	,,	J. W.	Malicious damage	
13	,,	J. G.	Misdemeanor in workhouse	
14	,,	W. B.	Assault, &c.	
15	,,	S. M.	,,	
16	,,	I. F.	Poaching	
17	,,	C. R.	,,	
18	,,	D. C.	Assault	

No. 10, YARD.

No. of Cells.	Class of Prisoners.	Name.	Offence.	Total.
1	Vagrant	J. D.	Not maintaining his family	16
2	Convicted misdemeanant	J. S.	Uttering base coin	
3	,, vagrant	T. H.	Not maintaining his family	
,,	,, misdemeanant	T. S.	Non-payment of taxes	
,,	,,	P. H.	Assault	
4	,, vagrant	J. F.	Leaving his family	
5	,,	R. P.	Not maintaining ditto	
6	,,	G. T.	,,	
7	,,	W. M.	,,	
8	,,	T. H.	,,	
9	,,	J. S.	Lodging in outhouses	
10	,,	E. K.	Begging	
11				
12	,,	G. D.	,,	
13	,,	J. C.	,,	
14	,,	F. H.	,,	
15	,,	T. W.	Lodging in an outhouse	

No. 11, YARD.

No. of Cells.	Class of Prisoners.	Name.	Offence.	Total.
1	Convicted misdemeanant	C. I.	Assault	9
2	,,	J. S.	,,	
3	,,	C. B. K.	Fraud	
4	,,	J. H.	Assault	
5	,,	J. M.	,,	
6	,,	J. J.	,,	
7	,,	T. B.	,,	
8	,,	C. P.	,,	
9	,,	G. W.	Drunkenness	
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 12, YARD.

No. of Cells.	Class of Prisoners.	Name.	Offence.	Total.
1	Convicted misdemeanant .	J. S. . . .	Assault	9
2	,,	J. W. . . .	,,	
3	,,	S. M. . . .	Leaving the workhouse . .	
4	,,	W. F. . . .	Fraud.	
5	,,	C. L. . . .	Assault	
6	,,	J. S. . . .	Breach of the peace . . .	
7	,,	T. B. . . .	Smuggling	
8	,,	J. B. . . .	Assault, &c.	
9	,,	I. P. . . .	Assault	
10	. . .	. .	. . .	
11	. . .	. .	. . .	
12	. . .	. .	. . .	
13	. . .	. .	. . .	
14	. . .	. .	. . .	
15	. . .	. .	. . .	

No. 13, YARD.

1	Convicted misdemeanant .	J. M. . . .	Assault	10
2	,,	B. H. . . .	,,	
3	,,	T. C. . . .	,,	
4	,,	,,	,,	
5	Felon before trial. . .	J. D. . . .	Stealing ducks	
6	,,	W. B. . . .	,, money	
7	,,	J. W. . . .	,, fowls	
8	Misdemeanant ,,	T. B. . . .	Uttering base coin . . .	
9	Felon ,,	G. B. . . .	Bestiality	
10	,,	J. K. . . .	Rape	
11	,,	,,	,,	
12	,,	,,	,,	
13	Convicted felon . . .	J. B. sol. con.	Stealing a coat	
14		. .	. . .	
15	. . .	. .	. . .	
16	. . .	. .	. . .	
17	. . .	. .	. . .	
18	. . .	. .	. . .	

No. 14. YARD.

1	Felon before trial . . .	J. B. . . .	Burglary	14
2	Misdemeanant ,, . . .	J. W. . . .	Assault	
3	Felon ,, . . .	J. M. . . .	Stealing clothes	
4	,,	J. T. . . .	,, a knife	
5	,,	T. M. . . .	,, eggs	
6	,,	W. B. . . .	,, a horse	
7	,,	,,	,,	
8	Convicted felon . . .	C. S. . . .	,, boards	
9	Felon before trial . . .	J. F. . . .	,, wheat	
10	,,	W. S. . . .	,, fowls	
11	Convicted felon . . .	J. R. . . .	,, a coat	
12	Felon before trial . . .	G. C. . . .	,, money	
13	,,	J. G. . . .	Rape	
14	,,	C. W. . . .	Stealing fowls	
15	Misdemeanant ,, . . .	G. C. . . .	Assault	

INFIRMARY.

	Convicted felon . . .	W. A. . . .	Burglary	6
	,,	H. C. . . .	Stealing a pig	
	,, misdemeanant .	J. D. . . .	Assault	
	,, felon . . .	C. D. . . .	Stealing rabbits . . .	
	,,	R. H. . . .	,, fowls	
	,,	C. B. . . .	Highway robbery . . .	

LAZARETTO.

Convicted felon . . .	T. M. . .	Stealing candlesticks .	1

RECEPTION CELLS.

Convicted misdemeanant .	J. T. . .	Misdemeanor in workhouse.	1

TOTAL 176.

A Return shewing the number of Prisoners locked up by each of the Turnkeys on the evening of the 12th June 1838:—

Springham, ...	40
Dean, ...	53
Pigg, ...	51
Clark, ...	24
Rust, (Infirmary &c.) . .	8
Total,	176

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex. Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—RETURN of all Punishments for Offences within the Prison at Springfield, in the six Months, ending 31st December, 1837.

Name of Prisoner	Nature of Offence.	Nature of Punishment.	Whether tried or Untried Prisoners.
G. N.	Having a knife concealed about his person.	Dark cell	Tried.
J. H.	Refusing to work	Own cells	,,
J. N.	,,	,,	,,
J. S.	,,	,,	,,
E. W.	,,	,,	,,
S. W.	,,	,,	,,
S. W.	,,	,,	,,
T. R.	,,	,,	,,
J. W.	Stealing bread	,,	,,
B. S.	Singing in his cell	,,	,,
J. D.	Stealing bread	Dark cell	,,
W. B.	Making loud noises	,,	Untried.
R. S.	Stealing bread	,,	Tried.
J. F.	,,	,,	,,
R. F.	,,	,,	,,
W. H.	,,	,,	,,
C. C.	Attempting to escape	Dark cells and put in irons	Untried.
C. C.	,,	,,	,,
S. M.	,,	,,	,,
J. D.	,,	,,	,,
W. R.	,,	,,	,,
C. O.	,,	,,	,,
J. S.	Making loud noises	Own cell.	Tried.
F. M.	Striking the Staffman for telling them to go on the wheel in their proper turns.	Dark cell	,,
J. B.	,,	,,	,,
J. M.	,,	,,	,,
S. H.	Attempting to escape	Dark cell and put in irons	Tried.
J. M.	,,	,,	Untried.
J. D.	Abusing the turnkey	Dark cell	,,
F. C.	Refusing to work	Own cells	,,
W. M.	,,	,,	Tried.
W. B.	,,	,,	,,
R. C.	Attempting to escape	In irons, and whipped by order of the visiting magistrates	,,
W. S.	,,	,,	,,
W. R.	,,	,,	,,
S. H.	,,	,,	,,
S. M.	,,	,,	,,
T. B.	,,	,,	,,
J. D.	,,	,,	,,
E. W.	,,	,,	,,
C. O.	,,	,,	,,
W. P.	,,	Locked up and put on half allowance one week by order of the visiting magistrates	,,
C. C.	,,	,,	,,
W. E. Jun.	,,	,,	,,
W. C.	,,	,,	,,
J. T.	,,	,,	,,
T. W.	,,	,,	,,
S. U.	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	,,	,,	,,
H. C.	,,	,,	,,
W. M.	,,	,,	,,
W. S.	,,	,,	,,
J. C.	,,	,,	,,
W. E. Sen.	,,	,,	,,
J. W.	,,	,,	,,
T. A.	,,	,,	,,
G. W.	,,	,,	,,
E. C.	,,	,,	,,
A. G.	*Staffman (not reporting prisoner)*	Own cell	,,
W. S.	For talking	Dark cell	,,
C. G.	Throwing stones from No. 1 to 14 yard to an accomplice	,,	Untried
C. W.	Writing flash songs on a slate	Dark cells	,,
J. D.	,,	,,	,,
T. W.	Making loud noises	Own cells	,,
W. L.	,,	,,	,,
R. O.	,,	,,	,,
G. W.	,,	,,	,,
S. R.	,,	,,	,,

Return No. 2—*continued.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex. Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

Name of Prisoner.	Nature of Offence.	Nature of Punishment.	Whether tried or Untried Prisoners.
J. H.	Making loud noises.	Own cells.	Tried.
S. D.	,,	,,	,,
J. S.	Striking another prisoner	Dark cell	Tried.
J. F.	For talking	Gruel stopped	,,
S. C.	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	Refusing to work.	Own cells	,,
T. B.	,,	,,	,,
W. H.	Money concealed about him	Dark cell	,,
J. S.	(*Staffman*) tobacco, &c., ditto	Own cell.	,,
J. B.	,,	,,	,,
F. C.	Associating together.	Own cells	,,
W. B.	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	,,	,,	,,
T. B.	,,	,,	,,
J. C.	,,	,,	,,
J. B.	,,	,,	,,
J. D.	(*Staffman*)	,,	,,
G. M.	Refusing to work	,,	,,
E. W.	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	,,	,,	,,
H. C.	,,	,,	,,
W. H.	,,	,,	,,
W. S.	Drawing indecent character	Dark cell	,,
R. F.	Stealing meat from another prisoner	,,	,,
J. C.	For talking when coming from school	Own cells	,,
T. S.	,,	,,	,,
G. F.	,,	,,	,,
W. G.	,,	,,	,,
W. W.	,,	,,	,,
J. D.	,,	,,	,,
W. H.	,,	,,	,,
R. D.	,,	,,	,,
G. T.	,,	,,	,,
J. G.	,,	,,	,,
W. S.	Being together in one cell	,,	,,
S. H.	,,	,,	,,
J. M.	,,	,,	,,
G. L.	,,	,,	,,
C. C.	,,	,,	,,
G. F.	Stealing bread	Dark cells	,,
C. W.	Singing in their cells	,,	Untried.
T. W.	,,	,,	,,
W. L.	,,	,,	,,
C. W.	Stealing bread	,,	,,
W. L.	Singing in his cell	,,	,,
J. D.	Talking	,,	Tried.
W. R.	,,	,,	,,
C. B.	Swearing at the yardsman	,,	,,
W. H.	Being found together in one cell.	Own cells	,,
J. H.	,,	,,	,,
S. S.	,,	,,	,,
J. R.	,,	,,	,,
J. M.	,,	,,	,,
W. D.	Swearing at the officers	Dark cell	,,
Do.	Same	Own cell	,,
F. C.	Extorting money from other prisoners	Dark cell	,,
G. G.	,,	,,	,,
A. S.	Fighting	,,	,,
I. G.	Swearing	,,	,,
F. K.	Stealing victuals from other prisoners	,,	Untried.
W. H.	,,	,,	,,
F. M.	Swearing at the staffman	,,	Tried.
G. G.	,,	,,	,,
J. S.	Not making his bed	Gruel stopped	,,
G. S.	Same	Bread and cheese stopped	,,
R. E.	Refusing to work	Own cells	,,
F. C.	,,	,,	,,
H. B.	,,	,,	,,
F. H.	,,	,,	,,
J. T.	,,	,,	,,
F. M.	For talking	,,	,,

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return No. 2—*continued.*

Name of Prisoner.	Nature of Offence.	Nature of Punishment.	Whether tried or Untried Prisoners.
J. D.	For talking	Own cells	Tried.
A. C.	,,	,,	,,
W. U.	,,	,,	,,
J. R.	Abusing the turnkey	Dark cells	,,
I. J.	Irreverent behaviour in Chapel	,,	,,
R. S.	,,	,,	,,
J. G.	Making loud noises in their cells	,,	,,
C. B.	,,	,,	,,
J. R.	Talking	Withheld extra allowance of bread and cheese	,,
W. W.	,,	,,	,,
G. S.	,,	,,	,,
F. M.	,,	,,	,,
J. D.	,,	,,	,,
G. G.	,,	,,	,,
W. B.	Absenting themselves from Chapel	Dark cells	,,
T. B.	,,	,,	,,
J. N.	,,	,,	,,
J. W.	Talking	,,	,,

THOMAS C. NEALE, *Governor.*

RETURN No. 3.

Return of every Prisoner employed in the Service of the Prison at Springfield, 12th June, 1838.

Name.	No. of Yard.	Nature of service.	Offence.	Sentence.	Privilege or Allowance.
J. P.	1	Yardsman	Manslaughter	For trial	Bread & cheese.
W. K.	.	Tailor	Stealing clothes	Ditto	
J. S.	2	Yardsman	Stealing horns	1 Year hard labour	Bread and cheese and an extra allowance of soup.
J. T. (lame)	.	Cleaning, &c.	Stealing shoes	Ditto	
W. P.	3	Yardsman	Stealing hay	Ditto	
W. E.	.	Cleaning	Leaving the Workhouse	3 Cal. months	
S. W.	4	Yardsman	Stealing harness	2 Years hard labour	
W. D.	5	Ditto	Housebreaking	1 Ditto ditto	
T. H. (ill)	.	Cleaning	Stealing turkeys	1 Ditto ditto	
T. R.	6	Yardsman	Burglary	2 Ditto ditto	
W. S.	7	Assists the Surgeon	Uttering base coin	1 Ditto ditto	
W. W.	.	Yardsman	Poaching	1 Ditto ditto	
G. G.	8	Ditto	Uttering base coin	1 Ditto ditto	
P. H.	9	Ditto	Assault	3 Ditto ditto	
W. W. (ill)	.	Tailor	Ditto	2 Ditto ditto	
G. R. (ruptured)	.	Carpenter	Ditto	18 Cal. M. hard lab	
G. A. (ill)	.	Painter	Fraud	6 Ditto ditto	
W. L.	.	Baker	Base coin	1 Year ditto	
G. R. (insane)	.	Ditto	Murder	Dur. H. M.'s pleasure.	
S. M. (ill)	.	Cleaning	Bestiality	2 Years hard labour	
W. B.	.	Ditto	Ditto	1 Ditto ditto	Bread & cheese.
J. D. (ill)	10	Yardsman	Leaving his family	1 Ditto ditto	
J. S.	11	Shoemaker	Assault	2 Ditto ditto	
J. W.	..	Ditto	Ditto	1 Ditto ditto	Bread & cheese.
C. I.	..	Ditto	Ditto	6 Cal. M. ditto	
C. B. K.	..	Ditto	Fraud	3 Ditto ditto	
J. S. (ill)	12	Yardsman	Assault	2 Years	
C. L. (ill)	..	Tailor	Ditto	1 Ditto hard labour	
J. H.	..	Gardener	Ditto	2 Months	Bread & cheese.
J. B. (ill)	..	Ditto	Ditto	2 Years hard labour	
W. F.	..	Miller	Fraud	6 Cal. Months	
T. S.	..	Cooking	Non-payment of taxes	To pay £7. 7*s.*	
E. B.	..	Ditto	Vagrancy	3 Cal. Months	
J. B.	14	Yardsman	Burglary	For trial	Bread & cheese.
J. R. (ill)	..	Cleaner	Stealing a coat	6 Cal. M. hard labour	
W. A. (ill infy.)	Inf.	Nurse	Housebreaking	1 Year ditto	

THOMAS C. NEALE, *Governor.*

N.B.—The persons marked *ill*, are not absolutely ill at this time, but are excused from hard labour by order of the Surgeon, on account of their health, and are employed as occasion may require at such work as they are able to perform.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

RETURN, No. 4, from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Springfield, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	104	..	8	..	375	..	48	..	535	..
,, Convicted	84	..	7	..	270	..	34	..	395	..
,, Acquitted at the Bar	13	..	1	..	71	..	9	..	94	..
,, No Bills found	3	..	..	..	19	..	3	..	25	..
,, Not Prosecuted	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..
,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	2	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	15	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the Course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..
Under the Game Laws	91	..
Under the Revenue Laws	10	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	3	..
Under the Vagrant Act	190	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	47	..
Under the Larceny Act	32	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	37	..
For want of Sureties	14	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..
Other Summary Conviction, not included in the preceding Classes	108	..
Total	536	

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 4. (See Note.)—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	174	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	1054	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	21	..
Committed for Re-examination	17	..
Total	1266	..

NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the officer delivering prisoners into his custody, whether the prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	82	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	48	..
Summary Convictions	66	..
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	196	..

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.

Males, 255.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial, (except Debtors)	200	..	172	..	113	..	36	..	10	..
2. Do. do. after Trial do.	31	..	29	..	52	..	24	..	57	..
3. Do. do. under summary Convictions	45	..	113	..	231	..	72	..	57	..
4. (See Note) do. from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	535	..
2. Do. do. after Trial do.	57	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	252	..
3. Do. do. under summary Convictions	14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	536	..
4. (See Note) do. from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual terms of imprisonment, both before and after trial of all the prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	1	..
12 Years and under 14	10	..
14 Years and under 17	34	..
17 Years and under 21	142	..
21 Years and under 30	195	..
30 Years and upwards	153	..
Total	535	..

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	5	..
12 Years and under 14	3	..
14 Years and under 17	36	..
17 Years and under 21	99	..
21 Years and under 30	183	..
30 Years and upwards	210	..
Total	536	..

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	261	..
Can read only	129	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	131	..
Can read and write well	14	..
Total	535	..

No. 11.—State of Instruction, comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	270	..
Can read only	124	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	125	..
Can read and write well	17	..
Total	536	..

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	358	..
Infirmary Cases	36	..
Greatest number of Sick at one time	61	..
Deaths	4	..

No. 13. — The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	278	..
Twice	87	..
Thrice	26	..
Four times or more	24	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	795	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	145	..
Not employed	326	..

	M.	F.
No. 15.— Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	84	..

No. 16. — Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately	19	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	8	..	3	..
Whipping	9	..	..	..
Dark Cells	37	..	29	..
Solitary Cells	64	..	31	..
Stoppage of Diet	35	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	153	..	54	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles.	
	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	1	..
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trousers	1	..
Shirts	2	..
Stockings	1	..
Handkerchiefs	1	..
Shoes	1	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	..
Beds	1	..
Blankets	2	..
Rugs	1	..
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	1-sixth	..
Infirmary Beds	1	..
,, Blankets	2	..
,, Sheets	1	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet:—	1102	11	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	241	9	1
,, Bedding	37	12	6½
,, Straw	17	12	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	20	8	8¾
,, Medicines	81	4	6½
,, Beer and Spirits	13	3	2
,, Fuel	126	12	6
,, Soap	13	9	10
,, Candles and Oil	10	0	10½
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking	6	10	0
,, Stationery and Printing	8	6	2
,, Books	20	10	0
,, Furniture	10	2	1
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	1553	7	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	29	9	0
,, Removing transported Convicts	312	14	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	357	13	3½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	3962	15	9¾
Repairs and alterations in and about the Prison, per annum	230	1	10
(See Note) Prison Diet, per head, per annum	5	9	2
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head, per annum	1	3	1
Pensions to Retired Officers.		..	
	4192	17	7¾

NOTE.—This Return should give the contract price, or actual value of the prison diet for one prisoner, consuming that diet for one whole year.

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Cheese.	(Note.) Soup.	Gruel or Rice.
	ozs.	ozs.	pints.	pints.
Men at Hard Labour	192	12	3	8
Women				
Boys				

Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per quart.

Two ounces meat to the pint, half pint peas and a sufficient quantity of pepper and salt to each gallon.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
								Felons. Misdem.		
January	6	123	7½	2 revolutions, or 30 feet.	Felons.	10,800	720	8,100 7,200	Not recorded with precision.	Grinding Wheat & turning 2 Flies.
February	7	..	..		1-4th off	12,600	840	9,450 8,400		
March	8	..	..		3-4ths on.	14,400	960	10,800 9,600		
April	9	..	..		Misdemeanants.	16,200	1080	12,150 10,800		
May	10	..	..			18,000	1200	13,500 12,000		
June	10	..	..		1-3d off	18,000	1200	13,500 12,000		
July	10	..	..		2-3ds on.	18,000	1200	13,500 12,000		
August	10	..	..		..	18,000	1200	13,500 12,000		
September	9	..	..		..	16,200	1080	12,150 10,800		
October	8	..	..		..	14,400	960	10,800 9,600		
November	7	..	..		..	12,600	840	9,450 8,400		
December	6	..	..		..	10,800	720	8,100 7,200		

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	6	Four.	16 2-3d revolutions per minute, or 1000 per hour.	6000	By gyrometers.	Not applied to any useful purpose.
February	7	,,		7000		
March	8	,,		8000	,,	
April	9	,,		9000	,,	
May	10	,,		10,000	,,	
June	10	,,		10,000	,,	
July	10	,,		10,000	,,	
August	10	,,		10,000	,,	
September	9	,,		9000	,,	
October	8	,,		8000	,,	
November	7	,,		7000	,,	
December	6	,,		6000	,,	

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex. Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries paid between Mich. 1836, and Mich. 1837.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
Thomas Clarkson Neale	Governor	50	1st October, 1825	£500 0 0	The Governor has a house, a garden, a field outside of the prison, firing and candles.
John Heatley Lewis	Chaplain	31	Epiphany Sess. 1830	300 0 0	
Richard Cremer, jun.	Surgeon	40	1st October, 1825	100 0 0	
William Marson	Chief Turnkey	37	Midsummer, 1827	75 0 0	
James Parchment	Turnkey	46	1st October, 1825	75 0 0	
William Springham	Schoolmaster	35	Ditto	70 0 0	The officers residing in the prison are provided with lodging, fire, and candles.
James Dean	Turnkey	27	Easter, 1836	60 0 0	
Cornelius Pigg	Ditto	26	Easter, 1837	40 0 0	
Richard Clark	Ditto	41	Michaelmas, 1837	40 0 0	
Joseph Gutteridge	Ditto	55	Ditto	31 4 0	
Edward Algar	Ditto	29	Ditto	31 4 0	
Samuel Hoy	Porter	64	Easter, 1836	40 0 0	
John Rayner	Baker	42	Michaelmas, 1834	52 0 0	
George Willis	Miller	65	1st October, 1825	52 0 0	
Henry James	Shoemaker	31	Michaelmas, 1834	52 0 0	
Daniel Rust	Watchman	65	1st October, 1825	31 4 0	
Ditto, for nights	..	..	..	47 6 0	
Thomas Pledger	Watchman	46	Michaelmas, 1837	31 4 0	
				1528 2 0	
David Mead	..	..	..	10 16 0	
William Pearson	..	..	..	85 0 0	
			Total	1553 7 0	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	211	13	6½
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under contract	107	6	8
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	29	2	4
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	312	14	0
Total	660	16	6½

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	4192	17	7¾
Total Receipts of ditto	660	16	6½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	3532	1	1¼

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

CHELMSFORD COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 322 of our last Report.

There has been no subsequent alteration, either in the construction or management, except that the yards Nos. 10 and 11, described in our last Report to be so objectionable, have been discontinued.

It was stated in our last Report, that E. R., who had been acquitted for the murder of her child, on the ground of insanity, had attempted to commit suicide. It appears that she repeated the attempt three times, and at length successfully. The following is the extract from the Governor's Journal relative to this dreadful occurrence :—

Sunday, 26th February, 1837.

Rev. J. H. Lewis, the chaplain, having performed Divine Service at Springfield Gaol in the morning, and left that prison about half-past 11 o'clock, unexpectedly returned about half-past 12, with the information that E. R., an insane prisoner, had hung herself. I immediately accompanied the chaplain to Chelmsford Gaol, and saw the corpse, and was informed, that when the prisoner went to chapel, Mrs. R. was left in No. 3 day-room, and S. B. was in the bed-room ; that shortly after the prisoners left the yard, Mrs. C., the under matron, went to the gate, and asked who was stopping with Mrs. R., and Mrs. B. said she was. Mrs. C. then went into the chapel, and while the chaplain was reading the second lesson Mrs. B. made a great noise, which interrupted the service ; and on going into No. 3, Mrs. H., the matron, found R. cut down, and crouched on the floor. B. said that R. observed to her, " You are very poorly." I am making some broth ; when it is ready—don't disturb me, and I'll bring you some. The prisoner, S. B., laid down on her bed, and left R. in the day-room. She shortly afterwards heard a noise ; she hastened into the room, saw R. hanging by a handkerchief to a wooden rail, and a stool which had fallen down had caused a noise which she had heard. She gave an alarm, and cut the unhappy woman down with her scissars. The noise alarmed the chaplain and all the prisoners in the chapel. The service was interrupted, and all the officers and prisoners rendered prompt assistance. The chaplain went for the surgeon, and in a few minutes Mr. R. Cremer, jun. attended, and attempted to resuscitate the body, but in vain, as she was quite dead.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Chelmsford County Gaol and House of Correction.

We also find that three other female prisoners have attempted to commit suicide. Some doubts exist whether they were not practising deception, with a view of exciting commiseration and procuring indulgences. In the case of R., however, there can be no question as to her insanity at certain times, and it is deeply to be regretted that she was not removed to a lunatic asylum immediately after her acquittal as insane.

Extracts from the Governor's Journal.

September 1, 1837.

R. O., whose language is so gross and disgusting that she is not fit to be with other women, has for several months been confined in No. 1 yard by herself, and the visiting magistrates have directed her to be continued in No. 1, because she would not promise to conduct herself properly. She has this day been continually making loud noises, and using bad language. I ordered her to be locked up in the dark cell.

December 12th.

The Female convicts, F. H., M. M'G., E. B., A. M., M. H., and S. L., continuing to disagree, and using abominable and indecent language—last night they were kept in their separate cells until 11 o'clock this morning, when I visited them in company with Mr. Cremer, sen., surgeon, and ordered them all to be released. F. H. to be placed in No. 1, with S. F. The cells are not fit places to confine women in for any length of time; and all these women complain of being ill; some of them are decidedly so; therefore, it would not be prudent to lock them up, and there are not convenient and proper places to keep them separate from each other.

May 9, 1838.

At unlocking the House of Correction this morning, Mrs. Halls, the matron, discovered that S. B. was gone. She was committed on the 10th of April, 1838, for damaging underwood; to be imprisoned two months, or pay 11*s.* 6*d.* I saw her at half-past 6 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Halls locked her in the day-room, in No. 11, at a quarter past 7. It appears that there was no difficulty, and she got out of the window into the Hopper Blind, thence on to a wall, and down into a piece of waste ground next the House of Correction wall.

Extract from Magistrate's Minute Book.

June 13th.

On inquiry, as to the escape of S. B. on the night of the 8th of May last, from No. 10 yard, it appears that Mr. Neale, the Governor, saw her between 6 and 7 o'clock on that evening; that she was afterwards locked up as usual by Mrs. Halls, the matron, with a fellow prisoner named S. C.; but from the general insecurity of that part of the prison, she was enabled, and did make her escape.

Mr. Neale was this day ordered to discontinue the use of that yard, and the rooms belonging to it.

THOS. C. NEALE, *Governor.*

Chelmsford Gaol.

LIST of Prisoners in Custody 14th June, 1838, according to the several Yards in which they were placed.

Debtors, 17 Males.

Names.	Offence.	When committed.
	No. 1.	
M. H.	Stealing a silk handkerchief	18th May, 1838.
P. M.	Stealing shoes	3rd June, 1838.
M. R.	Stealing shoes, &c.	3rd June, 1838.
E. A.	Felonious receiving stolen fowls	9th June, 1838.
E. R.	Ditto ditto	9th June, 1838.
	No. 3.	
M. H.	Stealing shoes, &c.	1st February, 1836.
F. H.	Stealing shawls, &c.	8th May, 1837.
	No. 5.	
D. A.	Want of sureties	16th January, 1815.
	Nos. 6 and 7.	
E. B.	Stealing an umbrella, &c.	28th February, 1837.
E. C.	Feloniously receiving stolen fowls	24th December, 1837.
E. W.	Stealing shirts, &c.	26th March, 1838.
S. L.	Housebreaking	29th August, 1836.
A. M.	Stealing pork	14th January, 1837.
	No. 8.	
M. P.	Stealing stockings, &c.	26th June, 1837.
M. N.	Stealing money from the person	18th October, 1837.
E. B.	Ditto ditto	,,
M. G.	Stealing silver spoons	12th May, 1838.
	No. 9.	
S. S.	Assault	8th August, 1837.
E. K.	Vagrants	31st March, 1838.
S. M.	Want of sureties	27th April, 1838.
R. O.	Breaking windows	11th May, 1838.

THOS. C. NEALE, *Governor.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex. Chelmsford County Gaol and House of Correction.

RETURN of the Number of Punishments inflicted in Chelmsford Gaol in 1837.

Name.	Offence for which committed.	Offence in the Prison for which the Punishment is inflicted.	Nature of the Punishment.
M. C.	Vagrancy	Refusing to work	Confinement in the refractory cell
R. J.	Misdemeanour in a workhouse	Ditto ditto	Confinement in a separate cell
E. H.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
M. A. T.	Damaging underwood	Making loud noises	Ditto ditto
L. L.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
L. M.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
M. B.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
M. B.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
J. S.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
L. B.	Stealing wearing apparel	Obscenity	Confinement in the refractory cell
M. C.	Assault	Being absent from chapel	Confinement in a separate cell
R. E.	Arson	Attempting to hang herself	Confinement in a strait jacket
A. S.	Feloniously receiving bed furniture, &c.	Using bad language	Confinement in a separate ward
J. M.	Stealing rum and gin	Fighting	Confinement in a separate cell
E. B.	Stealing an umbrella, &c.	Ditto	Ditto ditto
S. W.	Vagrancy	Breaking handle of hard labour machine	Ditto ditto
M. P.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
S. P.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
M. S.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
M. S.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
S. B.	Assault	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
M. E.	Misdemeanour in a workhouse	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
C. C.	Vagrancy	Using bad language	Ditto ditto
S. W.	Ditto	Refusing to work	Confinement in a solitary ward
A. T.	Stealing money, &c.	Using bad language	Confinement in a separate ward
S. W.	Vagrancy	Breaking wheel of hard labour machine	Confinement in the refractory cell
R. O.	Trespass	Making loud noises	Ditto ditto
M. A. J.	Vagrancy	Ditto ditto	Confinement in a separate cell
S. K.	Damaging a fence	Using violence and attempting to hang herself	Confined with a pair of maniac's gloves
A. T.	Stealing money, &c.	Using bad language	Confinement in the refractory cell
R. O.	Want of sureties	Making loud noises	Ditto ditto
S. F.	Stealing calico, flannel, &c.	Fighting	Confinement in a separate cell
E. B.	Stealing money from the person	Ditto	Ditto ditto
S. B.	Stealing meat cloths	Using bad language	Ditto ditto
F. H.	Stealing shawls, &c.	Fighting	Confinement in the refractory cell
M. M'G	Forging a pass	Using bad language	Confined in a separate cell
E. B.	Stealing umbrella, &c.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
A. M.	Stealing pickled pork	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
M. H.	Stealing shoes, &c.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
S. L.	Housebreaking	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
E. B.	Stealing money from the person	Refusing to work	Withheld extra allowance

THOS. C. NEALE, *Governor.*

RETURN No. 3, from the County Gaol and House of Correction; at Chelmsford, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837. No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	..	13	..	..	..	31	..	4	..	48
,, Convicted	..	6	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	26
,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	14
,, No Bills found	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	7
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Chelmsford County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	..	51
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	15
Under the Larceny Act	..	3
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	..	8
For want of Sureties	..	1
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	21
Total	..	99

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process (*See Note)	23	..
In Execution	30	..
Forfeitures of Recognisances, or on attachments for Contempt	..	1
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	1	..
Total	54	1

*(Note.)—Those Prisoners, who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.—(*See Note.) Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	24
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	..	147
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	3
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	1	174

*(Note)—For correctness in Division No. 4. the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	..	5
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	12
Summary Convictions	..	5
Debtors	11	1
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	12	23

	M.	F.
No. 6.—The greatest No. of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year	27	34

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	..	21	..	17	..	4	..	1	..	5
2. Do. do. after Trial do.	..	7	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	4
3. Do. do. under summary Convictions	..	9	..	27	..	47	..	13	..	2
4. (See Note) do. from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
2. Do. do. after Trial do.	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
3. Do. do. under summary Convictions	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
4. (See Note) do. from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual terms of imprisonment, both before and after trial of all the prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	6
17 Years and under 21	..	8
21 Years and under 30	..	12
30 Years and upwards	..	21
Total	..	48

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table, No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	1
17 Years and under 21	..	25
21 Years and under 30	..	26
30 Years and upwards	..	42
Total	..	99

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

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No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	..	14
Can read only	..	27
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	..	7
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	..	48

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	..	54
Can read only	..	32
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	..	12
Can read and write well	..	1
Total	..	99

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	14	42
Infirmary Cases	5	21
Greatest number of sick at one time	2	12
Deaths	2	4

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	..	39
Twice	..	7
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	..	4

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	..	107
Employment, not being Hard Labour	1	13
Not employed	..	54

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

Females, 8

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	6
Solitary Cells	..	4	..	21
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	..	4	..	27

No 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	..	1
Infirmary Beds	..	1
,, Blankets	..	2
,, Sheets	..	1
,, Pillow Cases	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet:—	211	6	9
,, Male and Female Clothing	22	16	11
,, Bedding	29	19	11
,, Straw	7	2	9
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	17	12	2¼
,, Medicines	9	14	8
,, Beer and Spirits	6	4	5
,, Fuel	66	2	0
,, Soap	12	11	5
,, Candles and Oil	10	15	0
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	6	8	8
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	259	15	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their trial at Assizes and Sessions	..		
,, Removing transported convicts	4	4	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	97	16	6¼
Total Expenses of the Prison for the year	762	9	5½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum	178	13	0
(See Note) Prison Diet, per head, per annum	4	11	10½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	1	6	0¾
Pensions to Retired Officers	100	0	0
	1041	2	5½

NOTE.—This Return should give the contract price, or actual value of the prison diet for one prisoner, consuming that diet for one whole year.

No. 20.—Dietary per week.

	Bread.	Cheese.	*(Note) Soup.	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	pints	pints
Men	168	..	3	14
Women	168	12	3	14
Boys	..	..	..	..

* Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per quart.

Each prisoner sentenced to hard labour, and actually engaged therein, receives an extra allowance of 4 ozs. of Bread and 2 ozs. of Cheese daily; and after the expiration of three calendar months, each prisoner is allowed 2 ozs. of Meat made into a pint of Soup three times a week.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Nil.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Chelmsford County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	6	Two. The prisoners work at the crank machines in turn. Each woman completes her task in about 1½ hour, and the rest of the day is employed at needle-work.	Three and one-third revolutions. The radius is 13 inches.	3,000 revolutions.	By gyrometers.	To no useful purpose.
February .	7					
March . .	8					
April . .	9					
May . .	10					
June . .	10					
July . .	10					
August .	10					
September	9					
October .	8					
November .	7					
December .	6					

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Clarkson Neale	Governor . .	50	February, 1835	..	15 13 0	15 13 0	Received of master debtors, for the use of beds in the Governor's house, copies of debtors' warrants, conduct-money of insolvent debtors, and entry and service of declarations.
John Heatley Lewis .	Chaplain . .	31	Epiphany Session, 1830 .	..	..	..	
Richard Cremer, sen. .	Surgeon . .	67	Epiphany Session, 1837 .	..	..	..	
Frances Halls . . .	Matron . .	52	Summer Session, 1824 .	50 0 0	..	..	
Sarah Clark . . .	Under-matron	60	,,	20 0 0	..	..	
William Tanner . .	Keeper of the House of Correction . .	28	Easter Session, 1836 .	75 0 0	..	..	The officers who reside in the prison are provided with lodging, firing, and candles.
James Waskett . .	Turnkey . .	36	,,	60 0 0	..	..	
William Copsey . .	Watchman .	26	,,	27 7 6	..	..	
John Smith . . .	,,	41	,,	27 7 6	..	..	
				259 15 0	15 13 0	275 8 0	

N.B —The sum 15*l.* 13*s.* is not *received* of the county, but of individual debtors, and, therefore, is not included in the "*actual cost to the county.*"

The above Return has been produced before us Visiting Magistrates, and we have every reason to believe it to be correct.

RAYLEIGH.
R. HASELFOOT.
W. W. LUARD.

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	27 2 0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts—Convicts	4 4 0
Total	31 6 0

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	1041 2 5½
Total Receipts of ditto	31 6 0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions . . .	1009 16 5½

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

I. Home District.

County Gaols.

Essex. Colchester House of Correction.

Colchester County House of Correction.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 341 of our last Report.

Part of the first cell in the yard No. 1 has been cornered off, to admit of a carriage entrance into the prison. With this exception, there has been no alteration in the buildings.

We refer to the annexed Return No. 1 for the appropriation of the prisoners at the period of our last inspection.

An aperture for inspection has been made in the gate to allow of visitors seeing the prisoners without personally communicating with them.

Three new drains have been added on the north side of the prison.

An aperture has been made in the lodge to enable the Governor to inspect the prisoners at work on the tread-wheel.

The privies have been repaired.

Picking oakum has lately beeen introduced. All the women were so employed.

Mr. Smith, the late Governor of the prison, died on the 31st of December last. He is succeeded by Mr. Wm. Marson, who was for many years the Deputy-Governor at Springfield.

Return 1.—A List of Prisoners in Custody 13th of June, 1838, Classed according to the Yards in which they are Confined.

Names.	Age.	Offence.	Sentences.	How employed.	If before in Confinement.
			No. 1 *Yard.*—None.		
			No. 2 *Yard.*		
J. A.	27	Stealing hay	3 Calendar months, first in solitude, 2 last hard labour.	Cooking and cleaning the Prison in consequence of a recent broken leg.	No.
			No. 3 *Yard.*		
W. M.	18	Felony	Re-examination		Yes.
			No. 4 *Yard.*		
W. O.	13	Misdemeanor in the Workhouse	21 days hard labour	Picking oakum in his cell	Yes.
T. B.	70	Vagrancy	,,	,,	,,
			No. 5 *Yard.*		
[illegible]	35	Vagrancy	1 Calendar month hard labour	Tread wheel	Yes.
T. D.	21	,,	,,	,,	,,
W. J.	19	,,	21 days hard labour	,,	No.
J. T.	35	,,	1 Calendar month hard labour	,,	,,
			No. 6 *Yard.*		
T. G.	18	Assault, &c.	1 Calendar month hard labour	Tread wheel	Yes.
S. G.	53	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	19	Misdemeanour in service	3 ,,	,,	No.
J. M.	23	Assault, &c.	1 ,,	,,	Yes.
J. J.	16	Misdemeanor in service	2 ,,	Picking oakum in his cell	No.
			No. 7 *Yard.*		
E. H.	67	Felony	12 Calendar months hard labour	Picking oakum in her cell	No.
F. G.	45	,,	,,	,,	Yes.
			No. 8 *Yard.*		
E. M.	22	Vagrancy	1 Calendar month hard labour	Picking oakum in her cell	Yes.
H. O.	16	,,	21 days hard labour	Picking oakum in her day-room	No.
			No. 9 *Yard.*		
E. L.	27	Assault, &c.	6 Calendar months	Washing	No.
A. C.	20	Base coin	6 Calendar months hard labour	Mending clothing	Yes.
S. W.	20	Vagrancy	21 days hard labour	Picking oakum in her cell	,,
M. A. S.	28	Misdemeanor in the workhouse	7 ,,	,,	No.
			No. 10 *Yard.*		
S. R.	21	Vagrancy	1 Calendar month hard labour	Picking oakum in her cell	No.
E. C.	20	,,	,,	,,	Yes.

W. Marson, *Governor.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Colchester House of Correction.

RETURN 2.—A LIST of Punishments inflicted for breach of Prison Regulations, from 1st January to 31st May 1838.

Name.	Age.	Offence for which he was punished.	Punishment.
H. D.	24	Talking to the yardsman	Admonished.
J. L.	45	Irreverent behaviour at Chapel	Locked up 8 hours.
J. A.	17	,,	,,
J. A.	17	Singing in his cell	Locked up remainder of day.
J. C.	25	Talking in the yard	Locked up 6 hours.
J. W.	27	,,	,,
J. J.	18	,,	,,
J. A.	17	Striking a prisoner	Locked up 2 days.
J. P.	20	Talking on the wheel	Stopped bread and cheese.
J. C.	25	,,	Locked up remainder of day.
J. G.	18	Stealing a handkerchief	Locked up 2 days.
W. A.	17	Stealing bread	Locked up 1 day.
G. B.	17	,,	,,
C. B.	20	Talking in the yard	Locked up remainder of day.
T. J.	19	,,	,,
R. S.	15	Disorderly conduct	,,
G. L.	20	Talking on the wheel	Stopped bread and cheese.
J. E.	27	Calling to a prisoner in solitude	Locked up remainder of day.
J. S.	22	Talking in the yard	Stopped bread and cheese.
T. J.	19	,,	,,
R. S.	15	Neglecting his work	,,
W. F.	16	,,	,,
B. R.	20	A solitary prisoner calling to a prisoner in another yard	Confined to his cell 2 days.
S. B.	20	Two prisoners in solitude talking from	Confined to their cells not allowing
J. A.	27	the passages	them use of the passages.
W. F.	16	Talking on the wheel after being admonished	Stopped bread and cheese.
J. B.	16	,,	,,
R. S.	15	,,	,,
W. B.	30	Talking on the wheel	,,
J. S.	46	,,	,,
J. B.	16	,,	,,
R. S.	15	,,	Locked up 6 hours.
J. B.	16	,,	,,
E. H.	67	Refusing to work	Stopped bread and cheese.

18*th June*, 1838. W. MARSON, *Governor.*

RETURN No. 3, from the COUNTY HOUSE of CORRECTION, at COLCHESTER, for the Year ending 31st August, 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

All Prisoners committed to take their Trials, either at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions, are immediately removed to Springfield. JOHN BAWTREE, Visiting Magistrate.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	14	..
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	63	7
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	10	5
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	4	..
For want of Sureties	5	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	3	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	15	..
Total	116	12

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.
Nil.

No. 4. See Note. Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	4	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	113	12
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	44	5
Committed for Re-examination	19	5
Total	180	23

NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols

Essex.

Colchester House of Correction.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	1	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	..
Summary Convictions	10	..
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	12	..

	M.	F.
No. 6.—The greatest number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year	20	5

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment:—																				
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	3	..	3	1	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3
3. Under Summary Convictions	5	1	32	7	52	..	12	..	12	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	116	12
4. (See Note.) From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

Nil.

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of age	3	..
12 Years and under 14	4	..
14 Years and under 17	1	1
17 Years and under 21	29	5
21 Years and under 30	38	5
30 Years and upwards	41	1
Total	116	12

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

Nil.

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	45	4
Can read only	33	7
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	30	1
Can read and write well	8	..
Total	116	12

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	18	5
Infirmary Cases	..	..
Greatest number of sick at one time	1	4
Deaths	..	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	..	..
Twice	41	2
Thrice	15	1
Four times or more	..	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	108	13
Employment, not being Hard Labour	7	..
Not employed	10	2

	M.	F.
No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	4	1

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately	3	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Colchester House of Correction.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	12	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	12	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles.	
	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings (pair)	..	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1
Shoes (pair)	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, Blankets	..	..
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	90	4	10½
,, Male and Female Clothing	8	6	1
,, Bedding	3	1	1
,, Straw	1	0	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	..	..	..
,, Medicine	3	1	10
,, Beer and Spirits	..	..	..
,, Fuel	39	12	6
,, Soap	2	1	9
,, Candles and Oil	5	13	3½
,, Washing	..	..	..
,, Cooking	..	..	..
,, Stationery and Printing	3	14	0
,, Books	..	..	..
,, Furniture	..	..	..
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	252	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions	21	15	0
,, Removing Transported Convicts	..	..	..
,, Sundries not mentioned	44	6	9½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	474	17	2½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum	..	..	..
See Note.—Prison Diet, per head per Annum	6	5	7
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head, per Annum	0	17	2¼
Pensions to Retired Officers	..	..	..

NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked	Potatoes	Cheese	Soup. *	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168			12	Six ounces of meat to 3 pints at the expiration of three Calendar months made wholly from meat	3	..	..	Extra four ounces of bread to prisoners employed.
Women	168	None.	..	12		3	..	..	
Boys	168			..		3	..	..	

*Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	6½	..	..	..	..	7,800	390	..	Richmond's Telltale.	None.
February	6½	..	..	..	..	9,600	480	..		
March	8	..	..	..	..					
April	10	12 inches.	8 inches.	30 steps.	one-third.	12,000	600	..		
May	10									
June	10									
July	10									
August	10									
September	10									
October	8	..	..	..	..	9,600	480	..		
November	6½	..	..	..	..	7,800	390	..		
December	6½									

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex. Colchester House of Correction.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

The Pump is only used occasionally to supply the Establishment with water when necessary.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.
W. P. Smith....	Governor .	54	April, 1816.	100	..	..
Rev. J. W. Morgan	Chaplain.		Oct. 1817.	70	..	..
R. Nunn, Esq...	Surgeon..		1814.	15	..	..
C. Harvey.....	Turnkey .	32	April, 1835.	52	..	..
Sarah Smith	Matron ..	49	Jan. 1835.	15	..	..

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..	..	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..	..	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..	..	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	4	8	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..	..	..
Amount received from parishes for the support of illegitimate children	..	..	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..	..	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..	..	..
Total	4	8	6

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	474	17	2½
Total Receipt of ditto	4	8	6
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions.	470	8	8

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

Each Prisoner has Cost 1*s.* 9½*d.* per Day.

BOROUGH GAOL, COLCHESTER.

For an account of this prison we refer to page 49 of our last Report. There has been no alteration since the date of that Report.

Some of the apartments in this gaol are quite unfit for use, and we are of opinion, that as the County House of Correction is only a mile from the town, all prisoners should be sent thither when fully committed.

The following is the total number of prisoners confined in this gaol in the year ending 31st December, 1837 :—

Males.	Females.	The greatest Number of Prisoners at one time in 1837. Males.	Females.
236	34	16	7

RETURN from the BOROUGH GAOL at COLCHESTER, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	SESSIONS. Felons. M.	Felons. F.	Misdemeanants. M.	Misdemeanants. F.	TOTAL. M.	TOTAL. F.
Number of prisoners before trial	29	6	7	..	36	6
.. Convicted	26	4	4	..	30	4
.. Acquitted at the bar	3	2	3	..	6	2
.. No bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Found insane on arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Acquitted as insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Admitted evidence on the part of the crown	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Bailed in court, to appear to take their trial at a subsequent tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of peace officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places.	..	..	..	..	..	..
					36	6

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Colchester Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	28	5
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	15	..
Under the Larceny Act	25	7
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	17	3
For want of Sureties	4	1
As known or reputed Thieves	7	4
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	76	13
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	7	..
Total	183	33

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process*		
In Execution	7	..
Forfeitures of Recognisances, or on attachments for Contempt	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	7	..

* Those Prisoners, who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.—See Note. Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	10	4
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	143	26
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	76	13
Total	229	43

NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	13	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	1
Debtors	..	1
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	13	3

	M.	F.
No. 6. The greatest No. of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year	17	10

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	..	2	18	2	8	2	10	..	..	..
2. ,, after Trial do.	12	3	8	2	4	..	1	..	..	..
3. ,, un. Sum. Convic.	146	28	28	5	4	..	5	..	..	..
4.* ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	6
2. ,, after Trial do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	36	6
3. ,, un. Sumr. Convic.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	33
4.* ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns No. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Colchester Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	1
14 Years and under 17.	3	1
17 Years and under 21	13	2
21 Years and under 30	10	
30 Years and upwards	10	2
Total	36	6

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	11	2
14 Years and under 17	30	12
17 Years and under 21	48	7
21 Years and under 30	56	6
30 Years and upwards	38	6
Total	183	33

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	6	1
Can read only	9	4
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	15	..
Can read and write well	6	1
Total	36	6

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	73	9
Can read only	27	6
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	47	6
Can read and write well	36	12
Total	183	33

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	6	3
Infirmary cases	0	1
Greatest number of sick at one time	3	2
Deaths	0	0

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	..	.
Twice	4	2
Thrice	7	4
Four times or more	.	

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

Nil.

No. 15.

	M.	F.
Number of prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to solitary confinement in the course of the year	5	3

No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately	1	..

No. 17.——Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night-caps	..	..
Day-caps	..	..
Jackets	..	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	..	..
Shirts	..	..
Stockings	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	..	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	..
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow-cases	..	..
Towels	1	..
Infirmary beds	..	..
,, blankets	..	..
,, sheets	..	..
,, pillow-cases	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of Prison diet	94	15	6
,, Male and female clothing	0	0	0
,, Bedding	1	0	0
,, Straw	4	0	0
,, Extra allowances by order of the Surgeon	2	5	0
,, Medicines	0	0	0
,, Beer and Spirits	0	0	0
,, Fuel	1	1	6
,, Soap	1	12	6
,, Candles and Oil	0	0	0
,, Washing	1	1	0
,, Cooking	0	0	0
,, Stationery and Printing	0	0	0
,, Books	0	0	0
,, Furniture	0	0	0
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	94	16	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	0	0	0
,, Removing Transported Convicts to Chelmsford	16	4	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	17	13	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.	227	9	1
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum	0	0	0
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head, per annum	8	12	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head, per annum	0	12	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	0	0	0

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Gruel.
	ozs.	Pints.
Men	182	14
Women	182	14
Boys	182	14

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—No Tread-Wheel at Colchester.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.—No Crank Labour.

No. 23. — Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £	s.	d.
C. Harvey..	Gaoler.	55	June, 1828	63	0	0
H. Harvey..	Matron.	55	Jan., 1837	8	8	0
J. Woodcock	Turnkey	30	Feb., 1834	8	0	0
Rev. S. Carr.	Chapln.					
W. Woets..	Surgeon			15	0	0
				£94	0	0

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..	..	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..	..	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..	..	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..	..	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	8	12	1
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children.	..	..	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistance of Transports	..	..	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..	..	..
Other Receipts	..	..	..
Total.....	8	12	1

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	227		1
Total Receipts of ditto	8	12	1
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	218	17	0

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

I. HOME DISTRICT. County Gaols. *Essex.* Halstead. County House of Correction.

COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, HALSTEAD.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 347 in our last Report.

The offensive privies in the cells to which we so strongly objected in our former Report, have been removed. This is a very important amendment.

The following prisoners were in custody at the date of our last inspection:

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence of Imprisonment.
J. D.	27	Damaging trees.	Six months.
J. C.	22	Vagrancy.	Three months.
J. L.	35	Damaging trees.	Two months, or payment of fine.
J. W.	19	Assault.	Ditto ditto
J. B.	20	Assault.	Ditto ditto
E. T.	22	Trespass.	Ditto ditto
C. B.	23	Game Laws.	Twenty-one days, or payment of fine.
J. B.	22	Poaching.	Six months.
J. B.	29	Assault.	For re-examination.
H. L.	41	Vagrant.	One month.
S. S. (fem.)	46	Threatening to set fire.	Twelve months.

A prisoner, employed as a sweeper of the prison, has recently escaped.

RETURN from the COUNTY HOUSE of CORRECTION at HALSTEAD, for the Year ending Michaelmas-day, 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	18	1	..	..	40	2	2	..	60	3
,, Convicted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted at the Bar*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, No Bills found*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Not Prosecuted*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Found Insane on Arraignment*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	1	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	14	2
									74	5

* Note.—The above prisoners are severally taken to Chelmsford for trial. The males are sent to Springfield Gaol and the females to Chelmsford House of Correction, and are therefore included in the Returns from those prisons.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..
Under the Game Laws	19	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	3	..
Under the Vagrant Act	36	2
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	31	..
Under the Larceny Act	2	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	16	1
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	20	4
Total	130	7

No. 3—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4.* Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	16	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	188	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	16	2
Total	220	12

* NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Halstead.
County House of Correction.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	1	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..
Summary Convictions	14	..
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	15	..

	M.	F.
No. 6.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	38	..

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	55	3	14	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	74	5
2. Ditto, „ after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto, „ under Summary Convictions	20	..	29	4	38	1	29	..	14	2	130	7
*4. Ditto, „ from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Number of Days, 6,252.											204	12

* NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	2	..
14 Years and under 17	5	..
17 Years and under 21	25	..
21 Years and under 30	30	4
30 Years and upwards	12	1
Total	74	5

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	14	1
17 Years and under 21	22	1
21 Years and under 30	48	3
30 Years and upwards	46	2
Total	130	7

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	7	2
Can read only	52	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	7	1
Can read and write well	8	1
Total	74	5

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	24	2
Can read only	78	4
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	16	1
Can read and write well	12	..
Total	130	7

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	21	4
Infirmary Cases	10	1
Greatest number of Sick at one time	3	1
Deaths	..	..

No. 13.— The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been Committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	64	3
Twice	34	..
Thrice	10	..
Four times or more	14	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	127	4
Employment, not being Hard Labour	19	3
Not employed	74	

	M.	F.
No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	2	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Essex.
Halstead.
County House of Correction.

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately	2	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	3	..
Whipping	2	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	11	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	14	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	28	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	6
Jackets	..	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trousers	.	..
Shirts	24	..
Stockings	3	2
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	24	2
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	2
Petticoats	..	2
Flannel do.	..	..
Shifts	..	3
Beds	40	..
Blankets	66	..
Rugs	48	..
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	6	..
Infirmary Beds	6	..
,, Blankets	7	..
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	107	0	3
,, Male and Female Clothing	11	1	4¼
,, Bedding		..	
,, Straw	4	13	6
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	2	2	8¾
,, Medicines		..	
,, Beer and Spirits	0	2	4
,, Fuel	37	7	1
,, Soap	15	10	5¼
,, Candles and Oil			
,, Washing	1	0	0
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	5	18	3
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture	10	7	8
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	272	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	76	10	3
,, Removing Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries, not mentioned	27	8	4½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	571	2	2¾
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum*	56	11	2
*Prison Diet, per Head, per annum	6	7	3½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum	0	18	5
Pensions to Retired Officers		..	

* Note.—This Return should give the contract price, or actual value of the prison diet for one prisoner, consuming that diet for one whole year.

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Cheese.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	Pints.	Rice.
Men	168	12	14	6 oz.
Women	168	12	14	6
Boys	168	12	14	6

All prisoners committed for hard labour have 24 ozs. of bread extra and 12 ozs. of cheese. Those not for hard labour have the usual diet, until they have been in prison more than one month, when they are allowed 6 pints of gruel and 6 ozs. of rice extra. Prisoners for hard labour, remaining longer than 3 months, have 3 pints of soup instead of extra rice and gruel. The soup is made from meat, vegetables, and oatmeal: 5 ozs. of meat per quart.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	18	8	2	Two-thirds.	15,960	840	5,320	A bell strikes every 10 minutes.	To raise water to supply the prison.
February	8⅓	..	..	..	..	17,100	900	5,360		
March	9½	..	..	..	..	17,220	960	5,480		
April	10	..	..	..	..	17,320	1,020	5,540		
May	10	..	..	..	..	17,320	1,020	5,540		
June	10	..	..	..	..	17,320	1,020	5,540		
July	10	..	..	..	..	17,320	1,020	5,540		
August	10	..	..	..	..	17,320	1,020	5,540		
September	10	..	..	..	..	17,320	1,020	5,540		
October	9⅓	..	..	..	..	17,220	960	5,480		
November	8½	..	..	..	..	17,100	900	5,360		
December	7	..	..	..	..	15,960	840	5,320		

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	7	2	47	7,000	By index.	To raise water.
February .	8½	. . . .	. .	8,500		
March . .	9½	. . . .	. .	9,500		
April . . .	10	. . . .	. .	10,000		
May . . .	10	. . . .	. .	10,000		
June . . .	10	. . . .	. .	10,000		
July . . .	10	. . . .	. .	10,000		
August . .	10	. . . .	. .	10,000		
September .	10	. . . .	. .	10,000		
October . .	9½	. . . .	. .	9,500		
November .	8½	. . . .	. .	8,500		
December .	7	. . . .	. .	7,000		

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.
G. M. Fowke	Chaplain	..	1815	100	0	0
Benjamin Gilson	Surgeon	45	1815	20	0	0
George Wright	Keeper	54	1827	80	0	0
James Daniel	Turnkey	55	1827	52	0	0
Ann Marson	Matron	62	1815	20	0	0
				272	0	0

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	9	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	..		
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . .	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total . . .	0	9	0

GEORGE WRIGHT, Keeper.

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year .	571	2	2¾
Total Receipts of ditto	0	9	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	570	13	2¾

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

1*s.* 9¾*d.* and ⅓*d.* per day.

D. BADHAM, Visiting Magistrate.

COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, NEWPORT.

Newport. County House of Correction.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 354 of our last Report. There has been no recent alteration.

At our last inspection we found four men and two women in custody.

A gaol dress is now provided for the prisoners.

One punishment only is recorded in the Governor's Journal:—"Locked up J. Jeffery for making a noise; released the same day, promising to do well, August 24, 1837.

There is still no employment for the prisoners, except that of occasionally cleaning the prison.

To the annexed Return the following note was appended by Lord Braybrooke, a visiting magistrate of this gaol:—

This prison is very defective, but could not be dispensed with, as the only place of safe confinement on this side of the county, and in case of tumult, the removal of any number of prisoners twenty-five, or in some cases, forty miles, would be attended with great risk and inconvenience, and no power of re-examination would be left. The suppression of the agricultural riots in 1830, before they reached an alarming height in this district, was mainly owing to the offenders being instantly taken to Newport. The neighbourhood is now perfectly quiet, and crime of every sort decreasing, as compared with last year.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
Essex.
Newport.
County House of Correction.

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Newport, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes. Felons. M.	Assizes. Felons. F.	Assizes. Misdemeanants. M.	Assizes. Misdemeanants. F.	
Number of Prisoners before Trial*	15	1	..	..	All Prisoners are usually removed to the County Gaol for Trial, after their final Examination before the committing Magistrate.
,, Convicted					
,, Acquitted at the Bar					
,, No Bills found					
,, Not prosecuted					
,, Found Insane on Arraignment					
,, Acquitted as Insane					
,, Admittted Evidence on the part of the Crown					
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal					
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places					

(*Note.)—These Prisoners were only committed to this Gaol for Re-examination, and were finally committed to the principal County Gaol for Trial; they are now included in this Return, which, in other respects, appears to have been accurately made. RD. BIRCH WOLFE, Visiting Magistrate.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..
Under the Game Laws	5	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	3	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..
Under the Larceny Act	1	4
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	8	1
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	19	8
Total	38	13

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	11	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	38	13
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	15	1
Total	64	15

(*Note.)—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have or have not been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

	M.	F.
No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year	11	3

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..
Summary Covictions	1	..
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	1	..

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days. M.	Under 14 Days. F.	14 Days and under 1 Month. M.	14 Days and under 1 Month. F.	1 Month and under 2 Months. M.	1 Month and under 2 Months. F.	2 Months and under 3 Months. M.	2 Months and under 3 Months. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1
2. Ditto, ditto, after Trial (except Debtors)										
3. Ditto, ditto, under Summary Convictions	4	..	6	3	26	10	2	..	38	13
*4. Ditto, ditto, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)										

(* Note.)—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Newport.
County House of Correction.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..
17 Years and under 21	6	..
21 Years and under 30	2	..
30 Years and upwards	7	1
Total	15	1

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	5	..
14 Years and under 17	3	1
17 Years and under 21	6	4
21 Years and under 30	11	1
30 Years and upwards	13	7
Total	38	13

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 11.—State of Instruction, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	17	10
Can read only	14	3
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	7	..
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	38	13

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	6	3
Infirmary Cases	..	..
Greatest number of sick at one time	2	..
Deaths	..	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	4	3
Twice	2	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	..	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.—Nil.

No. 15.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	1	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.—Nil.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	31	7	0¼
,, Male and Female Clothing		..	
,, Bedding	0	13	2¼
,, Straw	3	3	9
,, Extra allowances by order of the Surgern	0	9	9
,, Medicines	3	7	6
,, Beer and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	14	4	0
,, Soap	1	10	3
,, Candles and Oil	1	12	1
,, Washing	1	17	10
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	0	11	0
,, Books	0	3	6
,, Furniture		..	
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	52	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	19	8	4
,, Removing Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	101	8	2½
Total Expense of the Prison for the Year	231	16	0

Repairs and alterations in and about the Prison per Annum.—Trifling, but the tradesmen's bills are sent to the county treasurer every session, and remain with him, and *he only* can answer this query.

*See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head, per annum.—Varies with the price of flour.

Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head, per annum.—No regular clothing.

Pensions to Retired Officers.

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that diet for one whole year.*

No. 20.—Diet each Prisoner is allowed per Diem.

	Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.
	lb.	Pints.
Men	1	3
Women	½	..
Boys	..	..

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	
John Mead	Keeper	48	1827	47 0 0	Fire and candles; the fuel being charged for with that generally used in the prison.
Ann his wife	Matron	50	1835	5 0 0	
				52 0 0	

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Newport.
County House of Correction.

No. 24.—Receipts..—Nil.

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year .	231	16	4
Total Receipts of ditto	..		
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	231	16	4

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each prisoner per Day.

COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, ILFORD.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 332 of our last Report. No alteration has since taken place.

Mr. Lodge, the former Chaplain, has resigned, and is succeeded by the Rev. T. L. Bayliff, Curate of Little Ilford.

With reference to our former Report, we find that the matron invariably accompanies the turnkey when the provisions are taken to the gate of the female yard, and that the matron herself examines the female prisoners on their admission.

No. 1.—Prisoners in the Ilford House of Correction, 18th June 1838, classed according to the Yards in which they were confined during the day.

Name.	Offence.	How employed.
	No. 1 YARD (FEMALES).	
M. C.	Misdemeanant, summary conviction . .	Needle-work.
	No. 2 YARD (FEMALES).	
M. L.	Assault	Picking oakum.
C. C.	Misbehaviour in the workhouse . . .	,,
A. P.	,, ,, . . .	,,
S. P.	,, ,, . . .	,,
	No. 3 YARD (MEN).	
L. W.	Stealing planting	Picking oakum.
	No. 4 YARD.	
T. H.	Apprentice—leaving service	Picking oakum.
	No. 5 YARD.	
G. W.	Deer stealing	Tread-wheel.
J. B.	,, ...	,,
J. B.	,, ...	,,
J. A.	,, ...	,,
J. B.	Trespassing	,,
S. J.	,, ...	,,
D. K.	Maliciously damaging	,,
K. F.	Deer stealing	,,
	No. 6 YARD.	
J. H.	Stealing lead	Tread-wheel.
J. S.	Stealing potatoes	,,
W. R.	Stealing brushes	,,
E. P.	Passing bad money	,,
J. P.	Stealing a cheese	Employed in cells; but, the door being open, they had access to the other prisoners in the yard.
J. F.	Stealing a pig	
J. E.	Robbery in a dwelling-house . . .	
	No. 7 YARD.	
J. J.	Poaching	At labour at a crank wheel.
J. C.	Maliciously damaging	,, ,,
W. M.	Assault	,, ,,
R. M.	,, ...	,, ,,
T. C.	,, ...	,, ,,
	No. 8 YARD.	
R. M.	Vagrant	Picking oakum.
	No. 9 YARD.	
G. F.	Stealing pig	Preparing oakum.
J. N.	Stealing lead	,, ,,
	No. 10 YARD.	
F. S.	For trial for stealing pigeons . . .	
	INFIRMARY.	
J. P.	Stealing a pump.	

RETURN No. 2 from the COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, at ILFORD, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and at the Central Criminal Court and Sessions, in the course of the Year

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes, and at the Central Criminal Court.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	41	3	1	2	60	1	22	1	124	7
,, Convicted	25	1	1	..	34	..	..	..	64	1
,, Acquitted at the Bar	15	2	..	..	10	..	..	1	25	3
,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	4	2
,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	5	..	22	..	27	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..
Under the Game Laws	18	..
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	26	4
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	7	2
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	41	4
For want of Sureties	12	4
As known or reputed Thieves	6	3
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	20	1
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	133	19
Total	297	37

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	28	6
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	374	43
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	7	6
Committed for Re-examination	47	1
Total	456	56

(* Note.)—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers* for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	5	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	8	1
Summary Convictions	25	1
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	1	..
Total	39	2

No. 6.

	M.	F.
The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year	71	11

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Ilford.
County House of Correction.

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	93	5	23	1	6	1	2	..	..	..
2. Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors)	2	..	1	..	11	1	7	2	6	..
3. Ditto ,, under Summary Convictions	34	2	45	18	127	14	62	3	21	..
*4 Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	No return required.									

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	7
2. Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors)	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	33	5
3. Ditto ,, under Summary Convictions	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	37
*4. Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	No return required.									

* NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	2	..
12 Years and under 14	5	..
14 Years and under 17	6	..
17 Years and under 21	42	1
21 Years and under 30	43	2
30 Years and upwards	26	4
Total	124	7

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	4	..
12 Years and under 14	1	2
14 Years and under 17	37	4
17 Years and under 21	91	13
21 Years and under 30	100	10
30 Years and upwards	64	8
Total	297	37

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	62	5
Can read only	23	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	33	2
Can read and write well	6	..
Total	124	7

No. 11.—State of Instruction, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	153	20
Can read only	48	15
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	82	2
Can read and write well	14	..
Total	297	37

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	..	..
Infirmary Cases	108	6
Greatest number of Sick at one time	..	6
Deaths	1	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	41	9
Twice	40	4
Thrice	32	1
Four times or more	40	1

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	274	42
Employment, not being Hard Labour	91	8
Not employed	122	..

	M.	F.
No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	2	..

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately	3	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	10	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	10	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	20	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	1	..
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trousers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	..
Handkerchiefs	1	..
Shoes	1	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	1	1
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Rug	1	1
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	217	3	7
,, Male and Female Clothing	44	8	5
,, Bedding	20	15	0
,, Straw	6	7	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	4	18	5
,, Medicines	..		
,, Beer and Spirits	0	11	0
,, Fuel	16	7	6
,, Soap	8	0	0
,, Candles and Oil	14	6	11½
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	4	13	11
,, Books	5	11	0
,, Furniture	21	17	3½
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	333	15	0
,, Chaplain	100	0	0
,, Surgeon, 3 Quarters	15	0	0
,, Ditto, 4th Quarter	10	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	31	6	6
,, Removing Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned.	133	10	9½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	1,018	12	4½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum	..		
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head, per annum	4	16	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per annum	1	13	5
Pensions to retired Officers	..		

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Cheese.	Soup.†	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men*	168	12	6 Meat Soup.	20
Women	168	12	6	20
Boys*	168	12	6	20

* The Prisoners who work at the Treadmill have on each day they work, 4 ounces Bread and 2 ounces Cheese in addition to the ordinary Diet; and at the expiration of 3 Months they then are allowed for the remainder of their term of Imprionment, 1 pint of Soup 3 times in each week made wholly of Meat.

† Four ounces to the quart made from Meat and Vegetables.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Ilford.
County House of Correction.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of ¶ Feet in ¶ Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January ..	7	28	7	48	Three-fifths	10,080	840	5908	..	..
February .	7	28	7	48	..	10,080	840	5908	..	..
March ...	8	28	7	48	..	11,520	960	6720	..	..
April										
May										
June.....	10	28	7	48	Three-fifths	14,400	1200	7532	..	..
July										
August...										
September										
October ..	8	28	7	48	Three-fifths	11,520	960	6720	..	..
November	7	28	7	48	..	10,080	840	5908	..	..
December.	7	28	7	48	..	10,080	840	5908	..	..

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.
Not any Crank Labour performed.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.
L. Miller	Keeper	44	1816	200	0	0
T. L. Bayliff	Chaplain	30	1827	100	0	0
Ann Miller	Matron	..	1825	20	0	0
W. J. Allison	Surgeon	40	1833	25	0	0
J. Dixon	Turnkey	42	1825	66	19	0
T. Hobbs	Turnkey	41		46	16	0
				£458	15	0

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	43	14	2
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Received by the Treasurer from the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower	52	2	8
Total £	95	16	10

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.	1,018	12	4½
Total Receipts of ditto	95	16	10
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	£ 922	15	6½

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

W. COTTON,
W. DAVIS,
W. PEARCE, } *Visiting Justices.*

¶ Maldon.
Borough Gaol.

MALDON.

For an account of this prison we refer to page 50 of our last Report. The prison remains in every respect unaltered.

In the year 1837, thirteen prisoners, who were tried at the Borough Sessions, were confined in this gaol, viz.:—

Names.	Age.	Offences charged with.	When Committed.	When Discharged.
J B.	19	Felony.	10th January.	21st January.
S. A.	21	Do.	30th January.	3rd April.
T. F.	41	Do.	4th March.	3rd April.
J. B.	40	Do.	28th March.	3rd April.
G. T.	19	..	23rd May.	26th June.
J. G.	10	..	14th June.	26th June.
W. B.	40	Assault.	19th June.	26th June.
J. P.	36	Felony.	31st July.	1 August.
E. B.	28	Do.	14th September.	16th October.
M. N.	20	Do.	14th September.	16th October.
W. C.	20	Do.	16th September.	16th October.
J. H.	45	Receiving stolen goods.	25th September.	26th September.

There were, also, four persons summarily convicted, and sentenced to periods not exceeding fourteen days.

We beg to repeat our opinion that this gaol should be used only as a lock-up house for the confinement of prisoners under re-examination.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
Essex.
Maldon.
Borough Gaol.

RETURN from the BOROUGH GAOL at MALDON, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions. Felons. Male.	Sessions. Felons. Fem.	Sessions. Misdemeanants. Male.	Sessions. Misdemeanants. Fem.	Total. Male.	Total. Fem.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	10	2	1	..	11	2
,, ,, Convicted	7	2	1	..	8	2
,, ,, Acquitted at the Bar	3	..	..	..	3	..
,, ,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the Course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4,* (See Note.)—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	11	2
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	.
Total	11	2

* NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have or have not been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.—Nil.

	M.	F.
No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year	4	2

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days. M.	Under 14 Days. F.	14 Days, and under 1 Month. M.	14 Days, and under 1 Month. F.	1 Month, and under 2 Months. M.	1 Month, and under 2 Months. F.	2 Months, and under 3 Months. M.	2 Months, and under 3 Months. F.	3 Months, and under 6 Months. M.	3 Months, and under 6 Months. F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	6	..	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
2. Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
3. Ditto ,, under Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* 4. Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year. M.	6 Months, and under 1 Year. F.	1 Year, and under 2 Years. M.	1 Year, and under 2 Years. F.	2 Years, and under 3 Years. M.	2 Years, and under 3 Years. F.	3 Years, and upwards. M.	3 Years, and upwards. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2
2. Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors)	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	2
3. Ditto ,, under Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* 4. Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Essex.
Maldon.
Borough Gaol.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	1	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..
17 Years and under 21	4	1
21 Years and under 30	1	1
30 Years and upwards	5	..
Total	11	2

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.—Nil.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	3	..
Can read only	5	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	3	1
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	11	2

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.—Nil.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 13.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	..	..
Twice	3	..
Thrice	2	..
Four times or more	..	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly	..	..
Privately	1	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.—Nil.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.—Nil.

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.—Nil.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.—Nil.

No. 24.—Receipts.—Nil.

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.—Nil.

Saffron Walden.
Town Gaol.

SAFFRON WALDEN.

For the account of this prison we refer to page 41 of our last Report. Since that inspection there has been no alteration in the state of the gaol.

In the last year there have been eighteen prisoners in confinement, and as many as eight at one time in custody.

At our present inspection we found four prisoners:—

S. H., aged 30, convicted of obtaining goods under false pretences, sentenced to be transported. She had been in confinement upwards of five months.

E. W., aged 34, convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

G. S., aged 20, charged with felony, committed for trial.

J. S., aged 20, Ditto ditto.

W. B. a Debtor.

The magistrates are fully sensible of the defects of this prison, and perfectly ready to erect a new gaol on the separate principle of construction.

RETURN from the TOWN GAOL at SAFFRON WALDEN, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Number of Prisoners before trial	8	1	1	..	9	1
,, Convicted	8	..	..	..	8	..
,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, No Bills found	..	..	1	..	1	..
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	1	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	3	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	4	1
For want of sureties	..	..
As known or reputed thieves	..	..
Committed for re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdictions, but afterwards discharged by magistrates.	..	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	..	1
Total	8	2

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4*.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	6	4
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	17	3
Received from the Custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for re-examination	..	..
Total	23	7

* Note.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	..	..
Convicted at Sessions	1	..
Summary Convictions	3	..
Debtors	..	..
Committed for re-examination	..	..
Total	4	..

No. 6.

	M.	F
The greatest number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year	5	2

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	3	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
2. Ditto, ,, after Trial (except Debtors)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
3. Ditto, ,, under Summary Convictions	2	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	8	2
*4. Ditto, ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
											19	3

* Note.—Return No. 4. in Table, No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	2	..
14 Years and under 17	3	..
17 Years and under 21	1	..
21 Years and under 30	1	..
30 Years and upwards	2	1
Total	9	1

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	2	..
17 Years and under 21	2	..
21 Years and under 30	2	..
30 Years and upwards	2	2
Total	8	2

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	2	..
Can read only	5	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	..	..
Can read and write well	2	1
Total	9	1

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	3	1
Can read only	4	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	1	0
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	8	2

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Goals.

Essex.
Saffron Walden. Town Gaol.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	1	1
Infirmary Cases	..	..
Greatest number of sick at one time	1	1
Deaths	..	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	1	..
Twice	..	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	4	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments (locked up part of the day)	..	..	2	..
Total	..	..	2	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	..
Jackets	..	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	..	..
Shirts	..	..
Stockings	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	..	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	..
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, Blankets	..	..
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	12	12	6
,, Male and Female Clothing.	..		
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	0	12	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	0	16	0
,, Medicines	3	5	0
,, Beer	3	12	1
,, Fuel	0	16	0
,, Soap	0	4	6
,, Candles and Oil	..		
,, Washing	0	18	0
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	..		
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	8	6	0
Besides a suit of clothes once in two years—a moiety of expense for each Year	2	10	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	..		
,, Removing Transported Convicts	12	18	10
,, Sundries not mentioned	3	16	10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	50	7	9
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum	..		
Prison Diet per Head per annum*	6	1	4
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per annum	..		
No Clothing found, and the Bedding is found when occasion requires.			
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		

(* Note.)—This Return gives the Contract Price or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary, per Week.

	Bread.	Beer.
	ozs.	Pints.
Men	168	14 each.
Women	,,	,,
Boys	,,	,,

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

No Tread Mill.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

No Crank Labour.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Samuel Francis.	Keeper of Gaol and House of Correction.	48	11th October 1826.	8 6 0	2 10 0	10 16 0	Salary in money £2. 10*s.* Allowance being moiety of suit of clothes furnished once in two years.

No. 24.—Receipts.—Nil.

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year .	50	7	9
Total Receipts of ditto	.	.	.
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	50	7	9

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per day.

If divided by 566, the aggregate number of days, the Quotient will be 1s. 9½*d.*, the cost of each prisoner per day.

HERTFORD.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, HERTFORD.

Hertford.
Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 358 of our last Report.

There have been some recent changes in the management. Mr. Wilson, the late Governor of the prison, has retired, and was succeeded, on the 21st of April last, by Lieut. George Parlby Duins, R.N. Mr. Bury, the former Chaplain, having resigned, the Rev. Mr. Gregg has been appointed to the office.

An additional turnkey has been appointed.

The present keeper is allowed a clear salary of 300*l.* per annum. He is not concerned in any way in supplying provisions for the use of the prison. On referring to our last Report, this will appear to have been the case with his predecessor. The clerk who was formerly paid by the keeper is now placed on the prison establishment.

The use of day-rooms has been discontinued in the case of convicted prisoners, who now take their meals in their cells.

More attention is given than has been hitherto paid to the classification required by the Gaol Act.

The convicted women are employed in picking oakum.

The male prisoners no longer bring coals to, or remove dust from, the female wards.

Prisoners before trial are permitted to see their friends from a grated door near the entrance.

In the House of Correction the diet has been reduced from 32 oz. of bread to 24 oz. daily; the soup and porridge remain as before.

The perquisites arising from the letting of beds to debtors are allowed to the chief turnkey.

No money is now given to prisoners on their discharge. They are usually supplied with a loaf of bread.

The magistrates are anxious to improve this prison; and several important alterations in its construction are contemplated.

RETURN No. 1.

RETURN of the Prisoners in Custody at the Hertford Gaol, on the 16th June, 1838, classed according to the Yards in which they were confined.

GAOL.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	When Committed.
		WARD No. 1.	
B. B.	40	Stealing a trap	May 26th, 1838.
J. B.	26	Stealing a shirt	May 30th, 1838.
W. W.	25	Ditto	Ditto.
S. M.	24	Manslaughter	May 31st, 1838.
J. F.	23	An assault and robbery	May 30th, 1838.
W. B.	25	Stealing pea-meal	May 26th, 1838.
W. P.	47	Ditto	Ditto.
H. W.	22	A rape	March 21st, 1838.
H. D.	..	Stealing mixed corn	June 16th, 1838.
T. C.	..	Ditto	Ditto.
		WARD No. 2.—Empty.	
		WARD No. 3.	
J. B.	22	Stealing three lambs	May 2d, 1838.
J. B.	20	Ditto	Ditto.
T. D.	22	Ditto	Ditto.
J. S.	18	Obtaining goods under false pretences .	Ditto.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Hertford. Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of Prisoners—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	When Committed.
W. B.	33	Stealing a shirt and a pair of stockings	Ditto.
J. B.	23	Stealing 14 chickens and 8 ducks	June 4th, 1838.
G. D.	43	Stealing a whip and a quantity of corn	May 25th, 1838.
P. J.	57	Stealing half peck of malt	June 7th, 1838.
M. T.	22	Stealing a sheep, and receiving a turkey, knowing the same to be stolen.	May 21st, 1838.
		WARD No. 4.	
H. S.	16	Want of sureties	May 11th, 1838.
G. E.	19	An assault	May 9th, 1838.
J. C.	26	Ditto	June 7th, 1838.
W. C.	23	Ditto	June 9th, 1838.
W. B.	28	Ditto	June 13th, 1838.
D. D.	29	Ditto	Ditto.
		DEBTORS' WARD.	
T. F.	51	Debtor	May 2d, 1836.
A. F.	67	Ditto	May 12th, 1838.
J. B.	44	Ditto	Ditto.
W. M.	38	Ditto	May 31st, 1838.
G. C.	23	Ditto	June 4th, 1838.
		BOROUGH COURT.	
		FEMALES.	
M. G.	21	Stealing from the person	May 30th, 1838.
M. P.	32	Ditto	Ditto.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	When Committed.
		WARD No. 1.	
W. C.	20	Poaching	January 3d, 1838.
J. K.	21	Vagrancy	May 24th, 1838.
J. M.	25	Violent assault and wounding	February 14th, 1838.
G. G.	25	Poaching	April 20th, 1838.
S. B.	33	Poaching fish	June 2d, 1838.
J. L.	26	Robbing a wagon	February 14th, 1838.
J. A.	23	Poaching	January 27th, 1837.
T. G.	23	Misbehaviour in his service	May 28th, 1838.
W. B.	31	Embezzlement	February 20th, 1838.
J. I.	12	Vagrancy	April 24th, 1838.
H. M.	18	Stealing a part of a gate and rails	Ditto.
T. C.	36	Stealing a saw	May 7th, 1838.
		WARD No. 2.	
W. B.	35	Stealing underwood	May 29th, 1838.
J. C.	60	Vagrancy	May 24th, 1838.
W. H.	20	Stealing fowls	June 12th, 1837.
J. D.	27	Robbing a wagon	February 14th, 1838.
J. L.	49	Damaging water cresses	June 8th, 1838.
J. W.	24	Poaching	March 20th, 1838.
W. R.	35	Stealing a sheep	March 1st, 1838.
T. B.	17	Damaging a fowl	June 9th, 1838.
H. B.	18	Poaching	May 23d, 1838.
J. G.	28	Misbehaviour in his service	May 28th, 1838.
J. S.	30	Vagrancy	June 13th, 1838.
E. M.	24	Misbehaviour in his service	June 1st, 1838.
T. G.	44	Embezzlement	February 20th, 1838.
J. A.	20	Night poaching, and being armed with a bludgeon.	December 12th, 1838.
		WARD No. 3.	
W. H.	52	Vagrancy	April 6th, 1838.
D. H.	50	Ditto	June 8th, 1838.
R. S.	20	Stealing a donkey.	June 20th, 1837.
G. H.	31	Vagrancy	May 28th, 1838.

House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	When Committed.
E. H.	14	Stealing a pair of shoes	March 10th, 1838.
W. W.	25	Damaging wood	April 21st, 1838.
J. E.	34	Damaging part of a fence	May 25th, 1838.
T. W.	21	Poaching	March 20th, 1838.
S. C.	15	Misbehaviour in his service	May 2d, 1838.
J. H.	31	Vagrancy	April 4th, 1838.
J. S.	25	Cutting and maiming	October 23d, 1837.
J. S.	28	Misbehaviour in his service	June 13th, 1838.
E. H.	18	Poaching	April 26th, 1838.
		WARD No. 4.	
T. P.	28	Damaging water cresses	June 8th, 1838.
F. O.	32	Receiving stolen goods	February 14th, 1838.
S. G.	42	Stealing part of a fence	May 28th, 1838.
J. R.	23	Night poaching	November 29th, 1837.
S. H.	27	Stealing oats	April 12th, 1838.
R. S.	12	Damaging growing corn	June 15th, 1838.
J. B.	65	Poaching fish	June 16th, 1838.
J. S.	20	Riding in a wagon without reins or a guide.	June 11th, 1838.
J. M.	15	Poaching fish	May 29th, 1838.
W. D.	40	Vagrancy	May 23d, 1838.
E. G.	50	Stealing barley	March 27th, 1838.
E. C.	18	Poaching	June 9th, 1838.
W. F.	21	Vagrancy	March 29, 1838.
J. L.	34	Stealing a peach tree	April 18th, 1838.
		COOKING ROOM.	
W. T.	28	Stealing a set of harness	April 16th, 1837.
		INFIRMARY.	
J. B.	30	An assault	April 12th, 1838.
E. M.	23	Poaching fish	May 29th, 1838.
W. L.	20	Stealing a turkey	December 23d, 1837.
		SOLITARY CELLS.	
T. W. (In irons)	60	An assault	June 9th, 1838. December 23d, 1837.
J. D.	25	Stealing a fowl	
		FEMALES.	
		WARD No. 1.	
M. A. H.	24	Breaking windows	May 3d, 1838.
M. H.	64	Ditto	May 2d, 1838.
M. D.	38	Misbehaviour in the union workhouse	June 16th, 1838.
E. C.	19	Stealing a pair of shoes	March 10th, 1838.
M. A. N.	19	A debtor (Requested to be thus placed, being the only female debtor.)	April 2d, 1838.
		WARD No. 2.	
S. S.	40	Running away with workhouse property.	May 13th, 1838.
C. H.	19	Misbehaviour in the union workhouse	May 31st, 1838.
M. G.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
M. S.	23	Running away with workhouse property.	April 30th, 1838.

RETURN No. 2.

RETURN of the Punishments inflicted for Offences in the Prison, from 1st Jannary to 31st December, 1837. Mr. W. Willson, Governor.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Description of Prisoner.	Offence for which he was Punished.	Nature of the Punishment.
Feb. 4	J. T.	30	Summarily convicted.	Disorderly conduct.	Solitary Confinement 2 days.
15	E. N.	28	Ditto.	Disorderly conduct, and using bad language.	,, 3 days.
,,	J. B.	18	Ditto.	Threatening the turnkey for reporting him, and using bad language.	Handcuffed.
Punished Dec. 9, 1836.					

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Hertford.
Hertford County Goal and House of Correction.

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Age.	Description of Prisoner.	Offence for which he was Punished.	Nature of Punishment.
Dec. 18	J. E.	27	Ditto.	Wilfully breaking the tread-wheel.	Solitary confinement 3 days.
19	J. B. See Feb. 15th.	18	Ditto.	Disorderly conduct in the chapel.	Reported to a visiting justice, who ordered him to be whipped.
,,	J. T.	30	Ditto.	Ditto.	Solitary confinement.
27	H. M.	18	Ditto.	Concealing tobacco.	Solitary confinement 2 days.
March 11	H. M.	18	Ditto.	Disorderly conduct.	,, ,,
,,	T. H.	25	Convicted.	Ditto.	,, ,,
19	H. M.	18	Summarily convicted.	Idle and disorderly conduct.	,, ,,
April 1	J. D.	17	Convicted.	Noisy and refractory.	,, ,,
2	G. C.	23	Summarily convicted.	Disorderly conduct.	,, ,,
,,	M. W.	18	Ditto.	Ditto.	,, ,,
,,	J. F.	23	Ditto.	Ditto.	,, ,,
10	S. O.	13	Ditto.	Ditto.	,, 1 day.
,,	T. P.	26	Ditto.	Noisy and refractory.	,, 2 days.
17	J. I.	16	Ditto.	Disorderly conduct.	,, 1 day.
28	J. S.	18	Ditto.	Striking a fellow prisoner.	,, ,,
May 2	G. N.	44	Want of sureties.	Using bad language.	,, ,,
3	J. S.	18	Summarily convicted.	Disorderly conduct.	,, 2 days.
9	C. W.	33	Convicted.	Abusing a wardsman.	,, ,,
,,	G. F.	19	Ditto.	Refractory.	,, ,,
14	W. C.	18	Ditto.	Disorderly conduct in the chapel.	,, ,,
,,	C. G.	14	Ditto.	Ditto.	,, ,,
18	M. C.	19	Ditto.	Disorderly conduct.	,, ,,
19	S. T.	20	Ditto.	Swearing.	,, ,,
June 4	F. G.	18	Before trial.	Disorderly conduct.	,, ,,
,,	T. G.	13	Ditto.	Ditto.	,, ,,
5	T. G.	13	Ditto.	Breaking down the plastering of his cell.	Handcuffed.
,,	H. M.	18	Summarily convicted.	Disorderly conduct.	Solitary confinement 1 day.
7	J. A.	24	Before trial.	Violently assaulting a turnkey, and attempting to take away his keys.	Confined in solitary cell and put in irons: reported to the Hon. G. F. Hosham.
,,	F. G.	18	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	M. C.	19	Convicted.	Refractory and using bad language.	Solitary confinement 2 days.
,,	E. N.	18	Summarily convicted.	Disorderly conduct.	,, ,,
19	E. T.	17	Ditto.	Ditto.	,, 1 day.
25	W. C.	18	Ditto.	Ditto.	,, ,,
,,	T. B.	17	Convicted.	Ditto.	,, ,,
July 8	D. S.	19	Summarily convicted.	Ditto.	,, ,,
14	H. M.	18	Ditto.	Noisy and refractory.	,, 3 days.
Aug. 12	D. W.	31	Before trial.	Breach of rules.	,, 2 days.
,,	T. L.	14	Ditto.	Ditto.	,, ,,
15	I. T.	30	Summarily convicted.	Disorderly conduct.	,, 1 day.
18	J. D.	17	Convicted.	Striking a fellow prisoner.	,, 2 days.
19	G. W.	13	Before trial.	Noisy and refractory.	,, ,,
,,	T. L.	14	Ditto.	Ditto.	,, ,,
Sept. 4	G. P.	19	Ditto.	Disorderly conduct.	,, ,,
,,	N. C.	30	Ditto.	Ditto.	,, ,,
Sept. 10	T. B.	20	Ditto.	Violently assaulting a fellow prisoner.	Put in irons and handcuffed, removed the handcuffs same evening, and irons next morning.
21	J. A.	31	Summarily convicted.	Refusing to go to work, and using bad language.	Solitary confinement 1 day.
Oct. 5	J. H.	19	Before trial.	Disorderly conduct in the chapel.	,, ,,
6	R. B.	14	Ditto.	Using bad language.	,, 2 days.

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Age.	Description of Prisoners.	Offence for which he was Punished.	Nature of Punishment.	
Oct. 17	H. W.	41	A debtor.	Fighting his fellow debtor.	,,	1 day.
,,	J. H.	32	Ditto.	Ditto.	,,	,,
20	J. E.	28	Summarily convicted.	Insolent, and refusing to go to work.	,,	3 days.
,,	J. B.	21	Ditto.	Ditto.	,,	,,
,,	W. H.	20	Ditto.	Ditto.	,,	,,
,,	J. S.	30	Ditto.	Ditto.	,,	,,
,,	J. G.	18	Ditto.	Ditto.	,,	,,
,,	W. H.	19	Ditto.	Ditto.	,,	,,
25	T. L.	14	Convicted.	Insolent to the turnkey.	,,	1 day.
27	J. E.	47	Before trial.	Throwing provisions over the prison wall.	,,	2 days.
Nov. 11	W. W.	38	Convicted.	Ditto.	,,	,,
14	W. C.	19	Summarily convicted.	Not working properly.	,,	1 day.
22	H. C.	34	A debtor.	Assaulting his fellow debtor.	,,	,,
23	W. P.	18	Before trial.	Using bad language.	,,	2 days.
Dec. 11	J. A.	22	Ditto.	Refractory.	,,	1 day.
14	T. T.	18	Ditto.	Disorderly conduct.	,,	2 days.
21	E. S.	26	Summarily convicted.	Ditto.	,,	,,
,,	T. T.	18	Before trial.	Ditto.	,,	,,

RETURN of the Names of Prisoners employed in the Service of the Prison on the 16th June, 1838.

Name.	Offence.	Nature of Employment.
J. L. . . .	Stealing a peach tree . .	Gravelling the walks round the prison, and in the garden.
J. A. . . .	Poaching.	Cleansing entrance to the prison.
F. O. . . .	Receiving stolen goods. .	Mending wooden shoes.
T. G. (very gouty)	Embezzlement. . . .	Examining bedding.
M. S. . . .	Running away with work-house property . . .	Assisting matron in cleaning bride-well house.
W. B. . . .	Stealing a shirt and a pair of stockings	Cleaning the doors and scrubbing round the gaol gallery with his own consent.
J. B. . . .	Stealing three lambs . .	The same.

RETURN No. 3. From the COUNTY GAOL, and HOUSE of CORRECTION at HERTFORD, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

No. 1. Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial . . .	45	..	16	1	21	..	121	14	203	15
,, Convicted . . .	24	..	10	1	12	..	94	9	140	10
,, Acquitted at the Bar	11	..	..	..	3	..	15	4	35	4
,, No Bills found . .	4	..	..	..	5	..	12	1	21	1
,, Not Prosecuted . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,, Found Insane on Arraignment . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Hertford.
Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	4	..
Under the Game Laws	149	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	2	..
Under the Vagrant Act	60	6
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	36	2
Under the Larceny Act	86	5
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	35	..
For want of Sureties	7	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	43	23
Total	431	36

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process (*See Note)	17	..
In Execution	5	..
Forfeitures of Recognisanees, or on attachment for Contempt	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	22	

(* Note.)—Those Prisoners, who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4*.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	69	6
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	647	48
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	11	..
Committed for Re-examination	20	..
Total	747	54

(* Note.)—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of other Keepers, for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	34	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	7	2
Summary Convictions	38	2
Debtors	8	2
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	87	6

	M.	F.
No. 6. The greatest Nnmber of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year	159	15

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	47	2	42	3	64	8	42	2	8	..
2. Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors)	18	3	50	1	21	2	17	2	18	2
3. Ditto ,, under Summary Convictions	13	7	66	11	134	16	129	2	79	..
*4. Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	15
2. Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors)	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	140	10
3. Ditto ,, under Summary Convictions	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	36
*4. Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	3	..
14 Years and under 17	11	..
17 Years and under 21	53	4
21 Years and under 30	80	6
30 Years and upwards	54	7
Total	201	17

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	1	..
12 Years and under 14.	39	..
14 Years and under 17	108	1
17 Years and under 21	136	19
21 Years and under 30.	108	10
30 Years and upwards.	39	6
Total	431	36

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	120	8
Can read only	32	7
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	42	2
Can read and write well	7	..
Total	201	17

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	272	21
Can read only	68	12
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	86	3
Can read and write well	5	..
Total	431	36

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	88	17
Infirmary Cases	47	..
Greatest number of sick at one time	42	..
Deaths	1	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	10	2
Twice	11	..
Thrice	3	..
Four times or more	5	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	521	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	23	39
Not employed	203	15

	M.	F.
No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.	21	..

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately	24	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	3	..
Whipping	1	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	54	3	3	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	55	3	6	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

* Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	None	None
Day Caps	None	None
Jackets	7	..
Waistcoats	None	None
Trowsers	25	..
Shirts	60	..
Stockings	53	3
Handkerchiefs	None	2
Shoes	138	4
Clogs	None	None
Gowns	..	2
Petticoats	..	2
Flannel ditto	..	2
Shifts	..	3
Beds	32	3
Blankets	75	5
Rugs	80	6
Sheets	None	None
Pillow Cases	30	5
Towels	..	..
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, Blankets	..	..
,, Sheets.	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..

* There is no given quantity of clothing allowed to each prisoner, they are provided with the above Articles when necessary.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

Hertford.
Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	411	6	8
,, Male and Female Clothing	43	11	4
,, Bedding	53	17	2
,, Straw	7	10	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	24	3	4
,, Medicines			
,, Beer and Spirits (answered by extra diet)			
,, Fuel	51	14	6
,, Soap	13	16	0
,, Candles and Oil	5	5	4
,, Washing (answered by fuel and soap)			
,, Cooking (answered by fuel)			
,, Stationery, Printing, and Books	9	9	0
,, Furniture	36	8	3
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	933	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and sessions	8	5	0
,, Removing Transported Convicts	70	10	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	57	7	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	£1726	4	6
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum	213	7	1
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head, per annum.			
Those that Work	6	3	6
Those that do not work	3	15	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head, per annum (allowed to each prisoner when necessary)			
Pensions to retired Officers			

(* Note.)—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese	* (Note) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168	16½	None.	None.	4	None.	None.	5¼	Flour and Oatmeal for the Soup and the Milk, 1 oz. allowed to each prisoner.
Women	,,	,,	,,	,,	The soup is the liquor in which the Meat has been boiled in.	,,	,,	,,	
Boys	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	

* Describe the kind of soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per quart.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	Upon an average eight hours per day.	32	7½ inches.	One-fifth.	1¾ Revolution.	10,800	720	No set quantity, the whole of the prisoners are worked in their respective terms.	Not recorded.	It is let to a person at a certain sum per annum, to be paid quarterly.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January.... February... March..... April ..... May..... June ..... July..... August .... September.. October.... November .. December ..	Eight hours per day upon an average.	Thirty on the three divisions.	Twelve revolutions.	No set quantity, the prisoners are worked in their respective turns.	By watch.	Not applied to any particular power, but if necessary can be applied to the tread-wheel to assist the power of grinding corn.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances,	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Wm. Willson .	Governor . .	38	1825	380 0 0	11 0 0	391 0 0	2*s.* copies of warrants, £3: allowed to let beds to debtors 2*s.* 4*d.* per week, £8.
Rev. C. A. Bury	Chaplain . .	35	1836	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
Thomas Colbeck	Surgeon. . .	64	1812	75 0 0	..	75 6 0	. .
John Barker .	Clerk and schoolmaster.	27	1836	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	. .
John Legg . .	Turnkey. . .	58	1825	41 12 0	..	41 12 0	All the turnkeys have apartments within the walls, and are allowed 10*s.* per week extra for watching at night alternately. Three only watch, one does not.
James Spackman	,,	33	1834	41 12 0	8 13 4	50 5 4	
Jacob Neale .	,,	23	1837	41 12 0	8 13 4	50 5 4	
William Potto .	,,	27	1837	41 12 0	8 13 4	50 5 4	
S. Spackman .	Matron . . .	31	1837	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	. .
				£896 0 0	37 0 0	933 0 0	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	56 2 8
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	21 10 0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Chrilden . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports. . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total . . .	78 1 8

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.	1,726 4 6
Total Receipts of ditto	78 1 8
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	1,648 2 10

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

Cost of each Prisoner per Day—1*s.* 1¼*d.*

NOTE.

The Reports upon the several Prisons in the remaining Counties of the Home District, which are in course of printing, will be distributed in a few days.

PART III.

DIGEST OF RETURNS

RELATING TO THE

PRISONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1837.

TABLE No. 1.
Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Prisoners before Trial, or rendered in Court.		Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as being Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal, or left for Trial.		Committed for Re-examination but not afterwards fully Committed.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	18	1	7	1	3	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bedford	Bedford	,, ,,	135	6	92	4	17	2	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
	,,	New House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	119	10	80	7	17	3	9	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	.
	Abingdon	House of Correction	79	29	43	12	14	5	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	11	5	9	3
	Reading	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newbury	,,	The Prisoners are sent to Reading Gaol under a Contract with the County Magistrates, this																			
	New Windsor	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	21	1	12	1	4	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	228	23	157	10	43	11	13	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.
	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	8	2	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	125	17	59	12	20	.	7	1	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	18	3	13	1
	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	40	7	22	3	8	3	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Wisbeach	House of Correction	56	4	41	3	8	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ely	,,	28	3	17	3	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	20	2	6	.	3	1	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	27	10	24	5	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	6	7	2	4	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	23	8	21	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	106	14	75	10	17	1	4	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	53	12	28	8	11	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	9	1
	Knutsford	House of Correction	371	94	287	79	51	12	22	2	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
	Macclesfield	Town Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	179	41	140	35	22	3	6	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Falmouth	,,	6	4	5	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Penzance	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Penryn	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Saltash	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.
	Helleston	,, ,,	6	1	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	115	40	78	26	14	7	15	4	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	9	2	7	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	68	13	59	10	7	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	181	45	122	29	48	11	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	298	95	195	63	72	19	22	8	5	3	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.
	,,	,, House of Correction	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	County Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	68	38	42	31	13	7	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	26	10	23	9	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Barnstaple	Borough Gaol	16	11	12	7	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	South Molton	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tiverton	,,	25	5	15	5	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
	Bideford	,,	7	10	4	6	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
	Bradnench	,,	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
	Totness	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dartmouth	,, ,,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	226	31	156	22	45	7	9	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.
	Poole	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridport	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Shaftesbury	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Weymouth	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	159	42	103	34	29	4	9	.	17	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	.	48	.	26	.	14	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Springfield	,, ,,	535	.	395	.	94	.	25	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	.
	Colchester	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	36	6	30	4	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Halstead	County House of Correction	74	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newport	,, ,,	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1
	Ilford	,, ,,	124	7	64	1	25	3	.	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	27	.

TABLE No. 2.
Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.			Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or Reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Committed for Re-examination on Summary Charges, but afterwards not fully Committed.		Total.		
M.	M.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	30	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	7	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	25	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	35	4	7	.	9	.	.	.	.	16	.
.	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	55	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	83	14	.	.	221	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	8	41	1	.	.	.	.	64	20	45	5	20	10	8	1	26	4	1	.	22	.	50	4	24	6	321	51	14	.	17	1	.	.	.	31	1
.	2	34	.	.	.	1	.	17	2	12	1	5	6	2	2	17	8	.	.	.	.	78	17	2	1	170	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
prison being only used as a place for the temporary confinement of those remanded for re-examination.																																					
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28	5	3	.	.	.	.	2	13	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	66	8	5	1	8	.	.	.	.	13	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	68	.	.	.	4	.	66	6	62	2	70	9	.	.	25	3	.	.	.	.	38	5	.	.	334	25	21	.	15	.	3	.	.	39	.
.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	45	.	.	.	5	.	9	.	5	6	10	3	.	2	8	1	9	.	.	.	45	5	.	.	136	17	32	.	18	2	1	.	.	51	2
.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	40	30	13	1	7	.	32	4	24	2	10	1	.	.	18	1	12	2	161	41	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	9	.
.	1	6	.	2	.	4	.	16	6	7	3	22	.	.	.	15	5	7	3	9	1	82	.	20	5	191	23	.	.	105	2	.	.	.	105	2
.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	30	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	2	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	97	.	.	.	66	4	.	.	.	66	4
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	2	12	.	14	.	.	.	.	26	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	1	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	1	4	3	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	6	26	6	6	.	.	.	3	32	9
.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	8	28	4	10	.	.	1	1	38	4
.	3	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	12	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	28	8	.	.	27	1	.	.	1	28	1
7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	15	1	76	2	27	5	2	2	.	105	9
.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	74	84	2	.	1	.	.	.	33	4	69	15	2	.	4	.	2	.	191	103	6	1	15	1	1	.	.	22	2
12	14	68	.	1	1	29	.	149	108	26	5	23	.	3	.	111	8	42	9	56	.	51	12	.	.	585	143	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	5	.	.	.	.	14	.
.	1	5	.	1	.	3	1	77	40	6	3	15	1	.	.	38	6	5	2	.	.	43	6	.	.	194	59	47	1	6	2	3	1	1	.	57	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	52	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	4	6	.	5	1	9	.	76	8	1	.	.	.	28	24	37	3	.	.	15	2	35	4	20	5	242	47	40	.	28	2	1	1	.	.	69	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	4	.	.	5	.	.	.	13	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	13	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	4	18	.	2	.	.	.	.	20	.
.	4	96	.	3	.	7	.	109	21	.	.	10	.	.	.	80	10	5	.	.	.	146	8	.	1	460	40	3	.	30	2	10	.	.	43	2
.	14	4	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	47	13	20	6	.	.	11	.	.	.	114	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
49	.	19	.	3	.	6	1	190	28	11	10	27	10	.	.	11	4	1	.	.	.	132	30	.	.	449	83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86	3	27	3	4	1	3	.	120	7
.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	3	13	3	.	.	66	21	.	.	163	32	.	.	37	3	1	.	.	38	3
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	6	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	31	10	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	9	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	2	18	.	3	.	.	.	30	3	8	.	.	.	21	1	1	.	108	6	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	1	.	.	10	2	17	2	46	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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14	3	28	.	19	1	10	.	17	7	63	11	.	.	.	.	17	2	10	.	.	.	78	8	.	.	259	29	39	.	14	.	.	.	.	53	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	3	10	.	3	.	4	.	134	66	16	3	12	.	7	5	71	11	17	8	.	.	224	9	.	.	506	102	40	1	38	1	2	.	1	.	81	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	.	15	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	99	23	.	30	.	.	1	1	.	54	1
.	2	91	.	10	.	3	.	190	.	47	.	32	.	.	.	37	.	14	.	.	.	108	.	2	.	536	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	14	.	1	.	1	.	63	7	10	5	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	15	.	3	.	116	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	28	5	15	.	25	7	.	.	17	3	4	1	7	4	7	.	76	13	183	33	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	7	.	.
.	1	19	.	.	.	3	.	36	2	31	.	2	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	20	4	2	.	130	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	19	8	.	.	38	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	48	.	1	.	1	.	26	4	7	2	.	.	.	.	41	4	12	4	6	3	133	19	20	1	297	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 3.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
7	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	16	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	31	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	13	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	.	15	.	3	.	.	.	39	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
32	.	18	2	1	.	.	.	51	2
5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
.	.	105	2	.	.	.	.	105	2
12	.	66	4	.	.	.	.	66	4
12	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	26	.
26	6	6	.	.	.	3	3	32	9
28	4	10	.	.	1	.	1	38	4
.	.	27	1	.	.	1	.	28	1
76	2	27	5	2	2	.	.	105	9
6	1	15	1	1	.	.	.	22	2
9	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	14	.
47	1	6	2	3	1	1	.	57	4
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	.	28	2	1	1	.	.	69	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	20	.
3	.	30	2	10	.	.	.	43	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
86	3	27	3	4	1	3	.	120	7
.	.	37	3	1	.	.	.	38	3
4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	53	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	1	38	1	2	.	1	.	81	2
23	.	30	.	.	1	1	.	54	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 1.
Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Prisoners before Trial, or rendered in Court.		Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as being Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal, or left for Trial.		Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Essex	Harwich	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Maldon	,, ,,	11	2	8	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	9	1	8	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	No Prisoners either before or after trial, or any persons summarily convicted, are kept in Prisoners in for any																			
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	27	5	20	4	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	37	6	24	3	5	.	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Swansea	County House of Correction	35	21	14	10	8	3	4	.	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Cowbridge	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Neath	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	489	62	364	37	80	17	35	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Horsley	County House of Correction	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	North Leach	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Little Dean	,,	7	7	4	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lawford's Gate	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	17	3	11	3	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	Saint Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	355	49	227	23	46	6	13	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	47	13	7	3
	,,	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Gosport	,,	*59	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	5
	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	85	48	56	27	15	8	6	2	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Southampton	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Town Gaol	14	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
	,,	House of Correction	56	24	22	9	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	7	15	6
	Andover	Borough Gaol	11	3	9	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lymington	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Romsey	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Brading	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	126	29	65	11	36	8	12	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.
	,,	City Gaol	29	17	10	8	6	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	3
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	203	15	140	10	35	4	21	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	65	4	37	3	22	1	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	72	9	43	5	7	.	7	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	6	.
Kent	Maidstone	,, ,,	378	53	257	39	57	10	37	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	14	.
	Canterbury	Saint Augustine's County Gaol and House of Correction.	111	7	83	5	14	2	11	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	44	12	22	6	6	3	2	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Deal	Town Gaol	4	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dover	,,	75	13	52	4	9	4	6	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	22	6	14	5	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Folkstone	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Romney Marsh	,,	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Faversham	,,	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
	Fordwich	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Hythe	,,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tenterden	,,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Gravesend	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Greenwich	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	50	8	20	5	14	1	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	8	2	.	.
	Preston	County House of Correction	290	68	211	58	40	3	14	3	10	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	1
	Kirkdale	,,	347	60	251	46	65	8	16	3	8	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	3	.	.	.
	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	331	208	292	151	13	14	2	4	23	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
	Salford	County House of Correction	1156	317	868	220	144	42	30	10	108	43	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	5	.
	Clithero	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	262	25	173	16	38	1	19	1	18	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	11	3
	,,	County House of Correction	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	85	31	73	24	8	6	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	51	12	26	3	14	3	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	23	6	14	2	4	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
	Louth	County House of Correction	57	11	37	7	4	2	4	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
	Spilsby	,,	31	2	27	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kirton	,,	32	4	24	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
	Falkingham	,,	71	17	60	13	4	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
	Spalding	,,	50	6	23	3	8	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	2
	Skirbeck	,,	21	3	14	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
	Boston	Borough Gaol	19	8	8	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4
	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* 35 Males and 1 Female transferred to Winchester Gaol to take their Trial.

1837.—No. 1, *continued.*

TABLE No. 2. Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.																																				TABLE No. 3. Debtors in the course of the Year.									
By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or Reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Committed for Re-examination on Summary Charges, but afterwards not fully Committed.		Total.		On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.	
M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	25	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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the Liberty Gaol above a day or two, but are removed to the Gaol at Little Ilford, and there supported at the expense of the Liberty; the Liberty Gaol being unfit to keep length of time.																																											
.	.	6	.	3	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	33	.	6	1	6	.	1	.	.	.	13	1
.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	18	1	5	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	61	5	25	2	14	.	1	.	.	.	40	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	7	6	.	.	.	1	.	15	5	3	1	.	1	.	.	16	8	2	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	57	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	1	27	.	1	.	1	.	85	34	8	.	33	4	.	.	40	2	4	3	.	.	40	7	.	.	240	50	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	5	4
.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	24	2	.	.	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	58	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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41	.	111	.	18	.	7	.	82	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	2	.	.	.	.	166	50	.	.	483	62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
94	1	10	.	1	.	.	.	18	5	7	3	12	.	4	2	17	5	3	2	.	.	29	5	5	1	201	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
47	14	.	.	5	9	.	.	21	23	11	6	15	.	15	1	35	15	15	6	.	.	21	7	.	.	199	67	10	1	21	3	1	.	.	.	32	4
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.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	14	.	1	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	43	9	1	2	74	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	41	12	1	.	7	.	41	5	11	.	.	.	4	2	9	1	.	.	117	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	4	149	.	.	.	2	.	69	6	36	2	86	5	.	.	35	.	7	.	.	.	43	23	.	.	431	36	17	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	22	.
.	9	13	.	.	.	.	.	55	11	.	.	39	9	.	.	12	7	.	.	.	.	3	2	12	.	143	29	.	.	24	1	.	.	.	.	24	1
.	3	21	.	.	.	1	.	16	3	7	.	1	.	.	.	11	1	9	1	.	.	18	1	2	5	89	11	6	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	8	.
189	106	94	.	17	.	3	.	285	150	98	22	74	8	.	.	116	28	4	1	.	.	130	26	.	.	1116	235	64	5	73	1	4	.	.	.	141	6
15	2	28	.	3	.	.	.	36	16	16	1	37	3	1	.	16	3	1	.	.	.	26	3	2	.	183	26	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	49	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	54	2
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9	1	.	.	4	6	.	.	37	3	1	3	3	.	.	.	20	2	5	1	.	.	4	3	1	.	85	18	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	7	.	.	.	8	2	1	.	33	2	475	7	265	21	.	1	2	.	742	29
43	4	53	.	12	1	37	.	206	36	20	.	29	1	.	.	35	1	93	31	5	.	185	31	1	.	723	101	.	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	24	1
7	2	31	.	24	3	21	.	702	26	4	.	.	.	.	.	36	1	50	2	257	.	150	5	21	1	1305	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	24	3
.	106	.	.	26	10	.	.	103	142	54	70	.	.	.	.	290	155	72	26	180	134	790	553	.	.	1621	1090	84	2	296	23	12	.	.	.	392	25
163	49	8	.	35	7	98	.	1258	1430	171	20	4	.	845	211	95	4	701	79	.	.	444	98	.	.	3871	1849	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
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.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	29	7	15	3	.	.	7	37	.	.	53	51	48	2	12	2	2	.	.	.	62	4
.	.	99	.	2	.	8	.	61	.	73	.	49	.	.	.	16	.	2	.	7	.	87	.	2	.	406	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	2	.	.	.	1	.	40	3	40	1	87	3	.	.	137	5	9	.	24	2	101	43	159	33	610	90	32	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	2
.	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	20	1	45	1	26	1	6	1	.	.	77	3
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	18	1	1	3	.	7	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	28	21	6	2	19	1	.	.	.	.	25	3
.	3	12	.	2	5	.	.	78	8	8	.	1	.	.	.	19	1	9	1	.	.	14	18	.	.	149	30	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
.	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	63	21	18	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	8	6	3	.	103	29	.	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	17	1
.	.	10	.	.	.	6	.	39	10	6	1	.	.	1	.	14	4	5	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	90	15	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	14	2
.	4	17	.	.	.	.	.	18	5	5	1	.	.	.	.	10	1	11	.	.	.	26	6	4	1	95	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	4	.	1	.	2	.	13	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	1	.	.	18	10	.	1	52	14	.	.	37	1	.	.	.	.	37	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	20	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	37	3	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	39	1	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
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TABLE No. 1.
Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Prisoners before Trial, or rendered in Court.		Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as being Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal, or left for Trial.		Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed.	
			M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Lincoln	Stamford	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	24	4	12	4	8	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	2	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bala	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	4157	208	176	65	33	19	26	9	47	2	.	.	.	.	5	3	2170	1036	1700	874
	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newgate	City and County Gaol	2401	755	1831	512	431	154	121	78	2	4	.	.	4	1	5	6	4	.	3	.
	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	188	56	16	6	2	.	1	1	111	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	18	3	.
	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Fleet	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	133	68	99	37	16	23	12	7	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	58	11	21	5	23	2	4	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	5	.
	Usk	County House of Correction	67	17	46	12	9	2	4	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	22	4	13	2	4	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	Welshpool	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	254	.	179	.	36	.	14	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	16	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	236	54	88	13	12	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	3	111	33
	Swaffham	County House of Correction	153	10	99	8	29	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	1
	Walsingham	,,	96	10	58	5	22	3	7	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
	Wymondham	,,	.	49	.	32	.	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.
	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	36	4	25	2	7	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	Kings' Lynn	,, ,,	80	13	24	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	49	6
	Thetford	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	248	37	175	21	35	9	14	3	4	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	13	.	5	2
	Peterborough	City Gaol and House of Correction	12	3	9	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
	Daventry	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	40	9	31	9	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tynemouth	,, ,,	20	10	8	4	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	3
	Alnwick	,, ,,	7	3	4	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Hexham	,, ,,	11	1	7	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	105	35	52	22	24	5	6	1	18	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.
	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	14	5	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	127	16	85	9	9	4	7	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	21	2
	,,	Town Gaol	68	9	48	9	14	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Town House of Correction	204	71	13	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	190	61
	Southwell	County House of Correction	60	12	51	8	4	4	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lenton	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	186	21	114	15	42	3	20	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	26	8	17	5	4	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Banbury	Borough Gaol	5	7	5	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Chipping-Norton	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Woodstock	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pembroke	Haverford, West	County Gaol and House of Correction	54	19	23	8	18	8	4	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
	Pembroke	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tenby	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newport	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	17	1	12	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	26	2	19	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Salop	Shrewsbury	,, ,,	216	28	147	20	44	5	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	4	4	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	125	27	69	16	40	6	9	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	457	89	332	60	57	19	30	9	32	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
	Wilton	,,	227	37	140	19	47	12	12	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	25	2
	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Common Gaol	229	70	167	49	36	12	4	3	22	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bath	City Gaol	341	93	110	25	19	9	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	209	51
	Bridgewater	Borough Gaol	19	8	13	5	6	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Wilton	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	742	123	400	68	122	29	62	12	18	1	.	.	1	2	3	.	133	11	3	.

1837.—No. 1, *continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or Reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Committed for Re-examination on Summary Charges, but afterwards not fully Committed.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	7	1	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	18	.	.	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	61	2	.	.
394	.	47	14	.	.	50	12	8	.	1808	1603	194	171	.	.	.	.	962	242	18	2	50	.	1623	538	14	5	5182	2573	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	16	1	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	39	3	.	.	1	.	18	.	21	2	35	.	34	1	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	157	7	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	949	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	93	155	50	48	.	.	101	25	.	.	.	.	357	77	100	27	.	.	707	332	.	.
1	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	718	1356	.	.	226	83	.	.	304	52	510	363	347	32	149	104	450	231	2748	2221	.	.
.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	32	.
.	.	2	8	.	1	.	.	1	.	31	14	6	1	3	.	.	.	26	3	5	1	.	.	34	3	1	.	117	23	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	11	6	1	1	.	.	20	2	.	.	44	11	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	11	.	47	.	44	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	11	.	.	.	68	.	1	.	254	.	76	.
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	11	2	.	34	1	2	.	53	7	17	.	.	.	.	.	123	9	290	28	24	.
.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	6	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	8	.	.	.	57	.	2	.	141	.	.	.
.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	2	.	16	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	16	6	4	1	.	.	99	31	.	.	160	40	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	48	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	25	4	1	.	36	4	.	.	19	3	14	.	.	.	16	.	40	8	155	19	8	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	7	38	6	.	.	.	.	26	4	10	2	6	.	35	4	.	.	147	23	8	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	2	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	36	5	.	.
42	11	76	.	.	.	8	.	54	26	35	4	61	6	.	.	.	.	46	4	17	1	.	.	49	3	.	.	399	44	30	2
.	.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	10	1	5	.	40	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	7	.	1	.	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	37	3	18	.
.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	30	6	60	9	.	.	.	.	50	3	.	.	2	.	9	.	.	.	156	18	.	.
.	.	1	4	.	2	.	2	.	.	16	1	1	.	1	.	2	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	42	2	.	.
.	.	3	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	7	2	41	5	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
17	.	9	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	25	199	8	.	4	1	2	15	103	23	25	.	100	53	64	17	58	19	416	338	31	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	11	4	1	.	.	.	5	3	14	4	41	12	1	.
5	.	2	41	.	.	.	6	.	.	8	.	31	.	23	2	.	.	33	1	24	.	1	.	76	5	49	3	299	11	33	.
.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	41	.
1	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	53	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	3	33	8	.	.	31	2	281	42	445	63	.	.
6	1	93	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	34	5	35	1	23	1	.	.	42	.	10	.	10	.	122	25	.	.	383	32	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.
.	3	136	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	56	11	19	6	60	20	.	.	23	3	2	.	.	.	45	3	.	.	345	43	25	1
.	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	83	1	1	3	.	.	.	34	7	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	58	94	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	21	9	7	.	8	.	3	.	22	1	8	1	.	.	26	6	7	1	135	18	9	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	15	4	6	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	2	2	1	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	26	8	4	.
.	.	2	28	.	1	.	9	.	.	67	30	14	3	3	4	.	.	29	5	15	2	.	.	33	6	.	.	201	50	26	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	2	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	36	2	.	.
.	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	10	.	3	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	22	6	68	.
.	5	79	.	2	.	12	.	138	52	83	7	69	12	72	4	76	13	49	2	4	.	49	4	2	.	.	.	581	94	.	.
.	6	18	.	.	.	2	1	76	14	20	4	46	9	.	.	20	3	6	.	.	.	41	2	.	.	.	.	235	33	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128	87	14	4	.	.	.	.	286	10	.	.	36	7	84	35	.	.	.	.	548	146	.	.
.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	86	1
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	17	.	.	46	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	46	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	6	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	39	6	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	21	55	.	5	.	23	.	137	10	129	6	57	5	.	.	79	15	21	2	2	1	501	40	.	.	1034	79	79	.

TABLE No. 3.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	13	1
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
949	23	1611	103	19	3	.	.	2579	129
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	249	19	.	.	.	.	249	19
32	.	15	1	2	.	.	.	49	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	12	2	.	.	1	.	13	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
76	.	36	.	2	.	.	.	114	.
24	.	194	8	.	1	2	.	220	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	22	1	.	.	.	.	30	1
8	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	29	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30	2	18	.	2	.	.	.	50	2
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	.	10	.	1	1	1	1	30	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
31	.	109	21	3	.	1	.	144	21
1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
33	.	19	2	1	.	.	.	53	2
41	.	39	1	.	.	.	.	80	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
23	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	40	2
25	1	31	1	1	1	2	.	59	3
1	.	32	2	.	.	.	.	33	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	17	1	2	.	.	.	28	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
26	1	58	4	1	.	.	.	85	5
.	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	17	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
68	.	33	2	7	2	.	.	108	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
86	1	370	35	1	.	2	.	459	36
.	.	133	16	.	.	.	.	133	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
79	.	66	.	4	.	.	.	149	.

TABLE No. 1.
Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Prisoners before Trial, or rendered in Court.		Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as being Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal, or left for Trial.		Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stafford	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newcastle-under-Line	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Walsall	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmonds	County Gaol and House of Correction	209	20	127	12	55	3	23	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	Ipswich	,, ,,	99	18	64	16	24	1	8	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	71	6	38	3	5	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	2	10	1
	,,	Borough House of Correction	Prisoners are only lodged in this Bridewell until taken before the Magistrates, and if com-																			
	Beccles	County House of Correction	35	10	26	8	7	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Woodbridge	,, ,,	53	2	34	2	12	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
	Eye	Borough Gaol	9	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
	Orford	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Surrey	Horsemonger Lane	County Gaol	1456	553	286	79	106	32	28	20	132	141	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	903	279
	Brixton	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Guildford	,, ,,	42	4	16	3	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1
	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	6	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	562	409	23	4	3	3	.	.	25	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	509	383
	Marshalsea	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lewes	County House of Correction	285	39	190	23	30	6	18	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	36	6
	Petworth	,, ,,	94	8	60	5	16	1	9	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.
	Battle	,, ,,	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1
	Chichester	City Gaol	32	6	18	3	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
	Hastings	Town Gaol	21	1	14	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	Winchelsea	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Rye	,,	8	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	718	133	571	102	89	18	36	13	15	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.
	,,	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	74	12	51	8	15	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmorland	Appleby	County Gaol	8	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kendal	County House of Correction	13	5	11	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wilts	Salisbury (Fisherton Anger.)	County Gaol	132	18	93	7	22	8	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	7	1
	Devizes	County House of Correction	275	26	184	15	55	9	21	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	11	1
	Marlborough	County Bridewell	82	7	59	4	7	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	10	.
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	338	32	219	17	69	5	16	4	6	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	.	15	4
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	85	29	30	12	6	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	12
	Bewdley	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Droitwich	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kidderminster	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
York	York	County Gaol	148	13	90	4	37	5	5	2	.	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	8	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	City House of Correction	39	16	20	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	8
	,,	St. Peter's Debtors' Gaol	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Northallerton	County House of Correction	70	11	41	8	16	3	2	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Beverley	,, ,,	36	12	22	5	9	3	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	Wakefield	,, ,,	770	170	564	120	141	27	48	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	2	9	4
	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	87	38	80	32	3	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	8	9	6	9	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ripon	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	21	3	12	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Richmond	Borough Gaol	The Quarter Sessions for this Borough being suspended till a new Prison is provided, the																			
	Doncaster	Town Gaol	18	4	15	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Beverley	,,	13	5	3	2	7	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Knaresborough	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Rothwell	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ecclesall	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total	26,344	7,329	13,797	2,887	3,284	798	1,162	331	869	374	5	4	18	5	121	30	2,579	1,109	4,398	1,806

1836.—No. 1, *continued.*

| TABLE No. 2. Summary Convictions in the course of the Year. | | |

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 4. Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.										TABLE Number and Description of the Date of these					
			In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total.		Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	13	1	52	8	.	.	.	.	65	9	.	.	2	.	1	.
Bedford	Bedford	,, ,,	42	1	157	10	.	.	13	.	212	11	15	1	.	.	3	.
	,,	New House of Correction	45	1	221	19	59	1	.	.	325	21	.	.	6	.	35	1
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	82	16	408	55	56	6	32	6	578	83	19	4	26	3	30	.
	Abingdon	House of Correction	30	10	238	62	.	.	11	4	279	76	9	4	10	4	14	1
	Reading	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newbury	,,	.	.	3	.	.	.	87	13	90	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
	New Windsor	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	.	87	9	.	.	.	.	91	9	2	.	1	1	11	2
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	67	4	559	48	.	.	3	.	629	52	21	1	33	.	48	1
	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	.	.	10	3	.	.	3	.	13	3	.	.	.	1	.	1
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	44	5	248	33	9	3	13	1	314	42	14	.	27	3	12	.
	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	24	3	189	46	.	.	12	2	225	51	11	2	3	.	5	.
	Wisbeach	,, ,,	29	3	198	17	8	.	49	10	284	30	5	1	4	.	8	.
	Ely	Town and County House of Correction	26	.	125	3	22	4	.	.	173	7	.	.	9	1	3	1
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	3	1	23	3	.	.	4	1	30	5	.	.	1	.	2	.
	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	1	.	12	9	.	.	.	1	13	10	1	.	.	.	.	.
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	26	3	53	16	.	.	1	.	80	19	1	.	5	.	5	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	2	4	16	14	1	1	1	1	20	20	.	.	.	.	.	3
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	18	3	51	16	.	.	.	.	69	19	2	.	4	1	2	.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	33	8	120	15	62	7	1	.	216	30	5	.	27	9	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	20	14	233	114	.	.	11	1	264	129	2	.	17	5	11	4
	Knutsford	County House of Correction	196	40	956	237	16	4	.	.	1168	281	4	.	99	30	95	13
	Macclesfield	Town Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	58	6	369	100	.	.	4	.	431	106	24	10	12	5	36	12
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Falmouth	,,	1	1	58	6	.	.	.	.	59	7	5	.	2	.	3	2
	Penzance	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Penryn	,,	.	.	15	5	.	.	.	.	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Saltash	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	6	2	.	.	6	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Helleston	,, ,,	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	3	.	.	.
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	44	15	337	82	.	.	20	5	401	102	7	2	26	9	16	3
	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	7	.	12	7	.	.	2	.	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	1
	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	22	8	.	.	.	.	22	8	1	.	1	.	.	.
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	21	3	97	17	.	.	.	.	118	20	5	2	20	4	2	4
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	72	8	641	84	.	.	.	1	713	93	26	1	21	3	56	4
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	68	13	412	115	.	.	.	.	480	128	34	7	6	14	35	4
	,,	County House of Correction	80	22	452	83	122	40	.	.	654	145	.	.	53	16	71	13
	,,	County Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	25	19	231	60	.	.	.	.	256	79	10	5	6	2	10	4
	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	8	4	57	20	.	.	.	.	65	24	5	4	3	.	2	.
	Barnstaple	,,	7	1	123	17	.	.	1	.	131	18	.	1	7	6	.	.
	South Molton	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tiverton	,,	1	.	50	10	.	.	21	2	72	12	.	.	9	1	4	1
	Bideford	,,	2	2	16	12	.	.	1	3	19	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bradnench	,, ,,	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Totness	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dartmouth	,, ,,	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	61	10	480	60	.	.	5	.	546	70	40	2	24	8	35	6
	Poole	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridport	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Shaftesbury	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Weymouth	,,	.	.	17	5	.	.	.	.	17	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	122	25	665	144	.	.	.	.	787	169	30	11	24	9	45	4
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	1	24	.	147	.	3	.	.	1	174	.	5	1	12	.	5
	Springfield	,, ,,	174	.	1054	.	21	.	17	.	1266	.	82	.	48	.	66	.
	Colchester	County House of Correction	4	1	113	12	44	5	19	5	180	23	1	.	1	.	10	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	10	4	143	26	.	.	76	13	229	43	13	1	.	.	.	1
	Halstead	County House of Correction	16	.	188	10	.	.	16	2	220	12	1	.	.	.	14	.
	Newport	,,	11	1	38	13	.	.	15	1	64	15	.	.	.	.	1	.
	Ilford	,,	28	6	374	43	7	6	47	1	456	56	5	.	8	1	25	1

No. 5. Prisoners in the Prison at Returns respectively.						TABLE No. 6.		TABLE No. 7. Number of Re-committals to this or other Prisons in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes or Sessions in the course of the Year.													
Debtors.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total.		The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total.		Under 12 Years.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	.	.	.	6	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	4	.	8	1	18	1
1	.	1	.	20	1	51	3	23	1	7	.	.	.	4	.	34	1	.	.	2	.	9	.	33	.	61	3	30	3	135	6
.	.	.	.	41	1	79	1	53	1	7	1	12	.	19	.	91	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	.	.	81	8	134	9	89	8	27	2	15	1	7	2	138	13	1	.	3	.	9	1	22	1	51	4	33	4	119	10
.	.	.	.	33	9	57	16	7	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	9	6	.	2	1	.	2	4	19	13	38	4	19	6	79	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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8	1	.	.	22	4	29	.	1	1	7	1	1	.	6	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7	.	8	.	21	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	.	.	112	2	182*		30	2	19	.	7	.	13	.	69	2	1	.	1	1	14	1	59	9	106	2	47	10	228	23
.	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	2	1	8	2
11	.	.	.	64	3	87	7	61	2	22	.	10	.	14	.	107	2	.	1	1	1	3	3	25	3	66	5	30	4	125	17
.	.	.	.	19	2	37	5	37	5	10	3	12	2	19	8	78	18	.	.	2	.	3	.	7	1	11	5	17	1	40	7
20	.	.	.	37	1	42	3	126	18	29	10	10	2	7	1	172	31	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	1	23	3	23	.	56	4
8	.	.	.	20	2	37	.	8	2	6	.	3	.	1	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	9	1	11	2	27	4
6	.	.	.	9	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	10	.	16	1
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.
16	2	.	.	27	2	34	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	2	3	18	6	27	10
6	1	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	5	3	.	6	7
9	.	.	.	17	1	26	4	.	.	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	11	2	14	2	29	5
43	4	.	.	75	13	87	20	27	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	29	2	.	.	1	.	5	.	25	6	45	3	30	5	106	14
3	.	.	.	33	9	69	19	9	.	7	4	.	7	.	.	16	11	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	3	20	3	14	3	40	11
.	.	.	.	198	43	210	50	186	30	49	20	17	12	5	15	257	77	4	2	8	1	30	7	83	25	138	36	108	23	371	94
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	2	.	.	94	29	96	34	72	13	16	5	8	5	7	2	103	25	2	1	4	.	18	2	30	9	60	12	65	17	179	41
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	10	2	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	4	6	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	34	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	5	2
.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	6	1
10	.	1	.	60	14	92	19	19	4	3	8	.	.	1	3	23	15	.	.	3	.	12	5	21	7	36	11	43	17	115	40
.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	1
.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	4	.	1	1	1	.	9	2
8	.	1	.	36	6	36	6	7	2	.	2	1	.	1	.	9	4	.	.	1	.	8	3	14	3	30	3	15	4	68	13
10	2	.	.	113	10	145	15	94	2	17	2	4	.	7	.	122	4	1	1	4	.	8	6	40	10	70	16	58	12	181	45
.	.	.	.	75	25	92	41	38	12	6	3	3	.	.	.	47	15	3	.	3	1	19	9	56	20	113	35	104	30	298	95
.	.	.	.	124	29	109	38	53	17	16	4	6	3	7	.	82	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	.	.	32	12	45	20	14	6	4	2	2	.	1	1	21	9	.	.	5	.	9	.	19	10	24	16	11	12	68	38
.	.	.	.	10	4	15	5	1	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	2	5	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	4	11	3	9	3	26	10
1	.	.	.	8	7	16	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	5	5	1	1	13	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	13	2	14	3	.	1	5	.	.	1	.	1	5	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	9	2	7	3	25	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	3	7	8
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
13	.	.	.	112	16	130	17	82	10	26	2	11	1	5	3	124	16	4	.	12	3	18	4	36	3	76	16	80	5	226	31
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38	2	.	.	134	26	152	31	38	8	11	8	10	4	14	8	73	28	.	.	4	1	17	1	36	4	49	17	53	19	159	42
11	1	.	.	12	23	27	34	.	39	.	7	.	.	.	4	.	50	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	8	.	12	.	21	.	48
.	.	.	.	196	.	255	.	278	.	87	.	26	.	24	.	415	.	1	.	10	.	34	.	142	.	195	.	153	.	535	.
.	.	.	.	12	.	20	5	.	.	11	2	15	1	.	.	56	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	13	3	17	10	.	.	4	2	7	4	.	.	11	6	.	.	.	1	3	1	13	2	10	.	10	2	36	6
.	.	.	.	15	.	38	.	64	3	34	.	10	.	14	.	122	3	.	.	2	.	5	.	25	.	30	4	12	1	74	5
.	.	.	.	1	.	11	3	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	7	1	15	1
.	.	1	.	39	2	71	11	41	9	40	4	32	1	40	1	153	15	2	.	5	.	6	.	42	1	43	2	26	4	124	7

* Cannot ascertain the number of males and females separately.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 4. Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.										TABLE Number and Description of the Date of these					
			In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total.		Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Essex	Harwich	Borough Gaol	.	.	25	1	.	.	.	.	25	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Maldon	,,	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	6	4	17	3	.	.	.	.	23	7	.	.	1	.	3	.
	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	7	2	59	5	.	.	1	.	67	7	2	3	7	1	.	.
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	26	4	98	11	5	.	.	.	129	15	1	.	11	2	6	1
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Swansea	County House of Correction	4	4	90	35	7	.	2	2	103	41	5	6	4	.	6	2
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Cowbridge	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Neath	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	148	12	484	62	16	2	6	.	654	76	31	3	93	12	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Horsley	County House of Correction	47	9	225	37	21	.	22	1	315	47	2	.	9	.	34	6
	Northleach	,,	35	5	240	50	29	2	18	1	322	58	.	.	3	.	27	5
	Little Dean	,,	14	.	64	13	2	.	1	.	81	13	.	.	.	.	12	.
	Lawford's Gate	,,	16	.	105	11	26	.	69	3	216	14	.	.	4	.	26	.
	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	8	1	49	6	.	.	2	1	59	8	1	.	7	2	3	.
	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	57	11	313	41	72	7	7	3	449	62	46	13	.	4	8	1
	,,	County House of Correction	82	4	483	62	220	34	.	.	785	100	.	.	51	3	58	6
	Gosport	,,	18	2	231	23	.	.	29	6	278	31	.	.	.	.	16	2
	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	36	18	284	115	.	.	.	.	320	133	3	5	22	6	9	3
	Southampton	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Town Gaol	4	.	11	.	2	.	3	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	House of Correction	10	6	146	33	.	.	24	7	180	46	11	5	3	.	6	3
	Andover	Borough Gaol	2	.	74	12	.	.	11	3	87	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lymington	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Romsey	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Brading	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	48	5	253	73	3	5	3	.	307	83	13	2	27	3	14	3
	,,	City Gaol	6	2	146	37	.	.	.	.	152	39	5	.	.	4	6	2
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	69	6	634	51	11	.	20	.	734	57	34	2	7	2	38	2
	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	33	3	196	33	.	.	12	.	241	36	6	.	16	.	9	.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	29	1	153	15	.	.	8	5	190	21	9	1	13	.	6	.
Kent	Maidstone	,, ,,	243	450	1480	288	66	23	14	.	1803	356	57	7	74	29	123	17
	Canterbury	St. Augustine's County Gaol and House of Correction.	55	4	291	33	.	5	3	.	349	42	.	.	33	3	15	1
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	19	.	53	14	.	.	.	.	72	14	7	3	6	5	.	.
	Deal	Town Gaol	10	1	20	2	.	.	.	.	30	3	3	.	.	.	.	1
	Dover	,,	13	4	157	31	3	.	3	.	176	35	3	.	17	1	10	.
	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	12	.	112	20	1	.	7	.	132	20	.	.	2	.	8	1
	Folkstone	Town Gaol	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Romney Marsh	,,	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	Faversham	,,	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Fordwich	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Hythe	,,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tenterden	,,	.	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Gravesend	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Greenwich	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	157	46	82	10	170	30	1	.	410	86	6	2	178	34	3	1
	Preston	County House of Correction	130	29	999	168	.	.	14	1	1143	198	80	17	6	1	106	15
	Kirkdale	,,	359	35	1631	97	52	.	21	1	2063	133	61	20	84	18	167	7
	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	135	101	1942	1296	.	.	10	2	2087	1399	46	38	72	58	120	78
	Salford	County House of Correction	420	144	5022	2166	.	.	5	.	5447	2310	141	33	93	39	275	83
	Clithero	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	32	11	304	73	4	9	11	3	351	96	17	3	9	6	7	14
	,,	County House of Correction	66	.	405	.	112	.	2	.	585	.	.	.	49	.	40	.
	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	47	9	536	88	1	.	159	33	743	130	3	1	28	12	21	.
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	4	1	68	13	23	3	3	.	98	17	3	.	6	.	1	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	13	1	48	27	.	.	3	.	64	28	.	.	5	.	2	1
	Louth	County House of Correction	41	9	202	39	9	1	4	2	256	51	15	2	8	1	15	2
	Spilsby	,,	30	6	131	31	18	4	3	.	182	41	2	.	8	2	15	3
	Kirton	,,	32	10	116	19	1	.	6	.	155	29	4	.	6	2	11	5
	Falkingham	,,	28	2	158	31	1	.	8	.	195	33	18	6	8	.	9	.
	Spalding	,,	18	6	90	17	17	5	12	3	137	31	13	3	7	2	6	2
	Skirbeck	,,	9	.	55	5	11	6	3	1	78	12	1	.	.	.	6	.
	Boston	Borough Gaol	5	1	49	5	.	.	9	4	63	10	1	1	.	3	.	.

1837.—No. 2, *continued.*

No. 5. Prisoners in the Prison at Returns respectively.						TABLE No. 6.		TABLE No. 7. Number of Re-committals to this or other Prisons in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes or Sessions in the course of the Year.													
Debtors.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total.		The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total.		Under 12 Years.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	5	.	11	2
.	.	.	.	4	.	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	9	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	.	.	12	5	20	5	1	1	3	.	2	.	1	.	7	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	4	1	12	4	27	5
10	.	.	.	28	3	45	7	16	1	2	2	2	.	2	.	22	3	.	1	1	.	2	.	5	1	14	2	15	2	37	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	15	9	30	6	16	4	3	.	2	1	.	.	21	5	.	.	.	.	2	3	9	5	14	5	10	8	35	21
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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26	2	.	.	150	17	260	19	49	3	13	.	3	.	4	.	69	3	15	.	30	1	66	5	99	20	154	17	125	19	489	62
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	3	.	52	6	54	5	1	.	27	3	5	.	8	.	41	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
.	1	.	.	30	6	55	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	12	.	15	4	.	.	8	.	.	.	2	.	10	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	3	.	.	7	3	.	13	7
.	.	.	.	30	.	30	8	.	.	11	2	6	.	.	1	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	11	2	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	5	2	7	.	17	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	1	.	.	83	19	120	18	42	4	12	1	1	.	.	.	55	5	5	.	6	3	23	3	69	7	136	15	109	18	348	96
.	.	4	.	113	9	197	15	86	8	44	3	16	.	21	.	167	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	16	2	29	2	10	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	15	1	1	.	7	.	12	.	11	3	11	2	17	1	59	6
11	.	.	.	45	14	52	22	39	13	13	3	4	3	6	6	62	25	1	.	4	3	4	3	21	12	30	15	25	15	85	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	1	.	21	8	35	9	4	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	1	1	1	4	2	12	6	24	7	15	7	56	24
.	.	1	.	1	.	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	7	1	11	3
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22	1	.	.	76	9	83	16	34	13	6	3	3	1	3	1	46	18	.	2	1	.	8	2	14	10	50	7	53	8	126	29
.	.	.	.	11	6	23	11	7	3	5	4	1	1	.	2	13	10	.	.	1	1	6	2	7	4	12	7	3	3	29	17
8	.	.	.	87	6	159	15	10	2	11	.	3	.	5	.	29	2	.	.	3	.	11	.	53	4	80	6	54	7	201	17
3	.	.	.	34	.	51	4	5	2	4	1	3	.	3	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	14	2	30	2	11	.	10	.	65	4
2	.	.	.	30	1	45	2	32	.	12	.	6	.	3	1	53	1	1	.	2	.	4	3	12	.	34	2	19	4	72	9
42	1	.	.	296	54	314	67	173	38	59	18	22	17	43	16	297	89	2	1	15	1	39	3	99	17	131	16	92	15	378	53
1	.	.	.	49	4	71	5	40	3	10	.	8	.	7	1	65	4	.	1	3	1	7	.	27	2	39	2	35	1	111	7
8	.	.	.	21	8	24	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	3	1	6	1	9	7	16	3	38	13
.	.	.	.	3	1	10	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
1	.	.	.	31	1	35	3	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	5	.	14	2	11	3	26	3	19	5	75	13
.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	13	1	31	2	15	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	17	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	2	11	.	6	2	22	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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217	13	.	.	404	50	462	33	49	14	10	2	2	1	1	1	62	18	.	.	.	.	5	1	14	.	21	2	10	5	50	8
5	.	1	.	198	33	218	54	204	29	67	11	23	5	34	15	328	60	9	1	14	1	34	3	58	13	84	22	91	28	290	68
.	.	.	.	312	45	388	43	107	5	257	2	13	.	8	.	385	7	6	.	15	1	34	5	79	12	107	24	106	18	347	60
47	1	.	.	285	175	312	175	149	180	95	106	61	92	107	192	412	570	2	.	7	3	51	16	172	92	55	49	44	48	331	208
.	.	4	.	513	155	603	220	841	336	391	180	193	141	255	245	1680	902	7	2	24	4	70	21	360	73	337	110	358	107	1156	317
8	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	.	1	1	52	24	93	12	40	10	24	3	8	2	13	2	85	17	1	.	5	2	21	2	73	3	88	9	74	9	262	25
.	.	.	.	89	.	120	.	83	.	31	.	13	.	17	.	144	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	1	1	53	14	74	23	52	7	21	3	15	4	15	5	103	19	2	1	2	.	11	5	16	3	28	12	26	10	85	31
26	1	.	.	36	1	49	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	18	6	19	4	13	1	51	12
2	.	.	.	9	1	21	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	4	2	6	3	9	1	23	6
2	.	.	.	40	5	51	14	43	6	8	.	2	.	10	1	63	7	2	.	1	.	4	1	6	2	23	2	17	4	53	9
5	1	.	.	30	6	44	15	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	17	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	17	2	9	.	31	2
2	.	1	.	24	7	37	10	14	.	5	1	5	.	3	.	27	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	1	11	2	12	1	32	4
.	.	.	.	35	6	39	7	30	2	4	.	3	.	.	.	37	2	1	.	1	.	3	1	14	4	26	7	26	5	71	17
7	.	.	.	33	7	35	9	4	2	3	7	3	5	3	1	13	15	.	.	.	.	4	1	17	1	18	4	11	.	50	6
3	.	.	.	10	.	15	3	12	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	7	1	9	1	21	3
2	.	.	.	6	1	11	6	9	1	7	1	5	.	.	.	21	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	9	2	6	5	19	8

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 4. Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.										TABLE Number and Description of the Date of these					
			In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total.		Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lincoln	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Stamford	,, ,,	9	6	42	4	.	.	.	.	51	10	1	.	6	.	1	.
	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	2	39	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	6	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	1	1	.	.
	Bala	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	106	46	1740	870	.	.	2417	1138	4263	2054	57	31	.	.	4	1
	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction	692	261	5182	2573	724	281	27	10	6625	3125	.	.	285	102	464	150
	Newgate	City and County Gaol	130	46	.	.	2417	756	.	.	2547	802	9	3	183	35	6	.
	Giltspur Street	City House of Correction	103	24	345	63	104	43	.	.	552	130	13	7	54	18	6	3
	Whitecross Street	City Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Fleet	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridge Street	City Bridewell	63	20	70	.	637	332	.	.	770	352	.	.	.	.	60	29
	Tothill Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	204	150	2881	2289	.	.	.	.	3085	2439	7	9	26	8	131	84
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	28	5	66	12	27	3	5	.	126	20	2	.	25	5	1	.
	Usk	County House of Correction	19	1	179	38	1	1	4	1	203	41	16	1	7	1	14	2
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	19	3	64	15	.	.	2	.	85	18	2	2	1	1	4	.
	Welshpool	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	87	.	491	.	8	.	17	.	603	.	18	.	48	.	30	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	61	4	292	40	.	.	234	42	587	86	14	2	21	1	17	.
	Swaffham	County House of Correction	40	.	275	9	7	.	19	1	341	10	7	.	10	.	19	.
	Walsingham	,,	52	7	248	50	6	5	8	.	314	62	5	1	15	3	21	6
	Wymondham	,,	.	9	.	97	.	1	30	.	30	107	.	.	.	7	.	2
	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	24	3	151	15	.	.	40	8	215	26	3	.	11	1	5	2
	King's Lynn	,, ,,	22	2	178	30	.	.	49	6	249	38	13	1	.	.	5	.
	Thetford	Borough Gaol	5	.	36	5	.	.	.	.	41	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	96	6	642	79	.	.	5	2	743	87	48	2	44	3	26	1
	Peterborough	City Gaol and House of Correction	8	.	46	4	.	.	6	.	60	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Daventry	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	12	3	77	12	5	5	.	.	94	20	.	.	13	4	4	.
	Tynemouth	,, ,,	19	3	170	25	11	13	6	3	206	44	.	.	6	2	4	2
	Alnwick	,, ,,	3	.	49	5	3	.	.	.	55	5	1	1	3	4	3	.
	Hexham	,, ,,	2	.	45	4	.	.	7	2	54	6	.	.	.	.	2	.
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	73	40	516	373	.	.	63	19	652	432	13	13	16	2	38	26
	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	14	1	32	9	.	.	23	8	69	18	.	.	1	.	4	.
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	11	1	356	22	17	.	70	5	454	28	29	2	5	1	9	.
	,,	Town Gaol	18	2	75	9	55	7	.	.	148	18	13	1	.	2	.	.
	,,	Town House of Correction	38	7	178	31	32	5	471	103	719	146	.	.	30	7	16	5
	Southwell	County House of Correction	85	2	443	44	179	6	.	.	707	52	11	2	14	2	54	.
	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lenton	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	48	4	528	64	6	2	3	.	585	70	30	1	15	5	48	5
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	15	2	84	102	.	.	.	.	99	104	.	.	18	2	2	6
	Banbury	Borough Gaol	.	.	23	10	.	.	.	.	23	10	6	3	.	.	.	.
	Chipping Norton	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Woodstock	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pembroke	Haverford, West	County Gaol and House of Correction	20	5	175	36	.	.	14	1	209	42	2	3	2	1	8	1
	Pembroke	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tenby	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newport	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	3	.	29	5	.	.	3	.	35	5	2	1	6	.	2	.
	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	3	52	9	.	.	.	1	56	13	.	.	3	.	3	.
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	74	12	411	78	.	.	6	.	491	90	5	.	49	10	27	2
	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	38	6	.	.	2	.	40	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	61	22	147	33	161	26	.	.	369	81	11	3	16	13	4	.
	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	170	24	1038	183	52	2	51	2	1311	211	88	18	50	7	82	22
	Wilton	,,	70	14	437	68	61	3	25	2	593	87	28	6	51	4	17	.
	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	17	10	548	143	.	.	200	94	765	247	.	.	.	.	17	8
	,,	Common Gaol	168	35	243	70	.	.	.	.	411	105	39	11	67	19	.	.
	Bath	City Gaol	24	2	185	88	.	.	209	51	418	141	2	1	4	8	.	.
	Bridgewater	Borough Gaol	.	.	58	14	.	.	.	.	58	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Wilton	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1837.—No. 2, *continued*.

No. 5. Prisoners in the Prison at Returns respectively.						TABLE No. 6.		TABLE No. 7. Number of Re-committals to this or other Prisons in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes or Sessions in the course of the Year.													
Debtors.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total.		The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total.		Under 12 Years.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	13	2	2	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	5	1	8	3	24	4
1	1	.	.	1	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	37	12	98	44	205	109	245	173	105	82	54	33	75	63	479	351	51	10	96	22	333	72	490	224	1695	989	1492	691	4157	2008
.	.	1	.	750	252	929	319	1079	471	311	211	108	124	156	446	1654	1252	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	198	38	219	123	501	131	77	26	18	3	35	9	631	169	23	1	78	9	249	73	723	179	748	227	580	206	2401	755
.	.	.	.	73	28	124	48	225	74	162	56	56	38	45	19	488	187	.	.	.	.	.	2	26	6	75	16	87	32	188	56
.	.	.	.	.	.	417	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	60	29	90	29	125	48	59	42	23	17	57	81	264	188	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	14	5	182	106	279	159	505	369	169	183	25	28	341	718	1040	1298	4	2	7	2	23	2	34	11	28	18	37	33	133	68
21	1	.	.	49	6	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	8	.	28	4	19	6	57	10
.	.	.	.	37	4	39	11	15	5	4	1	3	.	1	3	23	9	.	.	1	1	2	4	15	1	26	10	23	1	67	17
4	.	.	.	11	3	21	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	7	2	10	1	22	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	.	.	.	111	.	185	.	81	.	33	.	5	.	3	.	122	.	.	.	3	.	14	.	56	.	86	.	79	.	238	.
27	.	6	1	85	4	94	16	13	.	37	4	29	9	31	1	110	14	10	.	11	1	51	6	62	13	59	20	43	14	236	54
.	.	.	.	36	.	66	.	40	.	18	.	9	.	8	.	75	.	.	.	2	.	9	1	24	.	61	4	57	5	153	10
.	.	.	.	41	10	62	17	32	.	3	.	.	1	3	.	38	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	21	.	39	4	32	5	96	10
.	.	.	.	.	9	.	29	.	21	.	3	.	9	.	3	.	36	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	11	.	13	.	17	.	47
3	.	.	.	22	3	38	2	25	4	7	.	2	.	2	.	36	4	.	.	1	.	5	.	7	1	10	1	13	2	36	4
.	.	.	.	18	1	32	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	8	3	8	3	26	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	.	.	.	131	6	15	6	49	.	28	.	5	.	18	.	100	.	.	.	5	.	10	2	42	8	126	18	61	7	244	35
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	2	.	5	.	3	.	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	6	1	4	.	12	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	.	.	.	30	4	45	5	5	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	6	1	13	3	18	5	40	9
.	.	.	.	10	4	26	2	6	.	5	2	1	.	1	.	13	2	.	.	2	.	3	4	8	4	3	2	4	.	20	10
.	.	.	.	7	5	9	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	3	2	7	3
.	.	.	.	2	.	10	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	3	.	2	1	11	1
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	1	.	.	79	42	101	46	63	51	24	35	21	26	19	109	127	221	.	1	3	1	11	1	26	8	30	10	30	14	100	35
.	.	.	.	5	.	14	3	6	.	3	.	4	.	5	.	18	.	.	.	5	2	5	2	1	.	3	.	.	1	14	5
13	1	.	.	56	4	56	4	10	2	2	.	2	.	1	.	15	2	.	.	.	1	6	1	37	3	53	4	31	7	127	16
11	.	.	.	24	3	35	1	19	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	.	.	2	1	10	.	18	2	19	3	19	3	68	9
.	.	1	1	47	13	59	13	43	3	10	3	14	1	21	2	88	9	13	.	7	3	23	5	49	14	74	32	38	17	204	71
.	.	.	.	79	4	117	4	64	1	36	1	5	.	2	.	107	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	14	2	19	5	23	3	60	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	.	.	.	114	11	173	11	329	52	100	6	46	1	63	1	538	60	.	.	5	2	7	3	36	7	81	2	57	7	186	21
5	.	.	.	25	8	24	16	.	19	6	13	.	5	.	4	6	41	.	.	2	.	5	1	7	2	7	2	5	3	26	8
.	.	.	.	6	3	8	3	1	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	2	5	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	1	4	1	2	5	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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12	.	1	.	25	5	46	10	14	1	11	2	1	.	.	.	26	3	.	.	.	.	7	.	8	4	16	4	23	11	54	19
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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5	.	.	.	15	1	16	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	6	1	8	.	17	1
1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
1	.	1	.	8	.	16	.	5	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	8	.	15	2	26	2
8	.	.	.	89	12	112	18	17	6	5	2	2	1	.	.	24	9	4	.	3	.	11	1	54	7	91	9	47	11	210	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	3	2	4
37	3	.	.	68	19	117	26	63	10	18	2	7	1	4	1	92	14	1	.	2	.	16	.	28	4	33	11	45	12	125	27
.	.	.	.	220	47	281	42	261	27	79	21	30	6	49	5	419	59	1	1	2	3	49	9	143	21	154	24	108	31	457	89
.	.	.	.	96	10	133	13	90	7	22	1	5	4	13	1	130	13	.	.	5	.	27	3	62	8	78	17	55	9	227	37
.	.	.	.	17	8	33	21	20	8	10	4	7	1	5	3	42	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	.	.	.	148	30	203	43	46	4	3	3	1	.	.	.	50	7	3	.	8	1	40	6	60	14	49	30	69	19	229	70
21	.	.	2	27	11	31	11	15	9	7	6	4	2	.	.	26	17	.	1	1	1	33	8	46	12	31	10	21	10	132	42
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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Digest of Gaol Returns,

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 4. Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.										TABLE Number and Description of the Date of these					
			In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total.		Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	270	29	1675	192	98	10	3	.	2046	231	74	12	168	22	117	8
	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newcastle-under-Line	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Walsall	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmonds	County Gaol and House of Correction	114	6	546	50	.	.	5	.	665	56	3	1	42	5	22	1
	Ipswich	,, ,,	69	3	258	54	23	1	11	1	361	59	9	3	19	2	24	9
	,,	Borough Gaol	21	6	76	8	.	.	10	1	107	15	9	2	17	4	4	.
	,,	Borough House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2
	Beccles	County House of Correction	11	1	87	13	.	.	.	.	98	14	2	.	3	3	2	1
	Woodbridge	,,	13	.	127	4	2	1	8	.	150	5	6	.	.	.	6	.
	Eye	Borough Gaol	2	.	12	.	.	.	2	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Orford	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Surrey	Horsemonger-Lane	County Gaol	88	31	1813	574	.	.	.	.	1901	605	42	30	4	7	33	
	Brixton	County House of Correction	199	81	1721	963	247	74	.	.	2167	1118	.	.	49	20	141	5
	Guildford	,, ,,	93	10	345	67	50	13	21	1	509	91	1	.	58	6	51	1
	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	12	8	208	95	.	.	48	2	268	105	.	.	.	.	22	
	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	19	14	191	76	.	.	478	374	688	464	2	.	3	.	3	.
	Marshalsea	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	1	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
	Lewes	County House of Correction	85	17	787	145	13	2	36	6	921	169	9	6	49	6	44	1
	Petworth	,, ,,	46	6	271	21	18	1	.	.	335	28	13	1	6	.	10	.
	Battle	,, ,,	2	1	57	9	.	.	21	1	80	11	.	.	.	.	9	.
	Chichester	City Gaol	6	2	46	7	27	5	7	2	86	16	5	1	.	.	2	.
	Hastings	Town Gaol	4	2	85	22	.	.	.	.	89	24	2	.	.	.	7	.
	Winchelsea	,,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Rye	,,	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	110	38	899	137	.	.	6	.	1015	175	98	19	28	6	21	.
	,,	County Gaol and House of Correction	153	24	610	73	345	77	.	.	1108	174	1	.	90	15	94	1
	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	29	4	212	16	.	.	28	5	269	25	2	1	.	.	.	.
	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmorland	Appleby	County Gaol	5	1	31	2	10	1	.	.	49	4	2	.	7	2	4	.
	Kendal	County House of Correction	11	.	80	12	.	.	1	.	92	12	4	3	.	.	5	
Wilts	Salisbury (Fisherton Anger.)	County Gaol	31	3	207	30	88	5	7	1	333	39	19	2	3	.	4	.
	Devizes	County House of Correction	162	17	773	73	167	18	11	1	1113	109	35	4	33	4	82	
	Marlborough	County Bridewell	26	3	225	38	.	.	10	.	261	41	13	2	.	.	12	
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	92	18	598	79	.	.	17	4	707	101	25	6	55	12	41	
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	19	10	121	30	.	.	58	14	198	54	3	2	5	3	5	
	Bewdley	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Droitwich	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kidderminster	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
York	York	County Gaol	46	1	165	15	120	12	.	.	331	28	33	1	5	7	.	.
	,,	City Gaol	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	City House of Correction	14	7	80	61	2	.	28	8	124	76	1	.	11	5	2	
	,,	St. Peter's Debtors' Gaol	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Northallerton	County House of Correction	46	6	173	33	7	3	.	.	226	42	14	1	6	2	11	
	Beverley	,, ,,	39	7	160	27	5	1	2	2	206	37	9	4	8	2	11	
	Wakefield	,, ,,	365	72	2459	501	18	.	18	5	2860	578	132	22	104	19	206	2
	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	65	26	357	142	1	.	80	15	503	183	15	5	11	6	27	
	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	4	.	36	14	.	2	.	.	40	16	.	.	.	1	3	
	Ripon	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	5	.	41	12	.	.	7	1	53	13	6	2	3	1	6	
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Richmond	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Doncaster	Town Gaol	.	.	47	7	.	.	.	.	47	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Beverley	,,	5	.	62	11	.	.	3	1	70	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Knaresborough	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Rothwell	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ecclesall	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
			9,115	2,083	62,878	18,276	7,084	1,933	6,018	2,103	85,095	24,400	2,134	495	3,419	842	4,161	890

1837.—No. 2, *continued.*

No. 5. Prisoners in the Prison at Returns respectively.						TABLE No. 6.		TABLE No. 7. Number of Re-committals to this or other Prisons in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes or Sessions in the course of the Year.													
Debtors.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total.		The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total.		Under 12 Years.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
35	.	.	.	394	42	402	49	276	28	114	9	66	3	44	7	500	47	2	2	9	.	51	5	152	26	223	50	196	38	633	121
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3	.	.	.	70	7	149	9	44	1	21	.	10	1	25	1	100	3	.	.	2	1	12	1	62	7	73	5	60	6	209	20
22	1	.	.	74	15	108	15	9	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	1	8	1	27	6	37	6	27	4	99	18
2	.	.	.	32	6	37	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	3	.	8	.	10	.	21	1	19	3	10	1	71	5
.	.	1	.	10	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	7	4	31	3	15	1	6	.	1	.	1	.	23	1	.	.	.	1	6	1	4	4	7	2	18	2	35	10
.	.	.	.	12	.	20	2	18	.	5	.	4	.	1	.	28	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	19	1	15	.	13	1	52	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	3	.	5	.	3	.	12	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
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148	14	7	4	234	59	233	62	213	39	44	14	31	6	34	24	322	83	30	2	51	8	169	29	398	96	433	176	375	242	1456	553
.	.	.	.	190	74	250	95	142	96	45	32	18	13	41	125	246	266	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	110	19	135	22	52	5	13	2	11	.	5	2	81	9	.	.	.	.	3	1	12	.	16	2	11	1	42	4
.	.	2	.	24	6	30	13	51	25	8	3	3	3	5	.	67	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	6	.
22	3	14	2	44	5	46	23	44	45	15	23	6	13	2	15	67	126	13	3	38	9	62	20	103	95	167	156	179	126	562	409
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31	1	.	.	32	1	48	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	103	22	189	21	130	23	39	3	22	1	23	6	214	33	4	.	4	.	21	4	55	10	93	11	72	8	249	33
.	.	.	.	29	1	80	5	54	1	25	1	15	2	25	.	119	4	1	.	2	.	7	1	28	3	40	3	34	2	112	9
.	.	.	.	9	.	13	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	8	1	11	2	.	1	5	1	2	.	1	.	8	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	1	12	2	4	1	25	4
.	.	.	.	9	.	14	5	10	6	2	.	3	2	.	2	15	10	1	.	2	.	5	.	5	.	5	1	3	.	21	1
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37	3	2	.	186	28	258	41	88	12	33	8	25	5	8	1	154	26	3	1	27	4	67	11	213	51	229	37	179	29	718	133
.	.	.	.	185	30	260	54	97	11	22	2	10	5	5	.	134	18	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
2	.	1	.	5	1	69	5	2	.	3	1	4	.	4	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	14	.	12	3	23	8	12	4	61	15
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1	.	.	.	10	4	14	2	6	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	5	4	12	5
14	.	.	.	40	2	67	5	21	1	7	.	4	.	2	.	34	1	1	.	2	.	15	1	28	3	50	5	29	8	125	17
.	.	.	.	150	12	193	19	180	5	81	1	27	3	44	1	332	10	6	.	4	.	23	2	67	9	88	5	76	9	264	25
.	.	.	.	25	4	51	5	23	5	4	2	2	1	3	2	32	10	.	.	1	.	1	1	20	1	36	2	24	3	82	7
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12	1	1	1	134	25	175	30	48	6	13	1	4	.	5	3	70	10	2	.	8	.	20	3	85	11	137	10	86	8	338	32
5	.	1	.	19	7	38	8	16	4	5	1	5	2	5	.	31	7	5	.	3	.	20	3	19	5	22	9	16	12	85	29
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145	10	.	.	183	18	197	18	67	4	30	3	24	3	20	1	141	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	72	7	53	5	148	13
10	.	.	.	10	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	14	6	20	14	12	12	6	6	8	4	4	6	30	28	2	.	2	.	7	5	9	3	8	.	11	8	39	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	31	4	58	11	22	3	1	1	3	.	3	.	29	4	2	.	.	.	2	2	7	2	22	2	37	5	70	11
.	.	.	.	28	7	45	10	17	1	9	2	2	.	6	.	34	3	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	4	21	5	10	3	36	12
.	.	.	.	442	70	.	.	535	89	187	37	103	21	85	50	910	197	.	3	7	3	53	18	202	29	317	57	191	60	770	170
20	1	3	.	76	21	85	32	9	12	7	9	3	5	.	11	19	37	2	.	1	.	14	1	22	4	20	17	28	16	87	38
.	.	.	.	3	1	4	4	21	5	7	.	4	.	.	.	32	5	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	4	4	4	1	.	8	9
.	.	.	.	15	4	11	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	6	1	6	1	5	1	21	3
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1	.	.	.	1	.	6	2	44	11	11	1	4	.	5	.	64	12	1	.	4	.	1	1	1	.	5	3	.	1	12	5
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31	.	.	.	31	.	41	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,633	84	115	32	11,465	2,343	14,952	3,183	10,056	2,864	3,854	1,336	1,588	724	2,180	2,274	17,078	7,198	284	46	670	113	2,305	474	5,939	1,422	9,044	2,715	7,548	2,519	25,790	7,289

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Under 12 Years.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	14	.	16	7	34	7
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	2	17	2	4	.	35	4
	,,	New House of Correction	1	.	7	1	29	2	68	5	79	8	37	3	221	19
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	1	2	3	39	1	98	9	110	17	72	20	321	51
	Abingdon	House of Correction	1	.	4	.	18	1	43	6	50	16	54	14	170	37
	Reading	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newbury	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	New Windsor	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	2	.	16	2	37	4	11	2	66	8
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	2	.	29	2	84	3	128	14	91	6	334	25
	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	1	5	1
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	4	2	5	3	37	5	52	4	37	3	136	17
	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Wisbeach	House of Correction	.	.	2	.	4	2	34	9	94	9	57	3	191	23
	Ely	,,	.	.	.	.	4	.	20	.	60	.	13	.	97	.
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	1	1	7	2
	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	7	3	3	9	10
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	11	2	10	2	27	6
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	4	3	11	8
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	10	4	15	3	28	8
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	7	1	15	1
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	3	.	7	3	21	46	65	32	94	22	191	103
	Knutsford	House of Correction	2	.	10	1	42	10	123	52	236	47	172	33	585	143
	Macclesfield	Town Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	3	1	4	.	22	4	31	9	58	28	76	17	194	59
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Falmouth	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Penzance	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Penryn	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Saltash	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.
	Helleston	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	4	.
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	.	4	.	8	.	43	9	68	17	115	21	242	47
	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	2
	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	2	.	4	2	3	1	4	3	.	.	13	6
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	24	2	29	4
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	10	.	47	6	124	12	168	12	110	10	460	40
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	.	.	2	.	2	.	19	3	42	10	49	7	114	20
	,,	County House of Correction	5	.	5	.	38	4	100	24	181	27	120	28	449	83
	,,	County Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	1	6	.	8	1	24	7	49	11	76	12	163	32
	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	4	14	4	7	2	31	10
	Barnstaple	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	4	.
	South Molton	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tiverton	,,	2	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	12	3	18	4	46	7
	Bideford	,,	.	.	.	.	3	2	5	2	.	1	2	.	10	5
	Bradnench	,,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	4	2
	Totness	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dartmouth	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	5	.	9	2
	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	5	.	10	3	49	8	100	8	94	10	259	29
	Poole	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridport	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Shaftesbury	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Weymouth	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	4	16	1	83	11	181	19	134	31	88	36	506	102
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	25	.	26	.	42	.	99
	Springfield	,, ,,	5	.	3	.	36	.	99	.	183	.	210	.	536	.
	Colchester	County House of Correction	3	.	4	.	1	1	29	5	38	5	41	1	116	12
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	11	2	30	12	48	7	56	6	38	6	183	33
	Halstead	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	14	1	22	1	48	3	46	2	130	7
	Newport	,, ,,	.	.	5	.	3	1	6	4	11	1	13	7	38	13
	Ilford	,, ,,	4	.	1	2	37	4	91	13	100	10	64	8	297	37

TABLE No. 10. State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes or Sessions in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 11. State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 12. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.															
Can neither Read or Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		Can neither Read or Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	1	7	.	3	.	2	.	20	7	8	.	4	.	2	.	.	1	4	.	8	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
59	3	44	1	29	2	3	.	12	.	10	2	11	2	2	.	56	3	25	2	32	1	17	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	8	52	9	26	.	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
47	6	26	1	41	2	5	1	161	23	47	19	91	8	22	1	29	5	21	2	41	2	25	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	6	20	17	23	6	2	.	77	10	43	20	46	7	4	.	32	15	14	4	17	6	14	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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9	.	4	1	4	.	4	.	28	7	17	1	14	.	7	.	8	1	1	.	5	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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90	5	59	14	65	4	14	.	.	No	means of ascertaining.		.	.	.	.	76	7	31	6	65	3	45	6	5	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	6	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	6	78	7	22	4	8	.	18	7	80	8	35	2	3	.	36	6	26	5	24	1	19	5	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	5	.	.	23	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	3	2	1	11	2	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	3	4	1	6	.	1	.	146	15	22	3	16	4	7	1	18	1	7	.	19	3	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	.	9	1	.	.	8	2	30	.	28	4	15	.	17	3	.	1	8	.	13	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	14	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	5	.	.	.	13	2	3	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	10	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	3	9	2	1	4	.	1	10	3	11	1	6	2	.	.	8	2	3	2	5	2	3	4	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	3	.	2	3	2	3	.	.	.	1	3	3	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	4	5	4	10	.	2	.	11	4	5	4	10	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	7	7	1	47	5	8	1	1	1	2	.	10	.	2	.	29	3	16	8	26	1	11	2	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	3	3	4	22	4	6	.	42	28	14	17	112	56	23	2	5	1	12	1	10	6	10	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
119	52	104	29	103	12	45	1	186	81	182	36	146	14	71	12	114	23	108	10	68	24	54	26	27	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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51	10	52	20	71	10	5	1	48	16	50	36	95	7	1	.	69	9	33	12	54	11	20	8	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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2	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	15	.	.	58	21	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	18	23	9	25	10	18	3	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	6	.	.	10	1	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	10	5	2	30	1	.	.	23	3	1	.	5	1	.	.	21	3	20	2	16	5	11	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
59	14	61	23	61	8	.	.	124	17	162	16	172	7	2	.	29	8	42	7	49	20	47	4	14	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
73	22	114	50	78	18	33	5	31	3	28	9	29	7	26	1	87	31	65	18	78	30	48	15	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	150	24	147	31	105	19	47	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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14	7	.	.	36	29	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	13	12	8	23	11	19	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	7	3	13	5	3	2	3	1	2	6	25	3	1	.	2	.	.	1	15	6	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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2	1	12	3	10	1	1	.	4	2	17	3	22	2	3	.	14	2	4	.	6	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	3	1	5	2	.	.	.	6	3	2	3	1	.	2	4	1	1	3	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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64	9	46	15	101	7	15	.	90	9	57	18	87	2	25	.	83	12	61	14	54	2	17	2	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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67	20	8	8	82	14	2	.	205	52	50	24	249	26	2	.	42	13	41	9	48	13	21	6	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	14	.	27	.	7	.	.	.	54	.	32	.	12	.	1	.	21	.	17	.	4	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
261	.	129	.	131	.	14	.	270	.	124	.	125	.	17	.	200	.	172	.	113	.	36	.	10	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	4	33	7	30	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	9	4	15	.	6	1	73	9	27	6	47	6	36	12	.	2	18	2	8	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	2	52	1	7	1	8	1	24	2	78	4	16	1	12	.	55	3	14	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	10	14	3	7	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
62	5	23	.	33	2	6	.	153	20	48	15	82	2	14	.	93	5	23	1	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Digest of Gaol Returns,

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Under 12 Years.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Essex	Harwich	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	4	.	5	1	18	1
	Maldon	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	2	8	2
	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	14	.	13	.	33	.
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	1	.	.	.	9	2	26	1	24	2	61	5
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Swansea	County House of Correction	.	1	.	.	1	1	13	1	23	7	20	6	57	16
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Cowbridge	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Neath	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Horsley	County House of Correction	12	.	24	5	35	4	64	6	58	16	51	7	244	38
	North Leach	,,	5	.	10	1	10	4	55	15	80	20	80	10	240	50
	Little Dean	,,	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	4	3	50	3	58	6
	Lawford's Gate	,,	3	.	10	2	21	1	50	6	53	4	37	1	174	14
	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	3	.	1	.	5	.	6	.	11	4	8	.	34	4
	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	14	1	13	.	37	2
	,,	County House of Correction	5	.	11	3	36	2	100	16	184	19	147	22	483	62
	Gosport	,,	2	.	4	2	10	2	45	5	92	8	48	6	201	23
	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	4	.	7	3	9	4	19	10	57	27	42	23	138	67
	Southampton	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	House of Correction	5	.	6	.	11	.	20	9	36	7	36	.	114	16
	Andover	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lymington	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Romsey	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Brading	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	2	1	1	.	10	1	16	13	51	18	50	11	130	44
	,,	City Gaol	1	.	3	.	16	.	26	6	41	7	30	7	117	20
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	39	.	108	1	136	19	108	10	39	6	431	36
	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	1	.	13	.	20	3	25	4	30	4	89	11
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	5	16	3	76	14	326	77	420	80	274	56	1116	235
	Canterbury	Saint Augustine's County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	5	.	10	.	43	5	65	7	59	14	183	26
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	2	2	9	2
	Deal	Town Gaol	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	5	.	6	.	16	1
	Dover	,,	1	.	1	.	3	.	8	1	35	2	37	15	85	18
	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	1	1	2	.	6	3	15	2	29	4	44	4	97	14
	Folkstone	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	6	.
	Romney Marsh	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.
	Faversham	,,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	5	.
	Fordwich	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Hythe	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
	Tenterden	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Gravesend	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Greenwich	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	.	.	1	.	3	1	6	.	9	.	13	1	32	2
	Preston	County House of Correction	4	.	9	.	32	7	120	25	242	41	316	28	723	101
	Kirkdale	,,	17	.	81	2	243	2	341	11	314	13	309	10	1305	38
	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	36	11	82	34	227	191	284	335	491	261	501	258	1621	1090
	Salford	County House of Correction	40	2	101	10	270	66	867	462	1360	787	1233	522	3871	1849
	Clithero	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	.	.	1	1	2	3	10	7	23	23	17	17	53	51
	,,	County House of Correction	1	.	10	.	61	.	98	.	137	.	99	.	406	.
	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	4	1	17	.	60	4	180	29	170	23	179	33	610	90
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	16	1	2	.	20	1
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	2	.	.	.	3	3	3	6	9	7	11	5	28	21
	Louth	County House of Correction	3	.	.	.	9	3	18	8	46	12	73	7	149	30
	Spilsby	,,	8	3	5	.	9	3	17	3	38	13	26	7	103	29
	Kirton	,,	2	4	.	.	9	1	18	1	23	6	38	3	90	15
	Falkingham	,,	1	.	3	.	9	.	21	4	36	6	25	4	95	14
	Spalding	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	26	4	12	7	52	14
	Skirbeck	,,	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	2	21	1	37	3
	Boston	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1837.—No. 3, *continued.*

TABLE No. 10. State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes or Sessions in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 11. State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 12. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.															
Can neither Read or Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		Can neither Read or Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	5	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	5	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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9	1	7	4	5	.	6	.	12	.	8	.	6	.	7	.	3	.	8	1	8	2	1	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	3	14	3	9	.	1	.	28	4	14	.	16	1	3	.	16	4	8	1	6	1	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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8	11	7	3	14	5	6	2	26	11	8	4	12	1	11	.	14	5	9	11	9	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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172	16	139	29	139	13	39	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	146	17	96	16	98	16	128	9	12	4	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	10	10	109	26	125	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	22	70	19	72	9	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	8	.	.	7	.	.	20	.	.	2	38	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	8	40	3	55	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	.	.	15	2	.	.	4	3	.	.	30	1	.	.	8	.	2	3	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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130	23	71	12	126	11	21	.	14	1	4	1	14	.	5	.	108	13	76	12	111	14	50	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181	19	115	33	135	7	52	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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25	17	5	14	48	17	7	.	44	29	19	20	66	18	9	.	20	13	12	4	20	18	25	10	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	2	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	6	9	4	20	8	9	6	25	3	22	4	40	8	27	1	22	6	12	9	9	6	11	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	5	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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55	11	54	16	16	2	1	.	63	23	50	20	16	1	1	.	40	9	27	6	35	9	20	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	6	9	9	9	1	1	1	44	10	26	6	37	3	10	2	11	4	9	4	3	7	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
120	8	32	7	42	2	7	.	272	21	68	12	86	3	5	.	47	2	42	3	64	8	42	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	2	14	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	11	.	24	.	26	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	4	9	1	21	3	9	1	40	3	19	5	26	3	4	.	29	2	6	2	11	2	10	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
138	26	67	9	156	18	4	.	335	120	111	55	400	21	5	1	131	16	78	12	113	15	51	8	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
59	7	11	.	39	.	2	.	89	14	28	5	62	7	4	.	18	2	22	3	37	.	27	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	5	17	2	3	2	2	3	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	1	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	7	4	3	31	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	2	6	.	20	3	20	4	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	1	3	4	7	1	2	.	35	7	10	5	35	2	17	.	14	2	.	2	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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3	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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7	3	13	2	22	2	8	1	5	.	9	1	12	.	6	1	12	3	7	.	17	2	10	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
168	45	29	12	75	10	18	1	394	61	123	35	194	5	12	.	74	16	53	16	78	16	76	19	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
131	30	101	7	89	18	26	5	590	23	178	8	451	5	86	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
96	76	124	101	82	28	29	3	692	652	741	412	147	19	41	7	92	60	111	61	78	45	30	23	20	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
517	172	242	96	346	45	51	4	1888	880	566	704	1200	255	217	10	505	125	388	114	263	78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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51	7	63	11	94	4	54	3	9	14	15	23	21	8	8	6	95	10	49	5	66	9	40	1	9	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	121	.	87	.	146	.	52	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	16	.	.	16	13	40	2	291	60	.	.	118	16	201	14	23	10	19	4	24	9	15	6	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	3	15	5	19	4	7	.	7	.	5	1	6	.	2	.	11	8	7	.	13	.	6	.	13	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	7	3	3	.	2	1	2	2	4	15	9	.	2	1	2	.	6	3	8	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	4	14	2	12	3	10	.	52	8	36	15	30	6	31	1	4	.	16	4	18	4	13	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	1	5	.	8	1	3	.	38	17	17	8	36	4	12	.	12	.	8	.	6	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	1	9	3	7	.	6	.	26	9	21	2	33	3	10	1	12	.	4	1	10	2	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	7	15	7	33	3	.	.	27	8	20	2	48	3	.	1	12	1	17	1	23	8	14	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	3	10	2	16	1	2	.	17	7	13	6	21	1	1	.	18	.	10	.	14	2	8	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	1	3	1	3	.	5	1	15	1	6	2	9	.	7	.	9	2	1	.	8	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	5	2	1	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	4	3	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Under 12 Years.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lincoln	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Stamford	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	7	.	7	.	18	.
	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	3	.	7	1
	Bala	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	28	.	25	2	61	2
	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	146	15	290	36	573	149	1242	630	1543	918	1388	825	5182	2573
	Newgate	City and County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	1	8	.	16	1
	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	.	.	4	1	3	.	37	.	64	1	49	5	157	7
	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Fleet	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	23	27	50	12	119	26	254	66	133	100	128	101	707	332
	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	102	38	106	26	297	103	643	558	767	796	833	700	2748	2221
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	5	.	13	1
	Usk	County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	4	2	12	7	64	8	35	5	117	23
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	3	.	10	.	16	3	15	8	44	11
	Welshpool	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	6	.	15	.	49	.	74	.	108	.	253	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	9	.	18	1	38	3	76	11	83	6	66	7	290	28
	Swaffham	County House of Correction	3	.	6	.	14	.	37	.	38	.	43	.	141	.
	Walsingham	,,	5	.	7	.	14	3	33	17	44	12	57	8	160	40
	Wymondham	,,	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	16	.	10	.	17	.	48
	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	11	.	27	1	35	1	36	6	46	11	155	19
	Kings' Lynn	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Thetford	Borough Gaol	.	.	2	.	2	.	13	3	14	2	5	.	36	5
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	11	.	76	18	135	12	119	8	58	6	399	44
	Peterborough	City Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	1	.	.	.	10	.	13	.	15	1	40	1
	Daventry	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	2	.	13	1	14	2	8	.	37	3
	Tynemouth	,, ,,	5	1	9	2	27	.	36	6	46	3	43	6	156	18
	Alnwick	,, ,,	.	.	1	.	8	.	11	1	12	1	10	.	42	2
	Hexham	,, ,,	.	.	2	.	4	.	7	.	15	3	13	2	41	5
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	7	4	10	3	35	13	104	70	148	153	112	95	416	338
	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	1	1	2	8	4	18	1	14	4	41	12
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	1	.	16	.	25	1	86	4	109	3	62	3	299	11
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	.
	,,	Town House of Correction	5	.	7	.	24	3	89	11	177	12	143	37	445	63
	Southwell	County House of Correction	1	1	14	1	42	2	109	18	127	2	90	8	383	32
	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
	Lenton	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	9	.	23	4	87	12	119	19	107	8	345	43
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	.	.	1	.	16	6	19	4	21	5	58	15
	Banbury	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	2	8	.	5	1	18	3
	Chipping-Norton	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Woodstock	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pembroke	Haverford West	County Gaol and House of Correction	3	.	3	.	10	1	22	4	57	3	40	10	135	18
	Pembroke	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tenby	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newport	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	3	8	.	15	4
	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	2	1	1	1	8	1	7	4	8	1	26	8
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	2	.	2	1	5	1	20	11	90	18	82	19	201	50
	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	16	2	18	.	36	2
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	4	10	2	5	.	22	6
	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	2	.	14	.	87	16	175	27	143	23	160	28	581	94
	Wilton	,,	1	.	10	.	37	.	43	4	67	12	77	17	235	33
	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	4	3	19	4	94	19	29	10	29	10	373	97	548	143
	,,	Common Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bath	City Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	29	28	10	17	4	53	46
	Bridgewater	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Wilton	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1837.—No 3, *continued*.

TABLE No. 10. State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes or Sessions in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 11. State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 12. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.															
Can neither Read or Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		Can neither Read or Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	1	4	1	8	2	3	.	6	.	.	.	9	.	3	.	11	2	8	.	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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69	42	37	14	147	35	29	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3283	1546	542	270	209	155	24	16	32	17	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
564	305	154	127	1303	297	380	26	2	.	.	.	12	1	2	.	1645	497	670	232	40	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
41	17	8	12	99	22	40	5	36	1	16	1	82	4	23	1	114	28	44	21	24	4	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	283	236	63	30	361	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
910	1054	189	366	1649	801	.	.	39	28	11	6	31	23	52	11	60	21	43	26	30	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	3	8	3	31	3	3	1	4	.	5	1	3	.	1	.	36	6	2	.	8	3	11	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	5	21	6	27	6	2	.	49	11	27	6	37	6	4	.	27	11	12	2	16	3	11	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	1	4	2	6	1	1	.	14	6	12	5	17	.	1	.	11	.	6	2	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
82	.	35	.	42	.	66	.	83	.	45	.	49	.	55	.	61	.	49	.	67	.	39	.	21	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
117	17	34	19	72	14	13	4	113	16	46	5	96	6	35	1	145	38	20	8	40	4	30	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	7	36	3	20	.	23	.	62	.	37	.	21	.	21	.	70	7	31	3	31	.	18	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	4	25	5	25	.	6	1	77	13	39	24	38	2	6	1	46	1	12	1	26	5	8	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	27	.	17	.	3	.	.	.	13	.	30	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	11	.	12	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	2	.	12	1	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	2	3	4	10	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	.	6	.	7	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	12	.	8	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
78	17	55	15	101	3	10	.	153	21	86	16	138	7	22	.	93	25	53	3	49	5	41	2	8	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	1	1	6	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	6	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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17	4	5	3	16	2	2	.	10	.	7	2	19	1	1	.	22	8	12	1	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	2	6	5	4	3	3	.	37	2	36	6	60	10	23	.	17	10	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	7	.	1	.	34	2	.	.	5	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	1	.	6	.	1	1	7	3	8	1	16	1	10	.	.	.	4	1	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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24	16	11	4	53	15	12	.	123	140	55	74	228	123	10	1	33	9	21	10	20	8	18	6	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	4	2	1	6	.	.	.	9	5	8	6	6	1	18	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
43	8	28	4	47	4	9	.	104	5	68	3	123	3	4	.	48	6	24	3	32	3	22	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30	2	.	2	28	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	14	3	13	.	23	3	15	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	3	.	.	9	7	1	.	50	8	52	13	39	.	23	.	185	61	1	1	10	2	7	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	5	15	6	16	1	6	.	169	11	79	14	115	4	20	3	4	3	13	3	31	5	10	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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71	8	46	10	44	3	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	3	31	4	53	5	36	3	10	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	3	7	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	3	5	2	.	7	2	5	1	6	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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10	8	12	7	23	3	9	1	16	7	42	8	52	1	25	2	39	6	5	5	3	5	6	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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5	.	6	1	3	.	3	.	3	1	6	3	5	.	1	.	12	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
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11	.	6	.	9	2	.	.	5	4	11	2	8	2	2	.	12	1	10	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
94	11	50	9	52	5	14	3	85	27	51	13	53	7	12	3	84	9	62	4	32	11	27	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	20	.	1	.	15	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	8	27	10	40	8	8	1	9	4	6	1	5	1	2	.	41	8	26	11	38	6	18	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
174	32	68	31	160	18	55	8	272	37	68	27	190	24	51	6	110	19	95	15	129	36	96	16	26	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	16	74	17	56	3	23	1	77	19	72	11	62	3	24	.	71	7	41	5	79	19	28	5	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	226	19	116	39	196	79	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
59	20	60	34	102	16	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	11	65	15	71	15	62	23	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
41	18	30	13	35	5	26	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Under 12 Years.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	6	.	9	.	140	4	278	22	358	33	243	20	1034	79
	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newcastle-under-Line	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Walsall	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmonds	County Gaol and House of Correction	5	.	7	1	30	3	78	6	127	6	95	14	342	30
	Ipswich	,, ,,	1	.	4	.	12	2	39	3	51	15	52	16	159	36
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	14	.	15	3
	,,	Borough House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Beccles	County House of Correction	2	.	1	.	6	.	10	.	9	1	24	2	52	3
	Woodbridge	,, ,,	2	.	3	.	7	.	26	1	23	.	16	1	77	2
	Eye	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	7	.
	Orford	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	3	1
Surrey	Horsemonger Lane	County Gaol	.	.	1	.	6	.	80	5	156	3	114	13	357	21
	Brixton	County House of Correction	78	16	103	24	341	65	449	271	400	306	350	281	1721	963
	Guildford	,, ,,	5	.	21	2	54	5	97	15	71	13	76	29	324	64
	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	4	2	1	2	13	4	57	17	83	25	92	47	250	97
	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	.	.	4	2	18	5	39	12	45	22	107	41
	Marshalsea	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
	Lewes	County House of Correction	17	11	17	7	51	15	113	19	190	21	150	47	538	120
	Petworth	,, ,,	.	.	7	.	17	1	43	1	53	8	57	3	177	13
	Battle	,, ,,	.	.	4	.	8	.	15	5	19	2	11	2	57	9
	Chichester	City Gaol	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	1	8	1	4	1	21	3
	Hastings	Town Gaol	1	.	3	2	6	2	15	4	21	7	18	6	64	21
	Winchelsea	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
	Rye	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	3	.	53	1	102	2	29	1	187	4
	,,	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	.	11	2	69	10	196	27	183	16	143	18	606	73
	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	28	2	47	2	27	2	24	.	126	6
	Birmingham	Debtor's Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmorland	Appleby	County Gaol	1	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	3	.	14	1	26	1
	Kendal	County House of Correction	2	.	1	.	1	1	4	.	36	4	24	2	68	7
Wilts	Salisbury (Fisherton Anger.)	County Gaol	1	.	3	.	19	1	17	2	24	4	17	6	81	13
	Devizes	County House of Correction	3	.	17	1	59	1	137	12	168	19	125	15	509	48
	Marlborough	County Bridewell	3	.	2	.	15	2	44	3	42	12	47	14	153	31
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	2	.	2	1	17	17	62	13	102	14	92	16	277	51
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	1	2	8	4	22	4	28	2	35	3	94	15
	Bewdley	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Droitwich	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kidderminster	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
York	York	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	5	2	17	2
	,,	City Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
	,,	City House of Correction	.	.	1	.	7	3	8	10	29	26	24	14	69	53
	,,	St. Peter's Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Northallerton	County House of Correction	.	7	3	.	7	1	25	3	28	7	40	4	103	22
	Beverley	,, ,,	3	1	4	2	8	.	29	4	40	5	42	5	126	17
	Wakefield	,, ,,	4	2	16	2	105	19	410	70	398	135	565	107	1698	335
	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	15	.	11	3	58	11	89	20	109	59	68	26	350	119
	Leeds	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Scarborough	,,	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	2	6	3	14	.	28	5
	Ripon	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	1	1	1	5	1	4	2	10	1	7	4	27	10
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Richmond	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Doncaster	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Beverley	,,	1	.	5	.	5	1	8	3	20	1	13	2	52	7
	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Knaresborough	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Rothwell	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ecclesall	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total	696	170	1,461	221	4,600	953	10,452	4,082	14,194	4,158	12,926	4,232	44,329	13,816

1837.—No. 3, *continued.*

TABLE No. 10. State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes or Sessions in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 11. State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 12. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.													
Can neither Read or Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		Can neither Read or Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
153	42	185	48	195	25	100	6	254	33	345	30	291	12	144	4	154	30	104	20	198	21	160	24	41	10	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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87	8	42	4	57	5	23	3	166	14	70	10	89	6	17	.	68	6	41	4	62	6	26	4	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	4	30	9	19	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	9	24	3	25	5	14	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	1	13	2	24	1	10	1	5	.	5	3	2	.	3	.	28	3	8	.	18	.	14	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	4	5	2	9	1	5	3	13	1	20	2	9	.	10	.	9	4	7	2	8	3	10	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	1	11	1	15	.	1	.	28	2	16	.	29	.	4	.	4	2	19	.	11	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
542	354	109	47	695	132	110	20	155	18	12	.	165	2	25	1	1125	401	240	96	78	54	6	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	727	464	20	14	847	468	127	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	1	4	2	19	1	2	.	129	16	53	22	120	25	22	1	23	1	5	.	8	2	2	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	80	44	32	17	131	33	7	3	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
49	38	5	9	67	21	10	3	40	21	3	3	58	16	6	1	533	392	11	7	12	9	1	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
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105	9	53	11	29	7	62	6	190	62	132	38	102	15	114	5	88	14	78	8	48	4	8	1	13	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	3	39	6	31	.	8	.	67	5	53	7	43	1	14	.	19	3	22	.	29	5	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	9	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	14	.	.	.	3	.	5	1	13	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	1	1	.	8	.	4	.	27	9	12	7	23	5	2	.	7	1	2	.	7	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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260	64	147	37	303	31	8	1	54	2	50	1	82	1	1	.	57	16	331	57	234	40	76	17	20	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	250	38	106	23	148	6	102	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	3	9	3	30	5	3	.	48	6	15	.	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	1	4	.	3	.	1	.	2	1	9	.	11	.	4	.	.	1	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	4	2	8	1	.	.	8	2	29	3	31	2	.	.	3	4	3	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	7	50	8	50	2	4	.	20	.	29	12	31	1	1	.	19	2	23	3	42	10	31	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
77	3	4	5	134	10	49	7	167	22	188	18	96	5	58	3	70	9	48	3	80	10	50	2	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	.	24	5	17	2	2	.	71	15	58	15	19	.	5	1	38	3	13	2	16	2	12	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
134	17	87	9	113	6	4	.	101	23	81	22	89	6	6	.	136	17	54	3	89	8	41	4	17	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	12	13	10	26	7	12	.	34	6	11	5	39	4	10	.	58	16	7	4	11	3	4	.	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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26	5	5	.	89	7	28	1	2	1	9	1	6	.	.	.	30	3	23	1	18	3	15	2	43	4	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	13	2	1	15	1	6	1	35	37	4	.	27	16	3	.	22	9	2	1	6	3	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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14	17	16	2	38	2	2	.	24	10	17	8	58	4	4	.	21	6	11	1	25	1	10	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	6	.	.	26	6	3	.	36	7	.	.	79	10	11	.	14	3	6	.	4	1	8	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
298	73	.	.	445	97	27	.	667	171	.	.	1009	164	22	.	253	42	138	26	209	47	125	46	45	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	9	13	9	36	19	17	1	102	54	27	29	192	30	29	6	29	15	14	4	24	7	14	8	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	2	6	3	12	1	.	9	2	6	13	7	.	3	.	4	.	.	6	4	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	10	1	7	1	3	.	6	6	7	1	12	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	3	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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2	3	2	1	8	1	.	.	21	5	2	1	27	1	2	.	10	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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8,184	1,139	4,018	1,622	9,607	2,103	1,968	175	13,474	4,226	6,474	2,442	11,536	1,845	2,487	182	12,230	3,955	5,181	1,367	4,505	1,082	2,431	471	719	166	102	13						

TABLE No. 13.

Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	New House of Correction	3	.	2	.	12	.	3	.	12	1	24	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	6	.	1	.	9	4	9	1	19	2	23	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
	Abingdon	House of Correction	2	1	2	.	9	1	6	1	13	4	4	2	4	1	.	1	.	.
	Reading	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newbury	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	New Windsor	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	.	4	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	6	1	14	1	28	2	7	.	23	.	16	3	26	2	.	.	.	.
	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	3	2	1	2	13	2	1	10	2	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	.	1	2	.	4	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	Wisbeach	House of Correction	2	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	9	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
	Ely	,,	.	.	1	.	5	1	16	.	2	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	2	.	5	1	2	3	4	.	4	1	2	2	4	.	.	.	1	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	.	1	.	1	5	3	1	.	14	2	13	1	9	2	1	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	1	2	2	1	7	1	3	1	.	.
	Knutsford	House of Correction	7	2	5	1	24	11	31	15	71	18	90	17	16	5	6	2	.	.
	Macclesfield	Town Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	6	3	8	4	28	5	19	3	23	10	17	5	17	1	1	.	.	.
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Falmouth	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Penzance	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Penryn	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Saltash	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Helleston	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	4	.	3	2	7	1	13	.	17	2	14	5	.	.	.	.
	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	2	.	.	.	3	1	2	3	5	2	10	2	9	.	.	.	.	.
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	2	2	17	4	12	.	23	9	20	2	10	4	2	1	33	6
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	6	1	17	11	4	8	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	County House of Correction	1	.	7	2	30	12	25	9	24	6	26	6	3	5	6	.	.	.
	,,	County Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	2	1	7	6	10	7	7	5	8	10	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.
	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	.	.	1	.	5	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
	Barnstaple	,,	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	2	4	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	South Molton	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tiverton	,,	1	.	1	.	3	.	3	1	2	3	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	Bideford	,,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Bradnench	,,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Totness	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dartmouth	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	16	3	10	2	24	4	17	2	25	4	28	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Poole	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridport	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Shafteshury	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Weymouth	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	1	9	1	19	4	7	2	38	15	16	10	.	2	.	.	.	.
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	7	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Springfield	,, ,,	31	.	29	.	52	.	24	.	57	.	57	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	Colchester	County House of Correction	.	.	3	.	3	1	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	12	3	8	2	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1
	Halstead	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newport	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ilford	,,	2	.	1	.	11	1	7	2	6	.	4	2	1	.	1	.	.	.

RETURNS, 1837.—No. 4.

TABLE No. 14. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions.																		TABLE No. 15. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 16. Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.					
Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.		Deaths.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
17	1	1	1	8	2	4	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	2	45	6	1	1
6	2	.	.	8	1	20	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	13	.	13	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	26	10	82	7	52	2	56	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	6	12	.	28	.	.	.	319	21	.	.	6	.
43	11	43	16	113	15	64	4	56	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	182	16	39	12	4	.	390	57	53	5	135	21
21	4	46	17	69	11	25	3	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	13	4	.	6	2	1	.	200	39	26	19	53	18
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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6	.	13	4	27	4	9	.	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	40	.	25	9	26	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	1	41	8	133	12	75	3	62	1	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	7	10	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	7	1
17	7	22	5	50	5	21	.	25	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	143	9	12	1	13	4	1	.	138	17	25	.	151	25
53	10	51	18	33	10	9	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	22	5	9	2	.	.	126	.	2	39	69	7
62	7	49	4	40	8	12	4	22	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	195	.	.	.	89	30
.	.	4	3	19	.	41	.	23	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	38	6	.	.	22	.	.	.	100	.	.	.	73	7
.	.	5	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	10	1	3	1	9	.
7	8	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	10
2	.	8	4	7	.	6	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	3	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	3	.	2	.	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	4	6	1	9	.
4	1	5	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	12	36	9	5	.	4	.	216	30	.	.	.	.
102	28	40	43	23	28	15	.	9	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	7	2	.	1	3	2	.	9	2	17	3	243	121
9	1	86	8	251	97	136	21	97	15	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	377	114	46	12	23	6	2	.	892	253	276	28	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	1	21	10	110	33	35	10	15	4	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	87	22	6	.	1	1	.	.	241	64	24	22	166	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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79	32	44	11	65	3	25	1	26	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	137	42	4	2	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	4	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	3	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	1	9	1	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	45	10	.	.	54	3
44	4	90	14	153	16	88	3	80	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	27	65	18	36	18	2	1	438	57	130	46	192	10
7	3	14	.	29	10	23	4	12	.	17	2	12	1	.	.	.	.	3	5	34	26	2	7	2	.	.	.	.	128	480	.
12	.	60	10	226	55	76	11	63	7	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	10	74	42	14	8	2	1	653	145	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
68	12	46	10	38	8	8	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	40	.	.	10	4	.	.	106	.	.	79	150	.
15	6	6	1	7	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	24
68	.	20	5	9	1	7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	21	8	1	.	28	4	.	.	33	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	2	6	2	9	.	3	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	5	.	.	36	.
3	3	4	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	11	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	1	25	3	91	15	54	4	37	6	28	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	345	30	89	4	20	.	4	.	356	50	72	4	118	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
93	15	86	11	128	59	62	6	37	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	202	47	144	27	11	5	.	.	613	88	94	39	80	42
.	9	.	27	.	47	.	13	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	42	5	21	2	12	2	4	.	107	1	13	.	54
45	.	113	.	231	.	72	.	57	.	14	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	358	.	36	.	61	.	4	.	795	.	145	.	326	.
5	1	32	7	52	.	12	.	12	4	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	18	5	.	.	1	4	.	.	108	13	7	.	10	2
146	28	28	5	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	.	29	4	38	1	29	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	4	10	1	3	1	.	.	127	4	19	3	74	5
4	.	6	3	26	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	2	45	18	127	14	62	3	21	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	108	6	.	6	1	.	274	42	91	8	122	.

TABLE No. 13.

Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Essex	Harwich	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Maldon	,,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	5	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	4	5
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	2	2	5	1	3	.	1	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Swansea	County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	2	3	3	1	3	2	4	1	2	.	1	.	.	.
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Cowbridge	Town Caol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Neath	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	9	.	11	1	29	2	9	3	28	5	52	7	27	3	2	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Horsley	County House of Correction	.	.	1	.	4	.	8	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Northleach	,,	1	.	5	.	6	.	3	1	9	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Little Dean	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lawford's Gate	,,	.	.	1	.	7	.	1	.	12	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	3	2	1	.	1	.	.	.
	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	169	18	1	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	County House of Correction	7	2	12	1	60	9	40	9	82	9	58	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Gosport	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	1	.	11	7	5	3	15	6	8	9	1	.	.	.	15	2
	Southampton	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	House of Correction	5	.	.	.	6	4	.	2	5	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Andover	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	Lymington	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Romsey	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Brading	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	6	1	10	3	6	1	9	.	10	1	8	1	1	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	18	3	50	1	21	2	17	2	18	2	12	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	10	.	6	.	10	1	3	1	3	.	2	.	3	.	.	.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	19	2	4	2	9	4	8	.	5	1	9	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	1	9	2	39	3	15	5	53	13	27	6	9	3	7	1	.	.
	Canterbury	St. Augustine's County Gaol and House of Correction.	3	.	7	.	14	.	11	.	14	1	6	1	12	1	.	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Deal	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dover	,,	5	.	8	.	15	2	6	.	5	1	7	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	2	2	1	.	4	.	1	.	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Folkstone	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Romney Marsh	,,	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Faversham	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Fordwich	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Hythe	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tenterden	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Gravesend	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Greenwich	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	3	2	6	1	.	.	.	.
	Preston	County House of Correction	2	1	3	.	19	6	37	13	49	11	48	11	22	5	1	2	.	.
	Kirkdale	,,	8	1	4	2	31	11	16	4	43	9	58	7	30	3	7	5	.	.
	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	5	2	9	.	19	3	14	6	33	18	40	28	64	46	3	.	.	.
	Salford	County House of Correction	2	1	21	14	87	15	122	30	296	94	115	47	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Clithero	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	.	.	3	.	1	4	.	2	.	9	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	County House of Correction	5	.	2	.	12	.	18	.	43	.	21	.	9	.	2	.	.	.
	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	9	.	6	3	19	3	19	9	4	1	.	1	.	.
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
	Louth	County House of Correction	.	1	2	.	4	1	2	2	13	.	5	1	5	2	.	.	.	.
	Spilsby	,,	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	11	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kirton	,,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	10	.	7	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
	Falkingham	,,	3	.	1	.	7	4	5	1	12	3	17	3	4	.	.	.	.	.
	Spalding	,,	5	1	.	.	3	.	2	.	2	1	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
	Skirbeck	,,	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
	Boston	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1837.—No. 4, *continued.*

TABLE No. 14.

Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions.

Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	3	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	14	.	4	.	6	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	2	12	.	18	1	12	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	7	13	3	21	5	8	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	4	43	6	71	22	56	3	32	3	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
26	11	30	6	100	28	40	3	34	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	5	8	.	30	.	16	2	10	3	7	6	.	.	.	.	1	.
81	3	23	6	35	5	22	.	7	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	2	13	1	11	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	6	.	6	.	4	2	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
52	11	92	21	173	27	111	2	87	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	6	63	7	65	6	17	2	13	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
82	37	49	14	45	11	15	3	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	2	51	9	38	4	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	10	11	1	9	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	3	9	6	60	24	29	7	22	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	4	85	10	16	4	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	7	66	11	134	16	129	2	79	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31	6	33	11	49	9	19	2	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	2	19	4	25	2	16	2	9	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
135	13	224	65	414	120	158	24	145	12	32	.	6	1	1	.	1	.
38	2	37	8	67	13	20	2	16	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	3	.	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	8	19	3	16	6	6	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	1	37	10	44	2	1	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	8	.	9	2	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	12	110	25	263	45	88	5	188	13	18	.	28	1	.	.	.	.
33	.	181	1	448	23	171	7	454	5	10	1	8	1	.	.	.	.
887	353	334	247	198	163	72	58	121	64	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
1502	647	749	710	1055	402	218	30	331	56	14	4	1	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	4	10	9	7	24	17	7	4	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	37	.	178	.	109	.	72	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
412	79	80	8	93	3	16	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	8	8	13	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	1	16	5	68	12	18	5	20	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	2	23	7	55	5	12	1	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	1	11	2	26	8	16	3	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	1	11	3	38	8	22	1	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	3	12	8	26	3	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	9	2	6	1	10	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	.	11	1	15	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 15.

Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	2	.	.	5	2	.	.
28	3	6	3	6	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	9	3	1	5	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
230	15	20	1	4	1	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	6	4	2	2	1	.	.
10	3	2	.	3	1	.	.
14	.	.	1	2	.	.	.
77	.	7	.	17	.	.	.
4	1	1	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
51	11	110	8	29	3	8	1
76	7	.	.	5	1	.	.
74	32	5	2	4	2	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	12	5	4	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
90	5	41	10	7	1	3	.
35	13	.	.	5	3	2	1
88	17	47	.	42	.	1	.
.	2	.	.	32	.	1	.
122	.	9	1	21	.	.	.
500	120	158	1	14	6	10	1
29	5	11	.	15	.	1	.
5	3	.	1	3	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
23	5	.	.	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3837	629	188	12	18	5	6	1
152	90	20	18	11	4	1	.
.	.	.	.	7	10	8	.
175	102	16	13	4	4	6	1
2800	1200	78	52	8	4	7	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
73	24	2	.	7	.	.	.
21	.	11	.	6	.	2	.
147	47	8	2	14	6	.	.
66	2	.	.	10	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	5	16	3	7	2	1	.
16	.	25	.	5	.	5	.
84	9	8	5	18	5	.	.
38	8	8	2	10	3	1	.
35	9	1	.	3	1	.	.
13	1	.	.	5	.	.	.
6	1	.	.	2	.	.	.

TABLE No. 16.

Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	.	.	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
48	1	.	.	19	6
56	2	51	12	22	1
.	.	.	.	.	.
45	17	56	22	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
364	37	285	39	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
189	43	123	4	.	.
270	45	29	3	23	10
.	.	2	.	.	.
129	11	5	.	82	3
54	.	.	6	5	2
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	469	62
630	85	155	15	.	.
143	13	30	18	105	.
114	.	15	67	191	66
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
112	25	.	.	68	21
.	.	.	.	87	15
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
229	48	8	22	70	13
121	28	11	6	20	5
521	.	23	39	203	15
160	9	.	.	19	19
114	9	14	3	62	9
887	198	309	60	364	53
251	32	35	9	63	1
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
95	13	4	2	77	20
.	.	.	.	.	.
93	14	24	5	15	1
.	.	.	.	6	.
1	.	.	.	8	.
.	.	3	.	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
346	79	44	4	20	3
670	.	204	159	269	39
927	.	576	72	201	26
1707	1087	334	262	46	50
3000	1838	1959	296	936	262
.	.	.	.	.	.
2	55	.	.	350	46
554	.	14	.	17	.
171	42	.	.	572	88
.	.	71	14	27	3
25	19	.	.	26	8
174	20	59	16	71	24
169	.	.	.	31	36
101	7	9	6	39	16
132	18	12	6	51	9
54	20	51	19	23	1
47	11	.	.	31	1
34	2	.	.	29	8

TABLE No. 13.

Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lincoln	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Stamford	,, ,,	3	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bala	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction.	13	3	25	8	135	78	24	18	217	76	179	64	103	32	26	1	2	.
	Newgate	City and County Gaol	1545	464	575	89	60	58	35	9	5	31	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Giltspur Street	City House of Correction.	2	3	5	.	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Whitecross Street	City Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Fleet	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridge Street	City Bridewell	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tothill Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction.	4	5	9	1	14	13	18	6	21	3	11	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	1	3	.	4	1	.	.	9	2	12	1	7	1	2	1	.	.
	Usk	County House of Correction.	.	.	2	2	1	2	1	1	5	3	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	5	1	3	.	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
	Welshpool	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	28	.	25	.	34	.	10	.	15	.	32	.	20	.	7	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	3	.	2	.	6	6	15	1	14	2	14	2	12	.	.	.	.	.
	Swaffham	County House of Correction.	2	2	9	.	18	.	13	.	15	.	14	.	8	.	2	.	23	.
	Walsingham	,,	1	.	8	.	8	1	10	1	7	2	7	2	7	.	4	2	.	.
	Wymondham	,,	.	2	.	3	.	9	.	2	.	4	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	2	.	5	.	1	.	3	1	9	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	King's Lynn	,, ,,	1	.	2	1	4	.	4	.	.	2	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Thetford	Borough Gaol.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	7	7	7	3	39	3	8	1	37	2	22	1	15	.	.	.	.	.
	Peterborough	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
	Daventry	Borough Gaol.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	9	1	6	1	2	.	2	1	4	3	7	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Tynemouth	,, ,,	.	.	2	2	1	1	3	.	3	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
	Alnwick	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Hexham	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Debtors' Gaol.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	45	11	6	.	11	1	7	5	6	3	11	7	6	2	2	.	.	.
	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	,,	Town Gaol	3	1	2	.	3	.	4	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	,,	Town House of Correction	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	2	4	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.
	Southwell	County House of Correction.	3	.	4	.	13	4	5	2	35	5	15	2	6	2	.	.	.	.
	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lenton	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	2	9	.	27	3	14	3	10	1	8	3	5	1	.	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	6	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	3	.	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.
	Banbury	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Chipping Norton	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Woodstock	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pembroke	Haverford West	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	8	1	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.
	Pembroke	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tenby	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newport	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	New Radnor	Borough Gaol.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	8	.	3	1	38	1	33	2	26	8	30	8	9	.	.	.	.	.
	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ludlow	Borough Gaol.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	3	2	16	1	106	4	20	7	9	6	7	6	2	3	.	.	.	.
	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction.	13	8	16	9	55	9	19	2	65	11	60	14	22	1	2	.	80	6
	Wilton	,,	1	.	13	3	18	4	14	5	21	1	21	1	8	1	.	.	.	.
	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Common Gaol	1	.	.	1	8	1	6	2	29	7	42	20	33	7	5	2	.	.
	Bath	City Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridgewater	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Wilton	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1837.—No. 4,—*continued.*

TABLE No. 14. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions.																		TABLE No. 15. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 16. Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.					
Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.		Deaths.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	5	.	5	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	.	.	3	2	.	.	24	1	.	4	27	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	.	17	1	10	1	1	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	34	4	3	3	1	.	.	20	11	78	33
85	399	1091	808	2194	1159	688	129	586	77	38	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	427	131	403	482	24	26	36	6	5021	2771	1577	344	27	10
8	1	2	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	8	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
38	1	41	2	31	3	21	1	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	225	93	113	34	8	3	5	1	123	34	27	5	402	91
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
56	135	290	147	164	45	97	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	8	3	2	.	.	700	352	.	.	70	.
90	1040	441	610	596	480	251	62	170	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1218	886	149	142	11	12	12	4	1511	1605	304	52	1270	782
.	.	5	.	6	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	6	4	1	1	2	.	72	13	1	2	53	5
20	8	32	1	46	11	10	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	17	17	7	9	4	1	.	96	27	.	.	107	14
6	2	8	3	19	5	5	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	29	18
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	.	102	.	69	.	19	.	34	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	185	.	15	.	55	.	4	.	365	.	98	.	140	.
46	13	77	3	54	12	8	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	11	3	.	25	1	1	.	190	.	.	24	397	62
13	.	24	.	48	.	25	.	28	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	32	.	1	.	*	*	1	.	215	.	.	.	103	10
18	4	46	14	71	12	6	7	12	3	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	65	13	8	4	4	2	2	.	258	44	.	10	56	8
.	.	.	23	.	16	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	78	.	.	.	17
79	9	13	1	26	6	13	1	14	.	9	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	45	10	15	4	5	2	.	.	.	.	36	13	173	10
05	16	22	4	17	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	4	10	1	7	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	.	5	.	.
35	3	58	15	123	14	119	6	40	6	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	.	48	.	18	.	.	.	508	61	114	8	121	18
.	.	10	1	7	.	9	.	11	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	20	.	40	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	12	2	4	1	7	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	12	3	.	2	1	.	.	41	7	36	5	17	8
12	3	65	12	53	3	20	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	4	.	.	5	.	1	.	126	6	.	.	46	32
13	.	7	1	16	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	6	3	.	2	.	.	.	48	2	7	3	.	.
11	2	5	2	17	1	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	19	1	.	.	35	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
59	98	106	121	135	81	55	25	35	13	10	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	134	162	114	128	19	12	3	1	365	350	120	36	167	46
13	1	3	4	5	3	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	All	All
39	6	2	.	4	1	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	48	2	9	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	453	27
3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	5	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	84	9
37	46	47	4	58	6	14	.	25	5	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	62	5	33	7	15	.	.	.	170	27	36	10	513	109
22	2	36	7	127	12	17	6	107	5	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	3	11	.	7	3	.	.	397	33	78	26	124	.
.	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	2	25	16	153	20	73	3	59	2	13	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	290	32	51	2	.	.	475	60	22	1	78	6
5	24	21	57	21	13	4	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	2	4	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	4	8	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	5	34	4	48	5	21	2	7	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	28	5	11	2	.	.	83	19	103	18	21	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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5	3	2	.	2	.	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	14	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	1	7	6	10	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	6	38	27	87	15	26	.	19	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	35	21	9	10	3	2	.	355	65	130	25	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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29	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	6
2	.	3	5	9	.	5	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	147	36	12	5	29	6	2	1	38	42	77	16	254	23
18	8	99	17	271	52	94	10	86	6	8	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	70	10	80	15	16	4	5	.	614	94	64	11	633	106
12	1	51	17	90	10	47	2	28	2	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	2	44	12	2	.	3	.	319	43	29	42	245	2
90	60	189	14	91	24	68	43	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	10	.	2	.	201	107	.	.	293	15
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	.	.	4	4	169	45	.	.	242	60
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* The whole establishment with the Influenza.

TABLE No. 13.

Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	17	5	19	6	71	15	55	7	74	16	66	14	40	7	21	2	.	.
	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newcastle-under-Line	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Walsall	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmonds	County Gaol and House of Correction	80	8	37	.	31	3	13	1	11	5	12	6	17	4	2	.	.	.
	Ipswich	,, ,,	12	.	8	.	7	.	7	4	11	2	11	6	5	3	3	.	.	1
	,,	Borough Gaol	1	.	3	.	7	1	.	1	6	.	4	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Borough House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Beccles	County House of Correction	2	1	5	2	7	.	4	2	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Woodbridge	,,	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Eye	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	Orford	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Surrey	Horsemonger-Lane	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Brixton	County House of Correction	7	.	20	10	27	4	31	16	95	28	65	13	2	3	.	.	.	.
	Guildford	,,	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	3	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kingston-on-Thames	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	10	1	3	.	5	2	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Marshalsea	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lewes	County House of Correction	12	.	44	6	24	4	15	2	37	2	33	4	9	.	7	.	1	3
	Petworth	,,	2	1	5	1	10	1	10	2	15	1	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
	Battle	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Chichester	City Gaol	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Hastings	Town Gaol	9	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Winchelsea	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Rye	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	23	6	59	14	83	25	118	11	111	13	53	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	County Gaol and House of Correction	5	.	14	1	64	12	39	7	94	27	92	24	37	5	.	1	.	.
	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmorland	Appleby	County Gaol	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Kendal	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilts	Salisbury (Fisherton Anger.)	County Gaol	5	.	3	.	7	.	2	.	5	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Devizes	County House of Correction	5	6	6	.	45	2	13	5	106	7	17	4	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Marlborough	County Bridewell	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	5	.	33	2	11	.	40	2	40	3	29	5	2	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	6	2	13	2	3	2	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Bewdley	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Droitwich	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kidderminster	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
York	York	County Gaol	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	7	.	2	.	6	.	5	.	.	.
	,,	City Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	City House of Correction	1	2	2	.	2	1	2	.	3	2	1	2	5	.	1	.	.	.
	,,	St. Peter's Debtors' Gaol	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Northallerton	County House of Correction	2	.	2	.	5	.	.	1	17	4	8	2	1	1	.	.	.	.
	Beverley	,,	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	6	1	6	1	3	.	2	.	.	.
	Wakefield	,,	9	6	19	11	105	27	72	14	143	30	78	17	12	2	4	1	.	.
	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	1	1	2	8	5	3	10	4	24	10	21	3	10	.	2	.	.	.
	Leeds	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Scarborough	,,	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ripon	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Richmond	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Doncaster	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Beverley	,,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Knaresborough	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Rothwell	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ecclesall	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
			2,325	617	1,348	261	2,013	492	1,308	313	2,655	660	2,038	500	866	188	152	26	171	26

1837.—No. 4, *continued.*

TABLE No. 14. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions.																		TABLE No. 15. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 16. Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.					
Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.		Deaths.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
I.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
51	7	167	16	422	34	222	10	151	10	20	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	22	5	252	60	16	6	4	1	1224	103	190	58	474	41
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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23	3	78	11	96	12	78	2	55	2	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	60	8	4	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	6	27	15	61	7	26	4	42	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	3	.	14	.	2	.	246	40	.	14	37	.
1	2	2	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	3	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	All	All
80	20	29	13	15	5	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	1	12	.	15	1	10	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	2	.	5	.	1	.	54	7	.	6	44	1
23	2	13	.	17	.	15	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	8	87	1	64	1	42	2	24	9	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86	31	10	3	2	1	.	.	276	3	1625	602
69	315	459	309	607	254	273	59	101	24	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	323	108	105	52	37	8	2	.	2120	1108	2	1	45	9
30	3	31	5	54	14	77	18	132	22	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	15	11	.	3	.	473	89	.	.	36	2
65	19	44	27	79	25	57	21	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	20	1	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	216	102	52	3
90	37	14	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	111	13	8	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	684	466
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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42	9	215	68	125	22	69	12	77	9	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	191	22	6	.	6	.	1	.	583	122	139	14	63	19
3	.	36	7	60	2	38	2	31	2	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	67	7	17	.	1	.	224	16	100	12	11	.
22	5	26	4	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	11
2	1	6	1	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	6	19	5	15	6	8	2	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	7	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	89	24
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
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2	1	20	.	83	1	70	2	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	15	17	7	6	2	3	2	96	35	30	12	592	86
56	1	50	19	247	35	96	8	147	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	16	7	3	8	1	1049	160	.	.	59	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	20	25	10	12	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	12	.	6	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	3	.	9	2	.	.	33	3	15	.	1	1
11	2	42	4	6	1	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	49	8	7	.	64	5
8	2	24	8	36	2	10	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	9	1	.	3	1	.	.	67	12	41	5	226	22
20	3	69	20	170	15	126	8	121	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	110	5	129	6	30	5	4	.	60	6	6	3	.	.
1	1	21	5	68	19	47	5	15	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	10	29	6	131	28	43	2	49	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	112	31	11	2	2	2	366	39	160	29	181	33
52	10	26	4	10	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	6	1	.	.	.	45	6	21	9	132	39
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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4	2	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	361	64	32	3	38	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	3	1	.	5	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	.
59	31	3	9	4	12	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	23	1	2	4	2	.	.	66	60	.	.	58	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	1	13	12	41	8	24	.	24	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	107	20	9	6	9	.	1	.	143	28	69	6	14	8
8	2	36	2	49	12	16	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	4	8	2	2	.	.	.	170	26	28	10	8	1
16	1	137	23	845	232	338	42	261	36	30	.	35	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	481	116	34	12	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
95	20	68	29	96	55	37	5	39	10	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	215	90	12	3	15	6	.	.	428	163	74	20	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	4	3	.	5	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	4	3	4	4	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	25	.	21	13	7	.
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9,728	4,115	8,513	4,109	14,474	4,325	6,078	808	5,211	580	564	37	136	8	2	.	3	.	16,699	4,790	4,907	1,672	1,512	362	256	51	39,499	12,780	9,889	2,634	18,646	4,339

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 19. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.											
					Publicly.		Privately.		Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
	,,	New House of Correction	7	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	1	.	64	.	111	.
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	5	1	.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	261	37	1	3	.	.	264	40
	Abingdon	House of Correction	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	41	27	22	21	1	.	64	52
	Reading	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newbury	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	New Windsor	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	23	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	45	4	59	3	.	.	110	7
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	7	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	53	.
	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	2	.	.	4	.	77	2
	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	2	.	9	.
	Wisbeach	House of Correction	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
	Ely	,,	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	21	.
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	10	.
	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	8	1
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118	4	32	.	36	.	186	4
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
	Knutsford	House of Correction	12	3	.	.	14	.	.	.	1	.	24	.	50	5	982	80	208	.	1265	85
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	14	.	.	.	16	.	1	.	3	.	76	6	60	8	422	.	72	.	634	14
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Falmouth	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Penzance	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Saltash	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
	Helleston	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.
	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	129	4	.	.	79	14	.	.	212	18
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	29	14	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	87	32	3	.	8	.	.	.	98	32
	,,	County House of Correction	81	33	.	.	33	.	.	.	1	.	54	59	164	.	4	.	.	.	223	59
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	25	13	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	7	3
	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Barnstaple	,,	5	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	.	.	.	11	1
	South Molton	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tiverton	,,	11	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 20.

Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
..	Ozs. Not Dieted by whole amount	Ozs. Contract; each of their earni	lbs. h Prisoner is ngs, about 3s.	Ozs. allowed 2s. 6d. per we	Pints. 4d. per w eek.	Pints. week for th	Pints. eir maint	Pints. enance. Thos	e sentenced to hard labour receive the
Old Diet	240	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2 Onions.
New Diet	224	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	4 Onions and 42 oz. of Pudding.
After Trial . . .	224	..	..	8	Time not	exceeding	three Mo	nths.	3 Onions.
Not Employed . .	245	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	Onions twice a week.
Hard Labour . . .	245	..	..	8	..	..	4*	..	36 oz. of Meat-Dumpling.
..	168	12 to 18	1½ to 3	..	..	14			
Men and Women .	168	18	3	..	..	14			
Boys	126	12	1½	..	..	14			
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	14 pennyworth of Bread per week.
..	168	..	7	..	..	28	..	..	Salt.
Hard Labour . . .	112	16	..	6	..	2			
Not Employed . .	112	..	..	3	..	5			
Men at Labour . .	280 Fine	..	..	8 after 3	Months.	14			
Not at Labour . .	168 Coarse								
Women at Labour .	168 Fine								
Not at Labour . .	168 Coarse								
Boys	168 Coarse								
Men and Women .	304	..	..	..	..	..	7	Those that are	not employed have 17 oz. of Bread
Boys	248	..	..	..	..	..	7	per day less.	
Men at Labour . .	456	No other food	allowed.						
Not Employed . .	336								
..	238	No other Diet	ary but Bread,	unless orde	red by th	e Surgeo	n. Victu	als allowed to	be given to untried Prisoners.
..	168	14	4	..	4	17			
..	168	..	..	..	..	14			
..	168	24	3	6	10	18			
..	2s. per week a	llowed each P	risoner for the	ir maintena	nce.				
..	The Prisoners	receive money	in lieu of bein	g supplied	with food.				
..	112	10	10½	..	4	28	..	..	The Washerwomen have a small quantity of Tea, Sugar, and Bread, extra.
..	112	..	10	..	..	28			
..	112	10	7½	..	4	28	..	..	2 Pints of Peas.
Men and Boys . .	168	..	4½	..	4	14	..	..	56 oz. of Bread extra for those at
Women	112	..	3	..	4	14			hard labour.
..	No Dietary	Table yet fra	med.						
..	No particular	Dietary.							
Men	128	6	4½	..	1½				
Women	112	6	4½	..	1½				
..	168	..	14	..	2	14	6		
..	2s. per week a	llowed each Pr	isoner for their	r maintena	nce.				
..	147	..	..	16	..	..	..		
..	Allowed 2s. 6d.	each per week	to buy food a	nd fuel.					
..	168	..	7	..	..	14	..	..	2 oz. of Salt per Man.
Men and Boys . .	154	14	10						
Women	112	14	7						
Men and Boys . .	154	14	10½	For the se	cond offe	nce Brea	d only al	lowe	
Women	112	14	7						
		Uncooked							
Men at Labour . .	154	16 oz. of Bacon	10						
Not Labour . . .	96	16 ,,	7						
Women and Boys .	96	16 ,,	7						
Men	168	4	Sundays ¾ only	..	6	..	..	..	2 oz. of Salt weekly to each Prisoner,
Women and Boys .	112	4	,, ¾ ,,	..	6				and Tea and Candles in sickness; also Coals in winter.
..	154	16	10	..	..	..	..	1¼	
..	168	Uncooked 14.	Meat Broth	with 3 oz. of	Meat to	a quart, a	nd Potato	es or Stew	14 pints of Tea or Coffee per week.
			for	Dinner.					

* To those Prisoners only whose Sentence exceeds Three Months to Hard Labour.

Digest of Gaol Returns,

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice Solely to Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 19. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.											
					Publicly.		Privately.		Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Devon	Bideford	Borough Gaol	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bradnench	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Totness	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dartmouth	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	25	8	.	.	34	.	2	.	1	.	424	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	427	4
	Poole	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridport	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Shaftesbury	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	30	11	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	154	6	3	12	201	10	.	.	363	28
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	31
	Springfield	,, ,,	84	.	.	.	19	.	11	.	9	.	57	.	95	.	35	.	.	.	207	.
	Colchester	County House of Correction	4	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	12	.
	,,	Borough Gaol	5	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Halstead	County House of Correction	2	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	11	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	30	.
	Newport	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	Ilford	,,	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.	.	.	20	.
	Harwich	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	2
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	10	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	2	.	.	8	4
	,,	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Swansea	County House of Correction	13	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7
	Cowbridge	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Neath	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	99	10	.	.	28	.	2	.	.	.	71	4	40	9	.	.	.	.	113	13
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Horsley	County House of Correction	6	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	18	.	10	.	.	.	32	.
	Northleach	,,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	20	4
	Little Dean	,,	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
	Lawford's Gate	,,	6	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	17	.
	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	9	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
	,,	County House of Correction	28	1	.	.	13	.	1	.	.	.	67	11	.	.	72	.	.	.	140	11
	Gosport	,,	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.
	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	14	3	.	.	.	.	21	4
	Southampton	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	House of Correction	12	6	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	44	11	19	3	.	.	68	14
	Andover	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lymington	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Romsey	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Brading	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	40	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	150	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	163	2
	,,	City Gaol	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	5	3	18	11	19	13	14	5	58	33
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	21	.	.	.	24	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	57	3	.	.	.	.	61	3
	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	6	1	2	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.

1837.—No. 5, *continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	98	15	7	..	4½	10½	..	..	8¾ pints of Broth per week, and 10 oz. of Pudding.
Women	84	15	7	..	3¾	8¾	..	..	8¾ pints of Broth per week, and 8 oz. of Pudding.
After Trial—Men	98	..	7	..	..	18½			
,, Women.	84	..	7	..	..	17½			
..	..	3*s.* 6*d.* per week allowed each Prisoner for sustenance.							
..	112	16	7						
..	140	3 oz. per day	8	3 per day when no Meat	7				
Men and Women	168	6	10	..	..	21			
Boys	112	4	6½	..	..	14			
..	152	..	7	..	2	21	..	Women 3½	Women, 1 oz. of Tea and 4 oz. of Sugar per week.
..	168	..	..	12	3	14	..	..	Each Prisoner sentenced to Hard Labour, and actually engaged therein, receives an extra allowance of 4 oz. of Bread and 2 oz. of Cheese daily; and after the expiration of 3 calendar months, each Prisoner is allowed 2 oz. of Meat made into a pint of Soup three times per week.
At Hard Labour	192	..	..	12	3	8			
Men and Women	168	..	..	12	..	3	..	..	4 oz. of Bread to Prisoners employed, and 3 pints of Soup at the expiration of 3 months.
Boys	168	..	..	..	..	2			
..	182	..	..	..	..	14			
..	168	..	..	12	..	14	..	..	6 oz. of Rice.
	All Persons committed for Hard Labour have 24 oz. of Bread extra, and 12 oz. of Cheese. Those not for Hard Labour have the usual diet until they have been in Prison more than one month, when they are allowed 6 pints of Gruel, and 6 oz. of Rice extra. Prisoners for Hard Labour remaining longer than 3 months have 3 pints of Soup instead of extra Rice and Gruel.								
Men	112	..	..	..	..	21			
Women	56	..	..	..	..	21			
..	168	..	..	12	6	20	..	..	The Prisoners who work the Treadmill have on each day they work 4 oz. of Bread and 2 oz. of Cheese, in addition to the ordinary diet; and, at the expiration of 3 months, they are allowed 3 pints of Soup per week, made wholly of Meat, for the remainder of their term of imprisonment.
..	Bread and Water to the amount of 3*s.* 6*d.* per week each Prisoner.								
..	168	..	..	..	..	..	14		
..	224	..	..	14					
..	168	..	10½	..	..	28			
..	168	..	7	..	6	21			
..	168	..	7	..	..	14	..	..	6 oz. of Salt.
..	168	About 9	8½	..	..	..	..	3½	1¾ oz. of Salt, and 8 oz. of Rice.
..	168	..	10½	..	..	10½	..	..	
Men and Boys	168	..	8	..	6	14	..	..	3½ oz. of Salt, and 1½ oz. of Pepper per week.
Women	168	..	4	..	6	14	..	..	
..	168	..	10½	..	..	14	..	..	3½ oz. of Salt.
..	168	..	14	..	..	14			
..	168	8	5	4	1½	11¼			
..	168	Felons 10 Debtors 16							
Men	210	12	2	..	3	23			
Women	168	12	2	..	3	7			
Boys	157½	9	2	..	2	18			
..	168	13	3½	..	2	7			
..	168	8	..	..	7	7			
Men and Women.	224	Uncooked 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½ oz. of Salt to each Prisoner.
Boys	168	,, 16							
Men and Women.	224	Uncooked 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½ oz. of Salt to each Prisoner.
Boys	168	,, 16							
..	2*s.* 4*d.* each prisoner per week		to purchase	food.					
..	147	..	4	..	10*	14			
..	147	..	8	..	10	14			
..	168	16½	..	..	4	..	..	5¼	1 oz. of Flour, and Oatmeal for the Soup, and Milk.
..	Men in the House of Correction 224 oz. of Bread, Women 168 oz. of Bread; Men and Women in the Gaol 168 oz. of Bread. Prisoners for Trial are allowed to receive Meat from their friends under certain restrictions.								

* The soup is not given to the prisoners until the expiration of six weeks from their conviction, and only then if at work: in addition to which, each one has for upper one pound of potatoes and one pint of gruel.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 19. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.															
					Publicly.		Privately.		Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	8	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	29	3	71	3	31	4	.	.	131	10
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	29	7	.	.	20	.	1	.	1	.	451	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	453	28
	Canterbury	St. Augustine's County Gaol and House of Correction.	9	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	69	2	16	4 .	7	2	.	.	93	8
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	6	.
	Deal	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dover	,,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	1	.	2	.	.	3	17	3
	Folkstone	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Romney Marsh	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Faversham	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Fordwich	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Hythe	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tenderden	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	6	4	.	20	.	156	6
	Preston	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	442	29	36	.	.	.	478	29
	Kirkdale	,,	3	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	40	.
	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	12	.	.	.	12	.	44	.	5	.	224	80	24	10	587	558	.	.	884	648
	Salford	County House of Correction	84	3	.	.	17	.	.	.	2	.	624	69	.	.	3166	320	.	.	3792	389
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	52	7	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	147	7	65	.	.	.	212	7
	,,	County House of Correction	45	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	156	.	.	.	.	.	156	.
	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	25	9	.	.	.	.	26	9
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	6	.	.	.	18	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Louth	County House of Correction	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	7	10	7	10	20	20
	Spilsby	,,	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	17	.
	Kirton	,,	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	48	2	24	1	8	.	100	3
	Falkingham	,,	11	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	65	19	.	.	.	.	85	19
	Spalding	,,	4	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	30	.	.	.	60	.
	Skirbeck	,,	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Boston	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Stamford	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	18	.	.	.	39	.
	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	Bala	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1837.—No. 5, *continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
st Class	168								
nd Class	224								
rd Class	224	..	..	..	4	..	..	Porridge, 10	
Hand Labour, Men and Women	152	13	6	..	4	13	..	..	8 oz. of Cheese to Wardsmen and Wardswomen only.
Boys	136	13	6	..	4	13			
	Prisoners for Trial 168 ozs. of Bread and 7 pints of Vegetable Soup; Misdemeanants not sentenced to Hard Labour the same, with the addition of 12 pints of Gruel when employed; Poor Debtors the same, with the addition of 7 lbs. of Potatoes.								
or Trial—Men	140	..	7	..	..	21			
, Wheel Labour	144	12	5½	..	6	21			
or Trial—Women	140	..	7	..	..	21			
, At Labour	140	10½	5½	..	6	21			
or Trial—Boys	91	..	7	..	..	10½			
, at Wheel Labour	91	9	5½	..	3	10½			
..	140	9	7	..	..	14			
..	3*s.* 6*d.* to each Prisoner for their maintenance per week.								
..	140	Uncooked 9	7	..	..	14	..	..	Salt.
..	224	To Poor Debtors who have no means of supporting themselves.							
..	140	15	7	..	4	28	..	..	3 oz. of Salt.
..	112	28	1	32					
..	The Prisoners are allowed 2*s.* 11*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
..	The Prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week which is expended as they desire.								
..	224	14	10½	..	..	28			
..	168								
Men and Boys	112	12	10	4	6	28	..	..	2 Onions, 3⅓ oz. of Salt.
Women	112	8	5	..	8	28			
..	140	8	5	4	6	28	..	..	¼ lb. of Salt.
..	128	..	5	..	4	14			
..	128	15	7½	..	4	14			
Men	140	10	5	..	6	28			
Women	112	..	7	..	7	14			
Boys	140	10	5	..	3	14			
or Trial, Males	182	..	7	..	..	21	..	..	¼ lb. of Salt.
,, Females	154	..	7	..	..	14	..	..	¼ lb. of Salt.
Males and Females, not Hard Labour and under 6 months imprisonment.	196	..	7	..	..	21	..	..	¼ lb. of Salt.
Males and Females for Hard Labour, and imprisonment 6 months and upwards.	196	..	7	..	..	17½	..	3½	¼ lb. of Salt.
Hard Labour, Females	154	..	7	..	3½	7	..	3½	¼ lb. of Salt.
Debtors	147								
Hard Labour, Men and Boys.	196	..	7	..	7	10½	..	3½	
Not Labour, Men and Boys, and imprisoned 6 months and upwards.	196	..	7	..	..	17½	..	3½	
Under 6 months, Men and Boys, and no Labour.	196	..	7	..	..	21			
..	147	..	7	..	7	7	..	Milk Porridge, 7	Salt.
..	168	24	..	..	4	14			
..	2*s.* 7½*d.* per week, each Prisoner, for Maintenance.								
Prisoners in General	168	5	3½	..	6	34	..	..	¼ of an oz. of Oatmeal.
Tread-wheel Labour	168	10	3½	..	9	28	..	..	12 oz. of Flour made into Dumplings.
Prisoners in General	168	5	3½	..	6	34	..	..	¼ of an oz. of Oatmeal.
Tread-wheel Labour	168	10	3½	..	9	28	..	..	12 oz. of Flour made into Dumplings.
..	112	16	5	..	4	14	..	..	2 Pints of Soup extra per week for Prisoners on the Tread-wheel.
..	224	6	..	..	1	14			
Not Employed	168	16	9½	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb. 12 oz. of Oatmeal.
Hard Labour	212	24	9½	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb. 12 oz. of Oatmeal.
Vagrants	244								
..	The Gaoler is allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* per head per week for the prisoners' Dietary.								
..	128	16	7	..	2	17			
..	2*s.* 4*d.* per week is allowed each Prisoner for their maintenance.								
..	168	Uncooked, 16							
..	2*s.* 6*d.* each per week for maintenance.								

Digest of Gaol Returns,

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 19. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.															
					Publicly.			Privately.	Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	204	40	.	.	.	.	204	40
	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction	277	72	.	.	39	.	.	.	2	.	2089	302	.	.	8880	2070	457	12	11428	2384
	Newgate	City and County Gaol	287	59	.	.	40	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	104	14	7	2	11	3	126	19
	Giltspur Street	City House of Correction	34	18	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	.	.	.	.	11	8
	Whitecross Street	City Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	5	.	.	.	20	.
	Fleet	Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridge Street	City Bridewell	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	93	15	.	.	700	3	.	.	794	21
	Tothill Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	1	.	34	30	955	491	1880	504	661	291	3532	1316
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	7	1	.	.	3	.	22	1
	Usk	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	33	.	10	7	.	.	.	.	44	7
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Welshpool	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	39	.	.	.	9	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	.	41	.	114	.
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	5	1	.	.	5	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	22	125	23
	Swaffham	County House of Correction	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
	Walsingham	,, ,,	6	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	48	2	.	.	186	2	.	.	235	4
	Wymondham	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4
	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	27	.
	King's Lynn	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Thetford	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	29	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	54	.	15	1	36	7	116	8
	Peterborough	City Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
	Daventry	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tynemouth	,, ,,	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Alnwick	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Hexham	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	59	59	187	914	.	.	247	973
	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nottingham	Nottingham	County Gaol	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	2	3	.	2	.	.	.	18	2
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.
	,,	Town House of Correction	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	7	2	30	2	1	.	78	4
	Southwell	County House of Correction	45	9	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	83	.	.	.	146	.	125	2	354	2
	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	3	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	20	.

1837.—No. 5, *continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men and Women.	140	..	..	..	3	8			
Boys	140	..	..	..	..	7			
Men and Women	140	12 to 18	..	..	2 to 3	8 to 10	..	..	½lb. of Potatoes to Prisoners who have been confined upwards of 6 months; Beer to Washerwomen, and Milk to Children.
Boys	112	6	..	..	1	12			
..	112	21	1	..	7	10½			
..	112	21	1¾	..	7	14			
..	98	32							
Men and Boys	152	18	1½	..	7	3			
Women	120	18	1½	..	7	3			
1st Class	140	18	..	..	3	8	..	..	1½ oz. of Salt.
2nd Class	140	12	..	..	2	10			
3rd Class	112	6	..	..	1	12			
	Proposed alteration of Diet adopted 4th June, 1836. Convicts above 16 years of age, whose imprisonment is 3 months and more, to have 1st Class Diet; Convicts above 16 years of age, whose imprisonment is less than 3 months, and Convicts 16 and under, whose imprisonment exceeds 2 months, to have 2nd Class Diet; Convicts under 16 years of age, whose imprisonment is 2 months or less, to have 3rd Class Diet.								
..	168	..	7	..	..	28	..	..	7 oz. of Salt, 14 oz. of Cheese, and 3½lbs. of bread extra when there is no Potatoes.
..	168	..	7	..	..	28			
..	168	..	7	..	..	14	..	..	3½ oz. of Salt.
..	Convicted Prisoners, sentenced to 4 months and upwards, are allowed 280 oz. of Bread; Prisoners for trial, 224 oz. of Bread; Boys for trial and Vagrants, sentenced to 7, 14, or 21 days, 112 to 168 oz., according to age. All Prisoners committed for trial, and those sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months and upwards are allowed 8 oz. of Cheese; those sentenced to a period of 4 months and upwards are allowed 7 pints of Milk.								
..	Prisoners tried at Assizes or Sessions, and confined to hard labour for 3 months or longer, receive 280 oz. of Bread and 7 pints of Milk; for a less period, with hard labour, 224 oz. of Bread and 7 pints of Milk; those who are not sentenced to hard labour, but for any term, receive 168 oz. of Bread and 7 pints of Milk; summary convictions for 3 months, hard labour, receive 280 oz. of Bread; less than 3 months, hard labour, 224 oz. of Bread; others, for any term, not hard labour, receive 168 oz. of Bread.								
Men	168 to 280	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	¼lb. of Butter is given to all for trial, and those committed for 6 months; 7 pints of Gruel, with Onions and Salt to all committed above a month.
Women	168 to 224	..	..	..	..	7			
Boys	112 to 224	..	..	..	..	7			
..	124	8	..	9	1	7	..	..	7lbs. of Potatoes and 7 pints of milk, if ordered by the Surgeon.
Men	224								
Women	224	..	..	8	..	..	7		
..	224	..	5	12					
..	224	..	..	8					
..	224								
..	168, and	10½*d.* per head	is allowed to	provide Soup and Gruel.					
..	224								
..	The Prisoners a	re allowed 2*s.*	4*d.* for their m	aintenance.					
..	When in Prison	for a short peri	od, 21 rolls and	14 pints of	Milk eac	h Prisone	r; when	in Prison for a	long period, 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week.
Men	70	..	7	..	3	18	..	7	Fish about one day in the week.
Women and Boys.	63	..	7	..	3	14	..	7	
..	..	2*s.* 4*d.* each	per week for	their maint	enance.				
..	56	..	1	..	6	..	..	8	Men and Boys at Hard Labour, 63 oz. of Oatmeal; Men and Boys not at Labour, 42 oz. of Oatmeal; Women, 35 oz. of Oatmeal made into Porridge.
..	..	Each Prisoner	is allowed 2*s.*	4*d.* in mone	y for their	mainten	ance.		
..	168	Uncooked 16	..	..	..	..	..	14	
Felons	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	16 oz. of Oatmeal to destitute Prisoners; 3 pints of New Milk per week.
Debtors	168	..	..	No other all	owance to	Debtors.			
Men and Boys	168	..	8	8	7	10½	..	7	
Women	112	..	8	8	7	10½	..	7	
Men and Boys	196	..	..	..	..	14	..	7	
Women	140	..	..	..	..	14	..	7	
..	..	Each Prisoner	is allowed 2*s.*	4*d.* for their	maintena	nce.			
..	168	Uncooked 8	..	..	2	14	..	..	60 oz. of Bread, 8 oz. of Meat, 10½ oz. of cheese, 2 Pints of Soup, and 14 Pints of Gruel extra per week to the Monitors; Salt and Vegetables occasionally.

Digest of Gaol Returns,

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					Publicly.		Privately.		Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Oxford	Oxford	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	4	6
	Banbury	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
	Chipping Norton	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Woodstock	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	28	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
	Pembroke	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tenby	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newport	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	22	18	48	15	.	.	.	.	72	33
	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	9	.	.	.	.	18	9
	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	76	8	.	.	39	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	125	18	.	.	.	.	126	18
	Wilton	,,	44	1	.	.	20	.	1	.	.	.	62	2	11	.	43	9	.	.	117	11
	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	28	7	4	1	.	.	34	8
	,,	Common Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	132	1	.	.	.	.	142	1
	Bath	City Gaol	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Wilton	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	107	7	.	.	11	.	1	.	3	.	23	.	85	33	31	.	45	11	188	44
	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newcastle-under-Line	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Walsall	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmunds	County Gaol and House of Correction	14	2	.	.	13	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	24	2	43	1	2	.	71	3
	Ipswich	,,	36	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	13	1
	,,	Borough Gaol	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
	,,	Borough House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Beccles	County House of Correction	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
	Woodbridge	,,	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	4	.	.	.	32	.
	Eye	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	Orford	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Surrey	Horsemonger Lane	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	22	63	22	2	.	6	.	134	44
	Brixton	County House of Correction	74	15	.	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	843	258	.	.	55	15	.	.	898	273
	Guildford	,	13	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	302	78	6	.	572	72	.	.	881	154
	Kingston-on-Thames	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	51	20	.	.	76	83	.	.	130	103
	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

1837.—No. 5, *continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	Ozs.	Ozs	lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	168	8	..	..	2	14			
..	168		2	10½	..	14			
..	280	..	..	24½	..	21	..	Pottage 21	
..	168	..	14						
..	224								
Men and Boys . .	168	24	14						8 oz. of Salt.
Women	120	24	14	..	..	..	..	..	
1st Diet	168	..	9	..	6	11	..	..	1 oz. of Beef, boiled with Oatmeal and Herbs, on Sundays only.
2nd Diet	168	..	4½	..	3	7	..	..	½ oz. of Beef, boiled, on Sundays only.
3d Diet	168	..	4½	..	3	7			
Men	168	..	17½	..	7	7	..	..	3½ oz. of Butter.
Women	168	..	14	..	7	7	..	..	3½ oz. of Butter.
Boys	168	..	14	..	7	7			
Men and Women .	112	6	10	..	..	17½			
Boys	84	4	6¾	..	..	12¼			
Men and Women . .	112	6	10	..	..	17½			
Boys	84	4	7¾	..	..	12¼			
Men and Women . .	112	6	10	..	..	14			
Children under 14 .	84	4	7	..	..	14			
..	168	..	..	..	..	10½			
..	112	..	8	..	..	10½	..	..	1½ lb. of Rice.
..	168	..	..	14	7	7			
..	196	..	7	..	..	21	..	..	Salt.
Hard Labour, Men .	240	Uncooked 12	1	16	..	14	12	..	Salt.
Not Labour, Men . .	168	..	1	12	..	7			
Women	168	12	..	12	..	7			
Boys	168	..	..	12	..	7			
Men	196	8	..	14					
Women	196	..	..	14					
Boys	168	..	..	8					
..	168	..	..	12					
..	168								
Hard Labour . . .	196	..	..	10	1½	1½	..	..	½ lb. of Meat on Sundays to those who have been in prison more than 6 months.
Not Labour . . .	168	..	..	5	1½	1½			
..	168	..	..	8					
Men and Women .	168	..	..	14					
Boys	140	..	..	10½					
..	168	32	..	7	..	..	7		
..	168	16	..	..	3	4			
Men and Boys . .	168	12	3	..	9	16½	..	..	16 oz. of Beef when cooked, 5½ pints of Gruel, 3 pints of Soup, weekly, to 17 Prisoners employed as Monitors; 4 oz. of Beef, and same allowance of Gruel and Soup, to 12 Prisoners as Wardsmen.
Women	112	12	3	..	9	16½			
Men and Boys . .	168	12	5¼	..	9	12	..	..	Salt.
Women	112	12	5¼	..	9	12			
..	168	12	5¼	..	4½	6			
..	98	Uncooked 32	..	..	..	..	..	..	A private donation of Soup and Meat on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 19. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.															
					Publicly.		Privately.		Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lewes	County House of Correction	93	14	.	.	3	.	1	2	.	.	10	2	129	17	30	.	.	.	170	21
	Petworth	,,	29	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	5	2	166	4	3	.	209	6
	Battle	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Chichester	City Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	6	1
	Hastings	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Winchelsea	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Rye	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	2	.	.	.	.	71	2
	,,	County Gaol and House of Correction	1	.	.	.	20	.	1	.	1	.	52	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	20
	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	6	.	.	.	.	38	6
Westmorland	Appleby	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	12	.	.	.	16	1
	Kendal	County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	6	.
Wilts	Fisherton Anger	County Gaol	1	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	46	6	20	1	78	7
	Devises	County House of Correction	54	2	.	.	34	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	292	15	.	.	.	.	298	16
	Marlborough	County Bridewell	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	12	2
	,,	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	57	1	.	.	27	.	23	.	7	.	226	5	2	.	59	2	13	.	330	7
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	13	7	2	3	.	.	20	11
	Bewdley	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Droitwich	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kidderminster	,, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
York	York	County Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.	14	1
	,,	City Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	City House of Correction	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	,,	St. Peter's Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Northallerton	County House of Correction	7	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	123	17	.	.	281	.	.	.	404	17
	Beverley	,,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	7	127	.	.	.	157	7
	Wakefield	,,	11	7	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	3520	655	.	.	7302	968	.	.	10822	1623
	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	54	9	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	67	19	.	.	394	205	.	.	462	224
	Leeds	Borough Gaol	1	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Scarborough	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ripon	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	14	2
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Richmond	Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Doncaster	Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Beverley	,,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
			2520	429	2	.	777	.	201	6	64	.	10,839	1,812	5,161	1,051	27,424	5,915	1,984	368	45,673	9,152

1837.—No. 5, *continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	224								
..	Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour for first offence, after first 14 days, receive 168 oz. of Bread, 21 oz. of Gruel, and 7 pints of Soup; after 3 months, 7 lbs. of Potatoes. Prisoners for second offence, and during the first 14 days, for all Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour, 168 oz. of Bread, 21 oz. of Gruel. Prisoners in solitary confinement, 224 oz. of Bread. Prisoners before trial, and for simple imprisonment, 168 oz. of Bread, 24½ oz. of Gruel, 7 pints of Soup. Prisoners in refractory cells, 168 oz. of Bread.								
..	168	..	..	..	..	14			
..	112								
..	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meat and other requisites if ordered by the Surgeon.
..	When Prisoners are committed to Hard Labour they are allowed 7 Loaves of Second Flour of the average value of 2*s.* 2½*d.*, and Water *ad libitum*. In other cases 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week.								
..	The Prisoners are allowed 2*s.* 7½*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
..	224								
..	196	..	5	..	4	16½			
Men and Boys . .	196	..	6	..	3	18			
Women	168	..	6	..	3	18			
..	196	8	7	..	2	28			
Men and Boys . .	112	15	10	4	3	7	..	..	7 pints of Oatmeal Porridge.
Women	112	10	10	..	3	7			
..	..	20	10	..	..	..	..	14	5 lbs. of Meal.
..	196	Ox Heads on Sundays.	..	..	2	12			
..	224	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	When the Labour exceeds 8 hours per day, 24 oz. of Biscuit extra per week.
..	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Warm Water, with a little Salt, in Winter.
Men and Boys . .	172	24	2	..	4	14	..	..	1 lb. of Baked Suet Pudding.
Women	140	24	2	..	4	14			
The above is the full Working Diet, the following are exceptions:—Summary Convictions for one month or less, and Vagrants for the 1st month receive 112 oz. of Bread and 14 pints of Gruel. Felons before Trial receive 172 oz. of Bread and 14 pints of Gruel. Females employed in Washing receive the full working allowance, named in the above Table, that the men receive, with the addition of 7 pints of Beer. Monitors receive 7 pints of Beer per week.									
..	140	Uncooked without Bone 24	10	..	..	14			
Felons	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1*s.* per week.
Poor Debtors . . .	144								
..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5 stone-weight of Coals.
Men	224	7	..	..	2	..	..	7	
Women and Boys .	168	7	..	..	2	..	..	7	
..	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
..	168	12	3	..	6	28	..	..	4 pints of Broth.
Prisoners in General .	168	5	2	..	6	34	..	..	1¾ oz. of Oatmeal.
Tread-mill Labour .	168	10	3½	..	9	28	..	..	12 oz. of Flour made into Dumplings.
Men	168	10	1	..	4	25	..	..	8 oz. of Boiled Rice.
Women and Boys .	112	10	1	..	4	25			
Light Labour . . .	154	5	2	..	8	34	..	..	6 oz. of Flour made into Dumplings.
Hard Labour . . .	168	10	3	..	11½	28	..	..	12 oz. of Flour made into Dumplings.
..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
Men	98	14	1	..	3	21	..	..	1½ pint of Rice Milk.
Women and Boys .	84	14	1	..	3	21			
..	168	12	9	..	28				
..	3*s.* 6*d.* per week each to Debtors unable to support themselves.								
..	No Dietary, the Prisoners being sent under contract to York or Northallerton after final examination.								
..	The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
..	144	8	2	..	6	34	..	..	1¼ oz. of Oatmeal.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost in the: Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Beer and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	52 16 8	..	3 15 0	..	..	..	16 0 0
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol and House of Correction	110 12 0	5 10 0	13 2 10	44 8 6	..	..	25 8 0
	,,	New House of Correction	252 6 8½	75 8 9½	25 11 6	49 0 0¾	..	..	21 10 3
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	540 6 2	182 9 3½	23 1 6	15 19 2	..	5 5 1	89 16 0
	Abingdon	House of Correction	255 5 3½	54 14 0	23 8 6	0 19 7	..	..	66 7 3
	Reading	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Newbury	,,	6 19 0	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..
	New Windsor	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wallingford	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	88 7 2½	23 8 1	32 11 6	2 8 9½	..	..	23 12 0
	,,	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	27 1 0	..	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	345 2 4½	58 3 1	11 19 2½	7 13 11	40 0 0	..	70 10 0
	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	130 4 8	11 7 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	..	22 10 0	31 1 0
	Wisbeach	House of Correction	194 7 9	2 17 1	4 6 0	..	40 0 0	..	..
	Ely	,,	153 5 1¼	3 12 9	7 13 8	5 16 9	20 0 0	..	3 10 0
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Goal and House of Correction	67 2 6	2 7 8	2 2 10	0 8 4	..	0 0 4	14 9 9
	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	9 9 11½	..	1 1 6	..	..	..	7 19 6
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	102 12 7	20 0 0	34 15 6	0 10 0	..	0 5 0	52 0 0
	,,	Borough Gaol	13 12 0	4 7 10	3 1 9	..	..	0 1 0	3 18 0
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	53 17 2	28 18 8	11 3 10½	0 9 0	..	0 10 0	25 7 0
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	469 10 0	109 15 0	42 11 0	59 8 6	..	4 2 9	247 8 6
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	156 10 11½	6 15 10	32 9 9	0 9 8	..	..	54 18 4½
	Knutsford	House of Correction	988 10 10	111 12 9	21 4 6	34 5 8	0 13 8	1 6 7	304 12 9
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	580 3 1	32 16 1	11 3 2	3 8 10	..	1 11 0	49 17 10
	,,	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Falmouth	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Penzance	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Penryn	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saltash	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Helleston	,, ,,	10 7 2	..	2 14 1	..	..	..	1 19 6
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	433 6 9	72 14 2	27 19 3	..	..	..	53 7 0
	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	22 11 9	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	7 19 7½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	171 12 6	3 0 0	4 4 0	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Goal and House of Correction	682 1 3½	107 0 6¾	30 13 0¾	16 11 1	..	5 1 5	55 12 1
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	445 6 11⅜	160 4 11	12 10 0	55 3 0	..	..	173 6 8
	,,	County House of Correction	616 15 8¼	326 13 4	14 3 4	117 19 10	..	..	92 5 7
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	227 17 0	33 6 11	33 12 2	2 15 6	..	..	58 1 2
	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	60 14 10	4 7 10	7 12 6	0 11 6	..	..	3 0 0
	Barnstaple	,,	71 5 9	2 19 7½	10 0 0	0 11 3½	4 14 0	..	2 0 5
	South Molton	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiverton	,,	57 7 5	7 0 6	6 15 6	..	..	..	2 12 11
	Bideford	,,	30 9 8½	3 0 6	2 2 6½	..	0 10 6	..	..
	Bradnench	,,	7 1 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totness	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dartmouth	,, ,,	5 11 0	..	3 1 4	..	3 3 0	..	..
	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	..	..	0 2 6	..	..	..	0 3 0
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	657 15 6¼	147 5 10	74 4 6	18 3 0	75 19 7½	..	63 14 5½
	Poole	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bridport	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shaftesbury	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	746 4 8½	151 8 2½	67 12 1	46 14 2¾	..	1 8 10½	84 14 3
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	211 6 9	22 16 11	37 1 11	17 12 2¼	9 14 8	6 4 5	66 2 0
	Springfield	,, ,,	1102 11 0	241 9 1	55 4 6½	20 8 8¾	81 4 6½	13 3 2	126 12 6
	Colchester	County House of Correction	90 4 10½	8 6 1	4 1 1	..	3 1 10	..	39 12 6
	,,	Borough Gaol	94 15 6	..	5 0 0	2 5 0	..	..	1 1 6
	Halstead	County House of Correction	107 0 3	11 1 4¼	4 13 6	2 2 8¾	..	0 2 4	37 7 1
	Newport	,,	31 7 0¼	..	3 16 11¼	0 9 9	3 7 6	..	14 4 0
	Ilford	,,	247 3 7	44 8 5	27 2 0	4 18 5	..	0 11 0	16 7 6
	Harwich	Borough Gaol	0 5 8	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	..
	Maldon	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 21.

course of the Year, under the following Heads.

Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles and Oil.	Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery and Printing.	Total Cost of Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.	Total Cost of Sundries not Enumerated.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	156 18 0	42 18 0	..	..	24 4 6	298 2 2
1 6 0	17 10 6	12 17 7	..	2 1 6	8 11 7	..	413 10 0	33 3 8	12 1 0	79 2 2	56 5 7½	835 10 11½
1 2 0	..	30 10 2	..	3 2 2½	..	..	327 0 0	34 8 9	..	..	36 11 3½	856 11 8¾
12 10 0	18 14 0	0 5 0	..	62 11 6	14 0 8	..	849 19 0	234 9 10¼	50 19 8	38 13 3	160 9 10¾	2299 10 0½
11 7 3	24 11 8½	0 13 0	..	16 14 10	..	..	416 5 6	47 18 3½	48 9 8	3 5 6	272 5 0½	1242 5 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1 6 0	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	27 18 5	..	..	46 11 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 6 6	..	..	2 6 6
4 15 9	4 14 10½	0 10 0	..	7 6 3	..	1 17 10	309 16 0	19 0 11½	..	19 16 6	105 10 5½	643 16 2½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	2 1 0	..	5 3 6	45 0 6
14 16 0	9 0 6	4 0 0	..	17 7 1½	17 8 11	..	728 6 0	103 0 3¾	4 5 6	117 4 10	61 16 7¼	1610 14 4½
10 4 8	..	..	..	6 4 1	5 0 0	..	235 0 0	7 15 0	4 15 6	4 2 6	43 1 0	517 11 5
1 9 9	..	13 10 0	..	..	..	..	161 8 0	5 19 2	42 6 6	14 0 0	23 0 3	503 4 6
..	1 0 0	5 10 6	..	..	..	..	192 0 0	14 0 0	26 18 0	14 0 0	20 16 5	468 3 2¼
0 19 7½	0 8 6	..	..	1 11 0	3 18 6	5 18 0	186 19 6	19 3 6	7 13 8	..	27 7 7½	340 11 4
0 8 3	0 1 2	..	..	..	..	..	10 10 0	10 1 5	1 11 2	..	3 3 4	44 6 3½
12 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	..	9 10 2	4 0 0	3 0 0	362 10 0	30 2 6	4 10 0	45 0 0	79 10 0	775 5 9
0 10 0	0 3 0	..	..	0 5 0	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	28 18 1	2 17 8	77 14 4
6 5 0	..	..	..	7 12 6½	..	..	264 12 0	..	..	40 0 0	..	438 15 3
..	132 3 8	..	..	66 15 6	4 4 0	53 5 3	1227 8 0	774 13 5	..	504 10 0	1269 0 0	4964 15 7
..	44 6 1	0 12 0	..	10 0 0	..	..	292 0 0	15 12 10½	..	72 19 0	38 17 6½	725 12 1
60 5 6	23 7 1	..	..	73 12 9	..	8 14 3	1194 11 0	152 11 8	15 17 10	..	93 13 9	3085 1 7
19 17 8	15 13 3	..	..	30 2 0	3 14 5	..	1056 18 0	98 1 2	147 8 11	90 8 6	202 5 6	2343 9 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 2 6
0 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	20 13 9
30 17 6	17 6 1	..	..	12 1 0	6 15 0	16 2 4	721 5 0	52 0 7	55 7 0	187 4 0	76 8 0	1762 13 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	1 11 6	..	5 0 0	54 13 3
0 8 0	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	..	..	36 19 7½
1 3 0	5 0 0	..	..	0 10 6	..	..	259 18 0	..	3 13 0	129 1 6	..	578 2 6
8 6 10¾	9 9 6	..	..	30 17 2	..	..	1021 0 0	215 18 8¾	40 8 2	119 14 1	34 16 6	2377 10 6½
47 7 0	..	3 18 6	10 2 6	26 8 7	0 18 0	..	732 13 0	92 11 2½	3 10 0	128 4 10	239 3 0	2131 8 2
41 3 8	..	5 3 6	10 8 0	6 11 8	..	..	687 15 0	189 11 1½	..	..	64 18 8	2173 9 4¾
24 15 8	..	4 4 10	..	..	4 18 0	35 3 6	282 10 0	51 12 0	..	254 12 8	60 1 6	1073 10 11
0 15 0	0 2 6	1 2 3	..	..	..	9 16 0	140 0 0	..	..	18 17 6	10 0 0	256 19 11
2 8 3½	..	0 14 0	..	..	4 10 0	20 19 0	34 12 7½	3 2 2	2 3 0	20 7 0	6 10 0	186 17 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 9 6	..	0 7 7	..	..	..	..	31 11 0	1 3 8	0 14 0	10 4 6	12 15 0¾	131 1 7¾
..	..	0 13 6½	..	..	1 18 6	..	15 0 0	0 9 1	..	16 8 0	1 5 0	71 17 4½
..	..	0 18 0	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	0 11 0	..	6 10 6	1 10 0	23 11 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	0 11 3	0 3 8	0 1 10	..	0 7 10	..	6 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	..	21 3 11
..	..	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 10 0	..	..	1 18 0
12 3 0	21 19 9½	34 8 3¾	..	82 16 10	5 2 4	57 3 5	987 4 0	267 18 7¼	21 5 6	55 5 9	..	2582 10 5¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 17 4	116 2 10	..		53 13 11	..	11 13 9	1125 4 2½	259 5 5	..	80 14 0	323 0 2½	3121 14 0¼
12 11 5	10 15 0	..	..	6 8 8	..	..	259 15 0	97 16 6½	..	4 4 0	178 13 0	941 2 5½
13 9 10	10 0 10½	..	6 10 0	8 6 2	20 10 0	10 2 1	1553 7 0	357 13 3½	29 9 0	312 14 0	230 1 10	4192 17 7¾
2 1 9	5 13 3½	..	..	3 14 0	..	..	252 0 0	44 6 9½	21 15 0	..	..	474 17 2½
1 12 6	..	1 1 0	..	..	..	..	94 16 0	10 13 7	..	16 4 0	..	227 9 1
15 10 5¼	..	1 0 0	..	5 18 3	..	10 7 8	272 0 0	27 8 4½	76 10 3	..	56 11 2	627 13 4¾
1 10 3	1 12 1	1 17 10	..	0 11 0	0 3 6	..	52 0 0	101 8 2½	19 8 4	..	..	231 16 5
8 0 0	14 6 11½	..	..	4 13 11	5 11 0	21 17 3½	458 15 0	133 10 9½	31 6 6	..	..	1018 12 4½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 4 0	1 2 0	..	..	0 10 0	26 4 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Digest of Gaol Returns,

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost in the Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Beer and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Essex	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	12 12 6	..	0 12 0	0 16 0	3 5 0	3 12 1	0 16 0
	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	79 17 6	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	134 10 1½	18 11 2	21 1 0	0 15 0	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	193 19 4	88 6 5½	19 3 7½	9 6 0½	..	..	65 10 9
	,,	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Swansea	County House of Correction	111 7 7¼	23 4 1½	..	13 16 5½	..	..	21 6 6
	Cowbridge	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Neath	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	826 13 11	221 6 7	..	7 17 1	..	..	173 12 6
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Horsley	County House of Correction	217 5 0	9 11 5½	..	0 4 3	..	0 3 0	45 6 4
	Northleach	,,	181 1 6	16 19 8½	3 16 10	0 1 2	..	0 1 3	21 15 0
	Little Dean	,,	70 7 11½	37 5 7	..	2 14 8	..	..	15 5 6
	Lawford's Gate	,,	79 6 7	8 9 9	0 3 0	0 13 0	..	..	20 0 0
	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	59 15 2	10 1 0	18 14 0	0 2 8	11 18 9	..	18 9 0
	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	148 5 10½	10 18 0	8 14 2	12 8 0	..	..	75 18 2
	,,	County House of Correction	1066 16 8¾	110 15 10	27 6 5	34 16 0	..	..	143 2 6
	Gosport	,,	113 17 4¾	3 1 6	4 0 0	1 14 0	..	..	15 0 8
	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	255 10 9½	29 10 1	6 8 0	9 4 7½	..	..	35 17 0
	Southampton	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,,	Town Gaol	8 13 10	..	..	..	..	..	2 13 3
	,,	House of Correction	135 1 2	..	1 4 0	1 15 6	..	..	12 17 10
	Andover	Borough Gaol	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Lymington	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Romsey	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brading	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	251 10 6	92 3 0	13 18 0	21 7 5	..	..	94 16 9
	,,	City Gaol	101 13 6	47 15 10	6 0 0	6 9 0	..	..	24 6 11
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	411 6 8	43 11 4	61 7 2	24 3 4	..	..	51 14 6
	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	132 17 2	73 15 5	46 16 10	90 1 0	40 0 0	..	14 15 0
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	172 8 3	17 10 8½	23 4 10	25 18 8½	..	..	35 5 2
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	1338 4 5	164 5 3½	51 4 4	45 5 2	..	17 16 0	310 12 1
	Canterbury	St. Augustine's County Gaol and House of Correction	225 10 6¾	43 10 9	1 5 6	1 15 10¼	..	15 9	128 1 1
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	104 14 5½	7 7 6	7 11 6	1 10 0	..	0 2 0	28 0 0
	Deal	Town Gaol	14 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dover	,,	156 18 6	12 3 0	9 18 2	3 18 6	..	..	17 13 0
	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	49 13 4½	..	..	..	4 12 6	..	..
	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	99 5 1¾	8 12 2¼	12 3 9	0 5 9½	..	..	26 14 5
	Folkstone	Town Gaol	4 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Romney Marsh	,,	15 10 10	..	0 13 0	..	1 10 0	..	2 11 0
	Faversham	,,	3 15 6	..	0 18 8	..	..	..	1 3 11
	Fordwich	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hythe	,,	0 19 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenterden	,,	3 5 3	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	0 2 0
	Gravesend	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Greenwich	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	1091 4 8¼	115 10 3	32 4 8½	49 5 5½	98 11 6½	6 10 9½	184 9 1½
	Preston	County House of Correction	1020 19 10	83 9 8	49 2 10	18 17 10	34 5 9	..	143 17 9
	Kirkdale	,,	1490 13 2½	365 10 10	69 7 7	119 11 0	126 4 3	9 18 7½	303 11 0
	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	1509 12 3½	531 17 1	347 13 7	64 12 8½	64 5 4	..	297 6 11
	Salford	County House of Correction	2587 0 10	394 18 0	347 14 9	137 2 10	80 0 10	..	136 17 0
	Clithero	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	331 0 4¼	61 10 5½	12 5 6	4 1 0½	..	..	24 12 0½
	,,	County House of Correction	596 19 6¾	85 18 7	13 6 4	5 8 11	..	..	32 4 9½
	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	360 18 2	69 11 5½	17 15 8½	5 2 3	..	..	38 17 4½
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	153 2 3¾	24 15 2	5 5 0	4 4 0½	25 0 0	..	77 7 8½
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	99 12 9	18 12 5	17 5 4	0 6 0	24 5 6	..	43 1 7
	Louth	County House of Correction	389 4 4	32 7 0	28 9 0	16 6 0	40 0 0	7 5 0	60 14 0
	Spilsby	,,	293 18 9	30 9 0	31 0 0	20 6 0	..	5 14 0	128 9 0
	Kirton	,,	241 10 5¼	25 6 10½	5 3 0	3 13 0	20 0 0	0 10 9	39 0 4½
	Falkingham	,,	188 10 4½	20 9 1½	21 14 6	25 9 7	..	..	60 11 6
	Spalding	,,	244 12 10¾	13 18 11	44 2 7½	3 18 8½	..	..	55 5 9
	Skirbeck	,,	155 9 0	12 6 0	18 2 8	1 3 10	..	..	8 0 0
	Boston	Borough Gaol	59 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	11 1 0
	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stamford	,, ,,	57 2 6½	8 18 0	3 6 1½	0 1 2	7 19 0	..	10 12 3
	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	6 6 4	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0

1837.—No. 6, *continued.*

ABLE No. 21.
ourse of the Year, under the following Heads.

Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles and Oil.	Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery and Printing.	Total Cost of Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.	Total Cost of Sundries not Enumerated.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
0 4 6	..	0 18 0	..	..	..	..	10 16 0	3 16 10	..	12 18 10	..	50 7 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54 12 0	28 9 10	11 14 0	..	10 0 0	184 18 4
8 0	0 15 0	..	..	0 16 4	1 1 6	..	230 0 0	25 0 0	9 15 0	52 18 0	246 13 11	743 5 0½
0 6 2	8 3 4	2 16 5½	..	5 6 7	4 9 0	13 7 10	533 3 2½	77 5 9½	56 16 6	47 13 9	46 9 4½	1191 4 2½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 0	4 1 3	1 13 7½	..	16 4 6	3 6 9	7 19 3½	249 2 0	22 3 11	26 8 6	..	24 5 10½	532 14 4¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 0	38 0 0	..	..	6 6 3	5 9 5	..	1186 12 3	244 11 1	..	277 17 0	838 9 10	3859 5 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 8	7 13 5	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	310 2 6	130 8 0½	2 19 0	..	42 13 3½	774 16 11½
18 1	1 2 9	..	..	0 10 6	..	..	308 0 0	15 19 3	4 0 8	..	13 2 8½	369 9 5
9 1	0 13 8	1 4 0	..	..	1 1 3	..	130 0 0	0 8 1	0 12 0	..	..	263 0 11½
2 9	..	4 18 0	..	..	..	..	278 15 0	20 18 0	..	..	..	417 6 1
1 6	2 4 5	5 18 3	..	0 16 1	1 9 1	3 10 5	55 0 0	17 8 2	4 11 6	..	10 0 0	224 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 6 8	..	..	..	..	28 6 8
15 0	3 15 0	..	..	42 2 9	4 11 0	..	823 10 0	142 13 7½	..	48 17 0	184 11 1½	1514 19 8½
..	..	..	..	8 3 8	1 18 7	..	871 4 8	204 10 8	..	..	128 3 1	2596 18 1½
12 6	0 16 0	..	..	0 12 0	9 17 5	0 10 0	290 0 0	37 10 10½	29 0 0	..	14 0 6	522 12 10¼
12 0	8 16 0	..	..	1 8 0	0 7 0	..	361 10 0	23 18 4	..	11 10 0	35 6 2	791 18 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 10 0	..	..	3 11 6	8 11 8	46 9 0
8 6	2 5 0	..	..	8 16 6	4 5 0	..	175 4 0	3 9 6	..	..	15 8 7	367 15 7
..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	10 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 2	9 1 11	80 0 0	..	27 11 0	8 10 6	5 16 0	805 2 7	48 19 6	3 4 0	78 15 0	180 19 8	1724 19 0
10 0	..	..	..	5 7 3	..	..	66 4 0	19 4 2	..	15 0 0	..	298 10 8
16 0	5 5 4	..	..	9 9 0	..	36 8 3	933 0 0	57 7 11	8 5 0	70 10 0	213 7 1	1939 11 7
5 5	1 0 0	..	..	41 17 10	0 18 6	5 6 4	220 13 4	..	..	14 18 0	143 14 11	843 19 9
16 6	..	8 12 9	..	13 10 2	..	..	523 15 0	13 13 2	5 5 0	134 0 0	109 5 9	1104 6 0
12 0	20 12 11	..	..	8 15 10	12 15 7	48 19 8	1762 2 8	591 13 1	..	30 19 6	220 0 0	4666 18 6½
5 0	17 0 10	..	..	13 16 0	3 10 0	1 10 0	626 5 3½	74 10 0	1 10 0	26 0 6	102 5 11	1286 13 0½
2 0	3 7 6	..	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	..	100 0 0	17 5 0	..	5 12 6	..	283 7 5½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 4 0	..	..	..	29 9 6
12 6	6 8 0	..	..	1 4 9	3 2 11	..	227 0 0	10 6 4	56 16 0	9 4 6	..	523 6 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108 2 0	..	..	..	..	162 7 10½
3 10	4 14 11½	..	..	5 4 3	..	..	175 11 3	43 2 7¼	..	2 10 6	12 11 10½	396 0 6¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 2 0	..	..	..	..	11 3 6
15 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	6 0 0	2 10 0	41 10 3
..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 13 6	..	..	3 9 5	10 9 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 5 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	7 4 4
2 6	0 0 7	0 5 0	..	..	0 9 5	..	3 0 0	2 6 0	..	..	1 0 0	10 16 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 0	11 19 3	3 9 4	3 18 0	59 18 2	8 5 2	..	1968 4 0	316 5 11½	..	..	165 13 3	4153 3 8¼
6 6	63 2 8	12 9 9	12 9 6	50 6 0	13 15 0	..	1175 14 0	268 10 2	..	..	95 9 9	3079 17 0
17 8	35 18 6	36 19 3	..	71 12 1	6 1 6	78 13 9	1774 6 3	410 6 1	..	..	892 15 10	5896 7 5
18 0	..	..	..	60 12 6	36 15 4	..	1420 3 0	..	21 15 0	635 9 0	4223 10 0	9232 10 9
0 6	19 5 5	2 1 2½	2 1 2½	119 1 0	46 7 0	..	2807 10 0	325 5 11	..	..	531 10 6	7995 17 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 7 0	..	..	..	..	7 7 0
4 0	2 5 0	..	..	11 15 5	2 3 0	..	697 4 0	94 3 2	4 18 0	120 4 4	89 1 3	1473 7 6½
10 0	6 2 6	..	..	5 10 10½	6 4 4	..	531 16 0	37 10 3½	..	..	125 8 9½	1450 1 0
2 6	11 5 9	..	..	12 4 10	..	..	430 0 0	118 18 8	2 5 0	120 7 0	83 3 6½	1276 12 3
4 0	9 15 11	27 16 9½	18 5 0	15 7 5	1 15 3	..	955 0 0	33 12 6	..	168 3 11	803 14 5½	2327 9 5¾
16 8	1 14 0	..	..	48 16 10	2 10 5	..	185 4 6	29 0 4	..	17 11 0	41 6 2	530 3 6
16 0	3 10 0	..	..	6 11 8	..	17 17 0	484 0 0	17 4 0	26 4 0	1 8 0	26 14 6	1167 10 6
0 0	3 4 0	..	..	11 18 3	..	..	380 0 0	71 13 3	31 16 0	4 19 0	..	1022 7 3
5 7	1 14 8	5 0 0	..	10 3 9½	0 4 6	..	384 12 0	26 10 9½	..	2 4 0	18 18 3½	785 18 0¾
16 0	5 6 0	1 0 2	..	2 11 0	..	..	330 0 0	35 19 4½	33 10 9	19 9 3	54 9 3½	808 16 11
12 8	1 13 9	..	..	1 3 10	7 18 0	..	290 16 0	40 3 6½	4 0 0	34 14 0	63 0 2	814 0 10¼
2 0	0 5 0	..	0 5 0	0 8 11	..	..	67 10 0	15 5 6	4 19 0	33 5 10	8 6 4	326 9 1
..	9 18 7	..	..	0 10 0	..	..	126 0 0	7 0 0	..	..	..	213 15 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2 15 6	..	..	..	..	0 9 6	113 14 8	8 18 3	..	25 11 0	3 3 3	242 11 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	22 6 4

Digest of Goal Returns,

Total cost in the

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Beer and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	34 19 0	3 0 0	..	0 10 0	..	..	4 0 0
	Bala	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	732 9 0	205 8 5	80 14 10	73 1 11	..	71 11 6	135 13 9
	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction	4829 17 1	1171 16 8	258 5 5	247 18 4	..	80 15 10	552 18 1
	Newgate	City and County Gaol	1444 4 1	206 18 11	134 2 9	91 15 3	..	..	275 8 0
	Giltspur Street	City House of Correction	711 7 11	244 7 4	85 11 6	58 9 11	3 9 6	165 17 0	64 2 0
	Whitecross Street	City Debtors' Prison	1426 3 6	..	12 6 0	..	..	..	180 0 0
	Fleet	Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bridge Street	City Bridewell	446 5 2	177 3 6	..	6 14 2	29 3 0	..	67 10 0
	Tothill Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	1382 16 2	278 9 4	10 17 6	56 10 9	..	20 13 4	271 0 10
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	347 11 9	68 19 0	5 2 8	22 8 5	..	..	57 7 0
	Usk	County House of Correction	170 13 0½	26 10 10½	11 1 9	4 2 8½	..	..	32 8 7½
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	134 11 4	27 16 2	8 14 3	2 0 0	..	..	29 0 0
	Welshpool	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	830 6 11	201 2 3	10 15 0	46 9 8	..	..	89 17 7
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	225 12 8	31 15 10	13 10 0	16 11 4	..	..	3 0 0
	Swaffham	County House of Correction	246 14 1	35 17 8	29 15 4	37 1 1	..	..	28 16 0
	Walsingham	,,	330 1 2	24 9 2	..	20 16 9	..	..	25 0 0
	Wymondham	,,	68 10 6	8 15 0	3 10 0	5 4 11	..	0 5 8	32 12 8
	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	174 4 1	14 10 8	5 3 7	3 17 0	20 0 0	..	12 9 10
	King's Lynn	,, ,,	220 18 2	26 15 3	22 8 6	..	10 0 0	..	16 18 2
	Thetford	Borough Gaol	17 1 6	..	1 6 0	..	..	..	1 16 0
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	631 13 2	78 11 8	71 6 0	47 18 11	..	..	37 10 0
	Peterborough	City Gaol and House of Correction	53 1 2	13 15 6	21 7 0	1 4 0	..	..	3 0 0
	Daventry	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	190 5 8	39 19 4	1 6 6	1 12 3	56 7 0	..	45 11 3
	Tynemouth	,, ,,	87 14 4	..	..	..	20 5 0	..	20 2 0
	Alnwick	,, ,,	36 17 4	3 7 0	13 0 0	2 16 5	19 4 6	..	15 10 0
	Hexham	,, ,,	25 13 8	0 19 9	3 15 0	0 11 0	4 16 9	..	11 6 3
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	383 3 5½	93 15 5½	25 16 0	11 3 7	34 18 0	..	66 1 1
	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	36 12 0	..	0 16 0	..	..	..	0 10 0
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	194 10 2	18 6 4	9 14 0	5 1 0	..	0 9 0	14 17 6
	,,	Town Gaol	99 13 3½	19 9 10½	12 1 0	0 19 7	..	..	25 1 6
	,	Town House of Correction	385 3 10½	40 15 8	9 3 8	3 9 0	..	..	82 15 8
	Southwell	County House of Correction	543 19 4	12 6 1	1 2 6	138 7 8	..	0 13 4	74 18 10
	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	626 6 8	217 17 6¾	58 17 6½	146 4 5½	101 2 0	10 2 5	147 18 9
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	193 1 11½	30 9 1	5 7 6	4 1 8	..	..	22 10 8
	Banbury	Borough Gaol	11 9 4½	..	0 9 0	..	0 11 0	0 0 10	2 6 3
	Chipping-Norton	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Woodstock	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverford West	County Gaol and House of Correction	227 13 3	17 12 7½	1 12 0	2 16 3½	..	0 12 8	49 8 8
	Pembroke	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenby	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Newport	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	48 10 7	8 4 2	11 2 0	0 5 0	..	..	21 16 0
	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	1 4 4	..	1 6 0	0 1 0	2 9 0	..	1 0 0
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	60 13 9	5 16 0¾	3 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	33 13 0
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	490 10 8	79 7 1	19 6 7	40 10 0½	..	8 6 0½	180 0 0
	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	8 5 0	3 6 2	0 19 0	..	3 5 6	..	1 5 0
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	420 7 3	75 5 11¼	19 4 0	29 13 2	..	11 6 0	106 8 4
	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	1081 15 1	280 2 6	126 18 2	81 9 0	..	..	135 13 7
	Wilton	,,	619 16 3	119 12 9	33 15 8	20 1 8	..	2 16 0	96 5 11
	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	100 8 0	0 15 0	4 1 6	1 3 6	..	..	16 14 0
	,,	Common Gaol	609 7 1	58 11 0	68 17 1	5 0 0	..	..	32 15 0
	Bath	City Gaol	177 10 3	30 8 0	107 12 8	2 3 0	..	..	17 5 0
	Bridgewater	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wilton	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1837.—No. 6, *continued.*

TABLE No. 21.

course of the Year, under the following Heads.

Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles and Oil.	Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery and Printing.	Total Cost of Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.	Total Cost of Sundries not Enumerated.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
0 9 3	..	2 19 0	..	..	..	..	104 10 0	6 8 3	3 3 0	12 0 0	49 6 0	221 4 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 9 10	20 12 0	30 3 3	..	73 3 0	11 14 10	..	2162 0 0	145 7 10	..	..	106 3 6	3869 13 8
167 7 10	238 0 2	136 9 11	69 6 0	91 15 0	..	..	5444 3 9	144 0 8	23 0 0	..	1001 3 1	11102 5 9
60 12 0	288 6 3	16 3 0	..	219 0 6	16 16 0	116 5 10	3570 18 0	237 1 9	4 15 0	1103 8 6	3316 9 11	14456 17 10
33 10 8	..	..	..	8 1 2	5 16 8	..	1840 12 0	433 4 10	5 12 6	..	170 0 0	3830 3 0
..	13 5 6	32 0 4	..	..	..	4 2 0	2293 2 0	522 5 9	..	..	614 1 10	5097 6 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	31 3 0	..	..	7 16 0	..	..	1034 14 0	134 6 3	..	..	100 0 0	2034 15 1
180 17 3	..	..	..	33 10 3	2 4 0	..	3114 17 5	196 10 6	30 0 0	..	98 10 8	5676 18 0
8 17 8	6 8 6	0 10 0	..	12 13 1	2 15 0	..	498 6 0	30 14 2	17 12 0	30 6 6	47 1 11	1156 13 8
6 12 4	4 4 6½	..	..	8 8 1	2 3 0	..	264 4 0	47 15 0½	4 1 3	38 10 6	18 7 7	639 3 4
4 8 5	4 4 0	6 1 9	..	..	0 3 0	5 19 1½	192 0 0	39 5 4	3 10 0	61 11 0	16 3 3	535 7 7½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 5 6	65 11 6	38 19 4	..	..	9 7 8	65 15 1	1341 1 0	95 6 9	..	238 16 4	568 16 9	3607 11 4
19 0 0	1 10 4	..	..	4 0 0	4 10 6	..	647 10 0	37 14 3	2 0 0	90 1 0	..	1096 15 11
..	21 10 10	10 0 0	..	..	2 16 0	..	641 7 0	46 9 0	138 0 0	132 19 10	171 18 4	1543 5 2
5 12 0	12 14 0	..	..	4 8 0	1 9 6	..	767 17 6	60 3 5	78 3 5	76 5 1	229 18 10	1636 18 10
11 6 6	4 15 6	..	..	3 5 9	..	..	284 8 0	8 15 3	25 10 9	7 12 0	67 15 2½	532 7 8½
3 5 11	2 17 8	6 12 8	..	2 10 3	5 15 0	2 2 0	198 5 4	33 14 10	..	29 7 5	26 1 8	549 17 11
3 0 0	2 10 0	..	..	2 0 0	0 10 0	..	100 0 0	18 11 10	..	31 2 9	35 17 9	490 12 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	..	..	..	2 10 0	72 13 6
8 19 8	30 6 0	..	..	13 3 0	3 18 1½	..	704 0 0	105 9 11½	..	157 14 0	140 8 7	2030 19 1
2 10 0	..	3 14 0	..	..	..	..	115 15 0	5 0 0	..	42 0 0	40 0 0	301 6 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 12 2	3 12 6	8 1 0	..	1 12 3	3 16 3	..	497 14 0	60 17 3	31 4 4	41 2 6	10 15 3	1002 9 6
8 13 0	..	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	45 17 7	15 1 4	..	..	299 3 3
4 2 0	1 7 6	3 12 0	..	3 12 4	..	..	54 0 0	10 10 0	4 11 0	..	1 6 8	173 16 9
3 0 0½	1 19 0	2 0 0	..	0 10 6	0 14 0	..	48 0 0	20 11 8½	5 10 4	..	3 18 0	133 6 0
18 12 0	14 13 2	..	..	31 16 6	..	..	781 18 3	427 14 6½	0 11 0	126 14 5	330 12 7	2347 10 0½
..	0 18 0	0 14 0	..	0 5 0	..	..	111 6 8	1 5 8	..	14 12 6	..	166 19 10
..	1 3 6	14 4 6	..	3 16 8	..	..	469 15 0	35 7 6	..	131 13 6	61 7 10	960 6 6
2 1 0	0 5 8	3 17 0½	..	..	..	..	260 0 0	20 2 0	..	62 14 9	33 5 7	539 11 3¼
15 6 0	7 16 2	..	..	3 6 0	..	37 11 7½	392 15 0	55 16 1	0 16 0	..	76 7 9	1111 2 6
9 14 9	3 15 6	..	..	22 8 2	11 13 7	..	870 4 0	376 9 11	68 10 7	7 7 0	331 4 5	2475 15 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
36 11 0	5 11 5½	3 3 0	..	40 1 6	4 19 6	..	791 12 0	133 4 4	16 10 0	100 18 0	328 16 6¼	2769 16 8½
5 6 0	..	2 2 0	..	9 4 3	..	..	176 15 0	4 11 0	0 12 0	..	31 15 1	485 16 2½
0 16 8	..	..	9 11	..	..	..	40 0 0	3 8 11	..	4 13 10	..	64 5 9½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 12 7½	6 18 0	3 17 2	..	4 7 6	2 11 6	..	307 11 0	45 8 3¾	..	55 10 6	63 7 9¼	796 19 10½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 2 0	..	..	..	2 10 0	..	..	131 14 0	30 10 10	..	12 6 0	0 5 6	269 6 1
0 1 4	..	0 2 6	..	0 2 6	..	..	10 0 0	0 8 6	..	..	0 5 0	17 0 2
3 10 0	5 14 9	8 0 0	..	4 3 0	..	..	260 10 0	9 17 10½	..	16 4 6	17 16 6	430 15 5¼
9 14 6	9 0 0	..	..	23 15 2	6 15 1	..	1076 4 8	714 6 1½	10 11 9	155 6 0	58 2 8	2881 16 4½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 3 6	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	10 8 0	..	12 6 6	..	20 14 0	60 17 8
19 0 11	18 17 10	2 17 8	..	12 12 10	..	31 15 0	868 2 0	203 11 5½	67 8 10	336 3 0	124 17 1	2347 15 5¾
44 15 3	20 6 2	..	..	15 6 7	9 0 0	..	966 5 0	266 11 2	2 10 0	..	30 4 2	3060 16 8
22 16 0	12 19 10½	6 0 0	..	13 18 0	6 10 10	72 1 6	671 19 6	158 13 8	52 16 0	18 0 0	222 2 3	2150 5 10½
2 13 0	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	237 6 0	366 19 2	..	..	..	731 10 2
24 0 5	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	28 18 0	824 12 0	60 13 5	20 0 0	183 3 0	..	1917 7 0
5 4 0	3 6 4	..	..	3 8 10	..	2 19 8	225 0 0	6 12 0	340 13 6	66 18 10	151 1 0	1140 3 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Digest of Gaol Returns,

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost in the Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Beer and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	1708 19 1¾	148 11 2½	44 0 8	67 13 11¼	..	2 13 4½	185 1 3
	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Newcastle-under-Line	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walsall	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmonds	County Gaol and House of Correction	78 10 1	52 5 1	30 16 9	2 4 9	..	..	51 0 11
	Ipswich	,, ,,	373 2 5¼	147 0 10¼	34 10 4	29 13 9	..	..	71 12 9
	,,	Borough Gaol	213 7 3½	8 15 0	11 7 0	..	..	..	19 3 0
	,,	Borough House of Correction	22 7 6	..	0 10 0	..	0 5 0	..	5 12 0
	Beccles	County House of Correction	90 4 2¼	10 14 10	3 0 0	2 7 10¾	10 0 0	..	19 3 8
	Woodbridge	,,	105 18 10	32 0 5½	3 7 6	..	21 2 6	..	4 1 0
	Eye	Borough Gaol	5 6 3	..	..	..	..	..	1 6 0
	Orford	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	2 5 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-Lane	County Gaol	850 19 0	91 1 0	67 16 0	21 12 8	..	..	166 5 9
	Brixton	County House of Correction	1781 14 6	227 7 7	51 2 6	18 18 4	30 0 0	2 9 6	220 14 9
	Guildford	,,	769 15 8	60 8 6	45 14 2	14 17 5	20 0 0	4 2 8	91 12 0
	Kingston-on-Thames	,,	163 15 11¾	5 0 9	19 7 5	5 17 9	..	..	57 11 10
	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	127 3 6	1 3 6	27 5 11	1 12 1	..	0 17 6	41 18 9
	Marshalsea	Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	128 10 7	..	3 9 0	1 6 1	..	..	50 8 0
	Lewes	County House of Correction	999 0 6¾	65 19 11	49 0 1½	11 8 0¼	150 0 0	..	106 19 11
	Petworth	,,	297 19 5¾	91 11 3¼	15 14 5	41 12 3¾	..	..	96 17 6
	Battle	,,	24 8 0½	..	3 16 8½	..	..	..	8 2 0
	Chichester	City Gaol	58 8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hastings	Town Gaol	68 14 7¾	2 1 1	5 17 9	..	15 7 6	..	8 7 1
	Winchelsea	,,	1 8 10½	..	2 2 0	0 3 6	1 0 0	..	0 13 9
	Rye	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Seaford	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	886 7 1	167 15 11	14 4 3	12 17 9	..	1 18 0	182 0 6
	,,	County Gaol and House of Correction	1302 15 10¾	200 7 3	73 10 2	58 5 7	..	..	148 8 11
	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	260 10 7	41 7 0	4 10 9	17 7 6	..	..	76 15 1
	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westmorland	Appleby	County Gaol	111 1 2	3 6 11	2 19 6	4 12 8½	..	..	38 9 9¾
	Kendal	County House of Correction	57 9 10½	10 19 0	1 13 4	0 15 6	2 10 1½	..	22 1 8
Wilts	Salisbury (Fisherton Anger)	County Gaol	228 4 10½	39 8 3	61 3 7½	7 8 3	..	0 9 9	18 1 6½
	Devizes	County House of Correction	1094 16 1½	300 13 4½	29 11 9	76 0 4½	..	..	145 12 5
	Marlborough	CountyBridewell	112 6 6	17 1 4	2 0 0	8 12 4	..	..	4 18 5½
	,,	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	942 18 9	235 15 7	18 15 6	28 18 0	..	63 3 8	134 2 4
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	176 3 11	47 4 11	37 4 0	1 2 9½	..	0 0 1½	60 12 10
	Bewdley	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Droitwich	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kidderminster	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	660 1 6	99 19 10½	59 9 0	7 5 4	..	..	186 0 4
	,,	City Gaol	27 6 0	0 15 6	0 2 4½	0 5 2	..	..	1 5 4
	,,	City House of Correction	107 11 2	30 11 8	3 4 0	..	..	..	12 15 6
	,,	St. Peter's Debtors' Gaol	1 17 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Allerton	County House of Correction	293 5 0¾	32 11 4½	14 5 8	19 0 0	68 6 4	..	76 4 9
	Beverley	,,	242 16 11½	..	30 11 1½	1 1 0	..	..	123 2 3½
	Wakefield	,,	2552 18 1½	711 3 3¾	49 18 9	63 2 8	..	11 16 6	198 15 4
	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	640 14 8	136 7 3	10 0 6	..	..	..	64 18 0
	Leeds	Borough Gaol	206 13 4	..	5 4 9	..	0 8 1	..	4 15 3½
	Scarborough	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ripon	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	93 4 10	..	2 4 6	0 10 0	..	..	5 1 0
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	4 18 6	..	..	..	..	..	2 2 0
	Richmond	Borough Gaol	0 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Doncaster	Town Gaol	23 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	14 0 0
	Beverley	,,	30 19 4	0 2 6	1 11 6	0 5 3	2 8 6	..	11 2 6
	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Knaresborough	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rothwell	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eccleshall	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			68252 12 0	12090 17 7½	4305 18 8½	3098 8 8¼	1491 7 7	575 11 11	11192 16 11

1837.—No. 6, *continued.*

TABLE No. 21.

course of the Year, under the following Heads.

Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles and Oil.	Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery and Printing.	Total Cost of Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.	Total Cost of Sundries not Enumerated.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
25 6 10	35 17 4	..	..	35 14 5	..	..	1427 8 0	230 1 3	44 6 2	525 14 6	114 9 4½	4595 17 5½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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10 19 0	16 19 10	..	..	67 10 0	7 18 0	21 18 7	1137 5 10	74 4 9	30 7 4	215 19 6	181 8 1	2689 8 6
17 11 0	7 3 3	10 0 6	..	24 3 3½	6 10 4½	21 18 5	465 17 0	171 17 0	16 18 0	108 6 0	202 16 0	1709 0 11½
4 14 3	2 14 0	7 16 0	..	0 8 0	..	0 4 0	160 0 0	53 7 7½	1 6 0	18 7 0	7 10 6	508 19 8
2 16 0	..	3 4 0	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	3 18 6	..	..	3 8 0	62 1 0
3 8 7½	4 12 3	..	..	4 7 0	..	..	298 12 0	5 11 9½	..	23 3 0	17 1 2	492 6 5
..	..	11 10 0	..	7 10 0	..	..	109 2 0	31 8 4	..	..	58 0 10½	384 1 6
0 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	..	4 10 0	..	1 10 0	18 17 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 1 6	..	..	..	..	5 6 11
32 3 9	56 2 10	..	..	79 10 10	..	26 8 11	1528 19 6	265 8 10	68 13 4	87 19 9	219 11 0	3562 13 2
22 2 9	..	..	..	31 5 2	..	9 12 0	1871 19 6	134 9 2	..	..	332 2 2	4734 7 11
17 12 0	71 2 8	..	..	7 0 0	4 17 6	..	902 13 2	88 13 9	..	..	66 19 5	2165 8 11
10 6 0	5 6 6	..	..	2 4 10	1 16 0	8 12 0	364 0 0	50 16 1	5 17 7	..	32 14 1	733 6 9¾
2 2 0	4 8 0	0 14 0	..	12 16 0	..	..	535 0 0	122 0 11	1 17 6	..	67 13 5	946 13 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 1 7½	0 7 3	..	..	5 5 8	..	..	521 7 0	18 0 4½	..	..	..	728 15 7
20 7 0	31 8 9	..	..	50 12 3	18 17 6½	11 8 0	851 16 2	69 11 0½	..	79 19 7	564 12 3	3081 1 1½
10 10 4	19 19 9½	0 5 0	..	10 18 1	6 12 4	0 1 6	759 10 0	35 12 9	31 12 3	32 6 7½	220 10 7¼	1671 14 3
1 8 6	..	..	..	0 14 9	..	..	87 4 0	0 10 0	..	..	22 7 1½	148 11 1½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	1 2 0	..	79 10 8
2 6 3	1 0 6	0 19 8	..	..	..	1 17 0	32 8 0	23 13 2	..	7 0 6	18 14 3½	188 7 5¼
0 1 4	0 1 7½	0 4 6	..	..	0 5 6	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	23 6 0	54 7 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 4 0	..	..	..	..	31 4 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	..	..	..	..	1 4 0
49 7 10	35 6 6	..	..	21 6 7	5 16 6	..	1107 10 0	250 10 10½	..	401 13 6	357 15 3	3474 10 6½
43 9 8	17 5 3	..	..	12 19 10	5 17 8	..	987 15 0	163 17 10	..	..	113 0 6	3137 13 6¾
8 0 0	22 13 0	7 0 0	..	..	0 14 9	..	365 0 0	29 12 7	..	50 19 0	..	884 10 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 17 6	2 11 1½	.. ..	..	1 11 8	..	3 12 0	192 10 0	4 7 11	5 8 0	28 3 0	54 14 6½	454 5 10¼
2 1 6	0 12 3	0 13 8½	..	1 13 1	..	..	95 8 0	6 18 8½	5 8 0	..	22 16 2	231 0 11
2 3 0	9 2 5	39 9 10½	2 14 3	..	..	..	780 9 9	104 0 3½	69 6 2	147 13 11	90 9 3½	1600 5 3
52 9 5	..	..	..	13 0 7	15 11 0	..	793 12 6	267 13 6½	71 10 5	9 13 9½	625 4 6½	3495 9 10
2 12 0	..	9 3 10½	..	1 13 1	0 13 0	..	164 8 6	16 5 5¼	14 8 3	..	26 0 4¾	380 3 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 19 0	13 5 0	1 13 0	..	18 7 11	36 4 4	..	1343 5 0	367 19 6	19 2 0	184 4 0	232 14 5	3687 8 0
18 5 6	3 8 1½	..	..	15 19 10	0 10 0	12 12 11	471 15 4	53 9 0½	..	44 2 0	44 0 7½	986 11 11½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	37 9 7	..	..	1963 6 0	320 8 4	1 8 0	775 14 9	339 8 4¼	4450 11 0¾
0 18 9½	16 1 0	0 11 6	..	3 14 10	..	..	316 17 0	11 10 0	..	..	27 14 5	407 1 11
3 3 0	0 19 0	3 18 6	..	..	..	4 14 0	266 0 0	8 14 8	..	..	18 13 7	460 5 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 0 0	..	..	..	..	34 17 9
7 6 0	6 1 11¼	..	..	3 17 4	4 19 3	..	678 10 7¼	23 12 2½	..	21 0 0	..	1249 0 6¼
5 5 0	19 15 1	..	..	20 16 5	..	..	726 17 11	53 6 8	4 4 0	15 8 0	..	1243 4 5½
73 2 6	73 16 1	..	..	86 1 9	40 1 9	..	2261 5 4	175 4 1	359 2 9	..	..	6656 8 11¼
7 16 0	10 7 0	..	..	31 8 6	..	5 8 6	625 4 4	251 11 6	6 6 9	15 1 7	..	1805 4 7
2 11 4	6 0 0	2 17 5½	..	2 5 0	..	..	100 0 0	2 13 5	39 1 9	16 16 0	..	389 6 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55 5 0	..	..	3 3 0	4 10 2	62 18 2
0 15 0	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	59 2 0	2 12 0	3 10 3	5 4 0	65 15 10	238 4 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 9 6	1 10 0	..	..	15 8 1	65 8 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	5 13 0
1 0 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 15 0	..	..	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	200 15 0
0 7 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	57 11 0	..	..	..	..	104 16 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2486 14 8½	2250 15 11¼	772 4 0¾	136 11 2½	2557 12 11	585 10 2½	982 5 1	103382 11 3¾	16190 0 4¼	2848 5 1	10662 15 4	26581 11 11¼	270444 11 7½

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 22. Cost per Annum under the following Heads:— Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum.	TABLE No. 23. Pensions to Retired Officers.	Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 1 8	..	26 0 0	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol and House of Correction	4 16 2	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
	,,	New House of Correction	5 0 0	3 2 0	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	5 17 10	1 18 0¼	..	15 16 10½	12 5 0	596 14 7¼
	Abingdon	House of Correction	5 6 4½	1 12 6½	..	16 6 1½	..	136 7 9½
	Reading	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Newbury	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	New Windsor	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wallingford	,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 5 11	0 11 0	10 0 0	..	35 18 0	..
	,,	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	5 6 2¼	0 17 9	100 0 0	28 17 10	..	..
	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	21 0 3	..	..
	Wisbeach	House of Correction	6 1 8	0 0 6	..	..	..	..
		At Hard Labour	9 2 6					
	Ely	House of Correction	5 6 2	0 1 2¼	..	..	0 9 6	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	5 17 4	1 3 10	..	..	..	..
	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	8 7 6	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	10 12 11	2 10 0	..	..	..	..
	,,	Borough Gaol	5 4 0	4 9 6	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 1 4	..	..	..	0 16 4	..
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	4 19 8	..	..	18 7 6	0 19 6	..
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	6 13 1	1 12 3	..	..	0 11 0	..
	Knutsford	County House of Correction	4 11 5	0 12 4½	..	447 16 7	18 4 0	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	5 8 4	0 12 7	25 0 0	..	0 5 6	55 13 0
	,,	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Falmouth	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Penzance	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saltash	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	4 4 0	..	..	..
	Helleston	,,	4 6 8	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol	4 13 2	1 16 9	..	10 0 0	5 7 0	..
		At Hard Labour	5 19 2					
	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	5 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	5 4 0	1 4 0	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	5 17 0	1 13 6	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 9 11¾	1 6 2½	..	39 9 11	3 1 0	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	5 6 2	..	..	2 4 4	..	..
	,,	County House of Correction	4 16 5	..	..	3 10 0	93 6 0	..
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	4 19 8	3 17 6	..	..	..	..
	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	4 10 10	0 2 1	26 1 6	..	..	..
	Barnstaple	,,	4 11 0	0 3 3	..	..	..	..
	South Molton	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiverton	,,	7 12 1	..	5 5 0	0 5 1	..	..
	Bideford	,,	6 10 0	0 12 0	..	..	..	..
	Bradnench	,,	9 2 6	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Totness	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dartmouth	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	4 15 4	..	..	93 13 10	18 0 0	..
	Poole	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bridport	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shaftesbury	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	5 5 2	0 16 0	..	22 1 6	5 12 0	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	4 11 10½	1 6 0¾	100 0 0	..	..	27 2 0
	Springfield	,, ,,	5 9 2	1 3 1	..	211 13 6½	..	107 6 8
	Colchester	County House of Correction	6 5 7	0 17 2¼	..	..	..	..
	,,	Borough Gaol	8 12 0	0 12 0	..	..	..	..
	Halstead	County House of Correction	6 7 3½	0 18 5	..	..	0 9 0	..
	Newport	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ilford	,,	4 16 6	1 13 5	..	..	..	..
	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	6 1 4	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 24. Receipts under the following Heads:—							TABLE No. 25. Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.			TABLE No. 26.
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	273 17 8	2 10 0	271 7 8	..
2 0 0	..	..	..	..	79 17 2	81 17 2	779 5 4	81 17 2	697 8 2	0 1 6
8 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	8 16 0	820 0 5¼	8 16 0	811 4 5¼	0 0 11¼
..	1 9 9¾	..	13 14 2	..	30 6 0	670 6 5¼	2139 0 1¾	670 6 5¼	1468 13 8½	0 0 8¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	152 13 11	970 0 4½	152 13 11	817 6 5½	0 1 2¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46 11 5	..	46 11 5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 6 6	..	2 6 6	..
6 1 6	..	..	..	..	19 16 6	61 16 0	8 5 9	61 16 0	476 9 9	0 1 8¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 17 0	..	39 17 0	..
9 0 0	..	..	..	..	91 4 10	1 29 2 8	1548 17 9¼	129 2 8	1419 15 1¼	0 0 11¾
55 16 0	..	..	..	..	4 2 6	80 18 9	474 10 5	80 18 9	393 11 8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480 4 3	..	480 4 3	..
42 17 0	..	..	..	..	..	43 6 6	447 6 9¼	43 6 6	404 0 3¼	0 0 10¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313 3 8½	..	313 3 8½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 2 11½	..	41 2 11½	..
11 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	11 5 6	695 15 9	11 5 6	684 10 3	0 1 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74 16 8	..	74 16 8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 4	438 15 3	0 16 4	437 18 11	..
..	..	..	..	..	63 2 9½	82 9 9½	3695 15 7	82 9 9½	3613 5 9½	0 1 11¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 0	686 14 6½	0 11 0	686 3 6½	0 1 7
16 3 9	..	..	..	..	..	482 4 4	2991 7 10	482 4 4	2509 3 6	0 0 7¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	55 18 6	2141 3 11	55 18 6	2085 5 5	0 1 1¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 2 6	..	1 2 6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 13 9	..	20 13 9	..
..	..	..	187 4 0	..	..	202 11 0	1686 5 8	202 11 0	1483 14 8	..
4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	49 13 3	4 0 0	45 13 3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 19 7½	..	36 19 7½	0 1 0¼
..	..	..	2 3 6	..	..	2 3 6	578 2 6	2 3 6	575 19 0	0 1 3½
..	..	..	..	..	186 13 8½	530 1 7½	2342 14 0½	530 1 7½	1812 12 5	0 0 10¾
..	..	..	35 16 1	..	..	38 0 5	1892 5 2	38 0 5	1854 4 9	0 1 3¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	96 16 0	2108 10 8¾	96 16 0	2011 14 8¾	0 0 10½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1013 9 5	..	1013 9 5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246 19 11	..	246 19 11	0 1 3
..	0 4 6	..	..	..	..	0 4 6	180 7 8	0 4 6	180 3 2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	34 9 1	118 6 7	34 9 1	83 17 6	0 0 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 12 4½	..	70 12 4½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 1 1	..	22 1 1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 3 11	..	21 3 11	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 18 0	..	1 18 0	..
..	..	..	..	24 0 0	141 7 7½	277 1 5½	2582 10 5¾	277 1 5½	2305 9 0¼	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	61 15 6	2798 13 9¾	61 15 6	2736 18 3¾	0 1 1¾
..	..	..	..	..	4 4 0	31 6 0	762 9 5½	31 6 0	731 3 5½	0 1 2
29 2 4	..	..	..	..	312 14 0	660 16 6½	3962 15 9¾	660 16 6½	3301 19 3¼	0 0 11¼
4 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	4 8 6	474 17 2½	4 8 6	470 8 8½	0 1 9½
..	8 12 1	..	..	..	..	8 12 1	227 9 1	8 12 1	218 17 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 9 0	571 2 2¾	0 9 0	570 13 2¾	0 1 9¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231 16 5	..	231 16 5	..
43 14 2	..	..	..	..	52 2 8	95 16 10	1018 12 4½	95 16 10	922 15 6½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 7 9	..	50 7 9	0 1 9¼

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 22. Cost per Annum under the following Heads:— Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum.	TABLE No. 23. Pensions to Retired Officers.	Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Essex	Harwich	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	9 2 6	0 5 0	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 1 4	0 10 10¾	..	10 0 0	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	5 14 10¼	0 14 11	..	..	1 9 6	..
		At Hard Labour	6 5 11¾					
	,,	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Swansea	County House of Correction	5 14 11	..	..	..	..	..
	Cowbridge	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Neath	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	7 7 3	2 10 0	..	93 0 0	..	..
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Horsley	County House of Correction	5 14 3½	0 4 0¾	..	9 17 0	0 5 6	..
	Northleach	,,	4 8 3¾	0 10 1½	..	31 8 3½	..	..
	Little Dean	,,	..	..	..	1 13 6	..	..
	Lawford's Gate	,,	5 18 3	2 8 0	..	..	..	..
	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	8 14 5	0 8 5	..	..	..	..
	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	3 0 8	..	..	..	..	..
	,,	County House of Correction	6 6 3	0 13 1¼	..	447 9 5	19 6 6	80 13 7
	Gosport	,,	5 6 0	..	..	..	69 8 6	..
	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	6 18 0	..	..	5 0 9	61 1 0	..
	Southampton	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,,	Town Gaol	6 9 3¼	..	..	..	..	..
	,,	House of Correction	6 9 3¼	..	..	4 4 0	..	..
	Andover	Borough Gaol	6 1 8	..	..	..	0 4 0	..
	Lymington	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Romsey	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brading	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	3 9 10¼	1 8 4½	20 16 0	20 14 6	..	39 11 6
	,,	City Gaol	5 17 0	0 7 0	..	28 7 9	1 1 0	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	3 15 10	..	..	56 2 8	..	..
		At Hard Labour	6 3 6					
	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	3 13 11	..	..	1 7 8	..	..
		At Hard Labour	4 13 7½					
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction—						
		First Class	3 8 0					
		Second Class	3 15 10	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Third Class	6 16 6					
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	4 12 1	1 13 8	62 0 0	185 7 1	248 7 0	350 4 0
	Canterbury	St. Augustine's County Gaol and House of Correction.	4 14 7½	0 16 11	7 16 0	16 14 4½	26 10 0	..
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	7 16 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 19 6	..
	Deal	Town Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..
	Dover	,,	6 9 3¼	0 15 0	..	..	4 2 0	14 4 0
	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	4 4 4¼					
		At Hard Labour	5 15 4½	0 2 5¼	..	8 4 10½	..	12 16 0
		At General Labour	5 10 1¼					
	Folkstone	Town Gaol	9 2 6	1 5 0	..	..	..	..
	Romney Marsh	,,	7 12 1	..	..	..	..	..
	Faversham	,,	9 2 6	..	20 0 0	..	..	..
	Fordwich	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hythe	,,	6 1 8	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenterden	,,	6 17 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Gravesend	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Greenwich	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	6 8 11¾	1 13 9	..	436 6 4½	0 14 6	..
	Preston	County House of Correction	5 4 0	2 1 0	..	105 19 0	28 7 6	..
	Kirkdale	,,	4 9 0	1 6 0	..	149 10 6	6 2 0	1105 9 0
	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	4 7 2½	0 15 0	..	128 4 8	20 1 0	..
	Salford	County House of Correction—						
		Males	4 3 3	2 12 0	..	329 15 9	218 5 8	..
		Females	3 2 1					
	Clithero	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	5 2 11	1 1 0	..	..	..	..
	,,	County House of Correction	6 18 10	1 3 1	..	129 11 4¾	..	..
	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	4 4 6	3 7 0	200 0 0	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	6 1 8	2 17 1	..	..	..	..
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	6 16 10½	0 6 7	..	..	..	..

1837.—No. 7, *continued.*

TABLE No. 24. Receipts under the following Heads:—							TABLE No. 25. Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.			TABLE No. 26.
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 14 8	..	25 14 8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174 18 4	..	174 18 4	..
1 0 0	..	..	..	5 8 9	..	16 8 9	496 11 1½	16 8 9	480 2 4½	0 1 5½
19 7 6	..	..	..	..	61 13 3	82 10 3	1144 14 10	82 10 3	1062 4 7	0 0 8¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532 14 4¾	..	532 14 4¾	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	96 11 5	189 11 5	3020 16 1	189 11 5	2831 4 8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10 2 6	732 3 8	10 2 6	722 1 2	0 1 0¼
..	..	..	..	..	0 9 6	31 17 9½	556 6 8½	31 17 9½	524 8 11	..
10 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	12 2 6	263 0 11½	12 2 6	250 18 5½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417 6 1	..	417 6 1	0 0 5½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214 0 0	..	214 0 0	0 1 3¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 6 8	..	28 6 8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1330 8 6½	..	1330 8 6½	0 1 0¾
128 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	675 19 8	2468 15 0¾	675 19 8	1792 15 4¾	0 0 6¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	69 8 6	508 12 4¼	69 8 6	439 3 10¼	0 1 0¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	66 1 9	756 11 10	66 1 9	690 10 1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 17 4	..	37 17 4	0 1 6½
4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	8 4 0	352 7 0	8 4 0	344 3 0	0 0 10¾
..	..	..	..	..	3 4 6	3 8 6	10 0 0	3 8 6	6 11 6*	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 13 6	0 13 11	..	9 11 0	..	78 15 0	152 19 5	1543 19 4	152 19 5	1390 19 11	0 1 0¾
..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	44 8 9	298 10 8	44 8 9	254 1 11	..
21 19 0	..	..	..	..	..	78 1 8	1726 4 6	78 1 8	1648 2 10	0 1 1¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	1 7 8	693 4 10	1 7 8	691 17 2	..
7 19 0	..	..	..	..	134 0 0	141 19 0	995 0 3	141 19 0	853 1 3	0 1 8
..	..	..	16 2 2	136 7 0	204 12 7	1140 19 10	4446 18 6½	1140 19 10	3305 18 8½	0 0 7
28 1 0	..	..	..	5 6 4½	45 4 11	121 16 8	1184 7 1½	121 16 8	1062 10 5½	0 1 0½
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 19 6	283 7 5½	0 19 6	282 7 11½	..
1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	29 9 6	1 0 0	28 9 6	0 0 11¾
5 0 0	..	..	..	23 11 0	119 4 11	166 1 11	523 6 2	166 1 11	357 4 3	0 0 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162 7 10½	..	162 7 10½	..
0 16 0	..	..	..	..	0 9 0	22 5 10½	383 8 8¼	22 5 10½	361 2 9¾	0 1 1½
0 7 6	..	..	..	..	1 12 6	2 0 0	11 3 6	2 0 0	9 3 6	0 1 2¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 0 3	..	39 0 3	0 1 0½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 19 7	..	6 19 7	0 0 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 4 4	..	7 4 4	0 2 5½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 16 9	..	9 16 9	0 1 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 0 0	..	..	..	..	4 6 6	451 7 4½	3987 10 5¼	451 7 4½	3536 3 0¾	0 2 4
..	..	..	..	..	5 7 3	139 13 9	2984 7 3	139 13 9	2844 13 6	0 0 10
..	..	..	..	..	73 17 0½	1334 18 6½	5003 11 7	1334 18 6½	3668 13 0½	..
5 0 0	..	..	..	..	3 3 0	156 8 8	5059 0 9	156 8 8	4902 12 1	0 0 8
..	..	..	..	..	80 4 6	628 5 11	7464 6 6	628 5 11	6836 0 7	0 0 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 7 0	..	7 7 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1384 6 5½	..	1384 6 3½	0 1 0¼
3 11 1	..	..	..	..	..	133 2 5¾	1324 12 2¼	133 2 5¾	1191 9 8½	0 0 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1193 8 8½	..	1193 8 8½	0 1 1½
..	..	..	41 15 0	..	..	41 15 0	1523 15 0¼	41 15 0	1482 0 0¼	0 0 4½
23 14 9	..	..	..	..	..	23 14 9	488 17 4	23 14 9	465 2 7	..

* The gaoler does not know the exact amount of the expenses of the prison: no account kept.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 22. Cost per Annum under the following Heads:— Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum.	TABLE No. 23. Pensions to Retired Officers.	Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lincoln	Louth	County House of Correction	7 12 1	0 8 8	..	16 16 3	0 6 0	..
	Spilsby	,,	7 12 1	0 14 11	..	11 6 11½	..	..
	Kirton	,,	7 9 6	0 3 0	..	7 12 1	..	..
	Falkingham	,,	5 14 0¾	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
	Spalding	,,	7 16 11	1 13 10½	..	24 15 3½	1 6 6	100 13 0
	Skirbeck	,,	9 2 6	0 6 7¾	..	1 10 0	..	..
	Boston	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	..	30 0 0	..	1 2 0	..
	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stamford	,, ,,	6 1 8	0 3 6	..	..	0 7 0	..
	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 10 0	..	20 0 0	..	1 9 0	..
	Bala	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	0 2 4½	0 0 11	..	..	5 8 0	9 0 0
	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction	5 4 3¼	1 8 8	219 10 0	305 19 7	419 9 0	24 17 0
	Newgate	City and County Gaol	5 10 6	0 2 2	31 4 0	..	..	..
	Giltspur Street	City House of Correction	5 4 0	0 1 3¼	..	..	..	..
	Whitecross Street	City Debtors' Prison	3 11 3	..	..	..	..	..
	Fleet	Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bridge Street	City Bridewell	5 17 10	2 6 0	..	..	..	..
	Tothill Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	4 15 4	0 1 0	266 13 4	95 19 5	14 14 0	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	7 2 7½	1 12 0½	..	..	0 6 0	..
	Usk	County House of Correction	6 11 9	1 9 0	..	..	0 10 6	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	5 17 0	0 2 6	30 0 0	..	..	..
	Welshpool	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 7 6½	1 10 3	..	53 13 0	..	..
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	5 2 6¼	1 2 6	..	..	..	..
	Swaffham	County House of Correction	5 18 2¾	..	..	18 16 6	..	..
	Walsingham	,,	7 0 4	2 6 0	..	91 6 0	..	..
	Wymondham	,,	4 17 10	..	37 10 0	..	..	..
	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	7 11 8	..	..	..	..	..
	King's Lynn	,, ,,	10 14 0	..	40 0 0	..	..	..
	Thetford	Borough Gaol	6 1 8	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	5 15 10¾	1 4 7	10 0 0	174 3 0½	70 5 0	202 15 0
	Peterborough	City Gaol and House of Correction	6 1 4	7 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
	Daventry	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 1 8	0 8 2	..	..	..	..
	Tynemouth	,, ,,	6 1 8	..	..	..	..	..
	Alnwick	,, ,,	6 1 8	0 3 5	..	..	0 6 0	..
	Hexham	,, ,,	6 1 8	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	4 16 5	2 1 0	..	137 18 0	29 10 6	..
	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	6 1 4	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	6 16 10½	1 2 0	..	20 0 0	3 10 6	..
	,,	Town Gaol	3 17 4	1 4 1	..	..	..	..
	,,	Town House of Correction	6 10 6¾	0 15 9¾	..	..	..	..
	Southwell	County House of Correction	6 16 10½	..	..	29 17 10	7 0 0	130 8 4
	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	6 1 8	..	..	..	1 10 6	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	4 17 9¼	2 1 11¼	..	7 8 4	0 2 0	41 9 4
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	7 10 5¾	1 4 4¼	30 0 0	..	..	..
	Banbury	Borough Gaol	5 17 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
	Chipping-Norton	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Woodstock	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverford West	County Gaol and House of Correction	7 8 2¾	0 12 4	..	..	..	168 4 4½
	Pembroke	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenby	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Newport	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 1 8	0 12 11	..	7 14 0	..	..
	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	6 1 8	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction:—						
		Males	9 2 0	3 18 0	..	..	..	..
		Females	8 0 4					
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 1 8	1 12 0	..	189 10 5	0 8 6	..
	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	9 2 6	1 12 6	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	4 0 11½	0 4 2¼	..	..	..	..
	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	4 11 0	12 3 7	..	..	..	..
	Wilton	,,	4 11 0	0 10 0	..	48 16 7	..	95 7 8

1837.—No. 7, *continued*.

TABLE No. 24. Receipts under the following Heads:—							TABLE No. 25. Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.			TABLE No. 26.
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	..	..	..	..	17 2 3	1140 16 0	17 2 3	1123 13 9	0 1 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	11 6 11½	1022 7 3	11 6 11½	1011 0 3½	0 1 6
..	..	..	..	..	6 15 4	14 7 5	766 19 9¼	14 7 5	752 12 4¼	0 1 3½
3 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	3 10 0	754 7 7½	3 10 0	750 17 7½	..
14 17 0	..	..	..	..	..	141 11 9½	751 0 8¼	141 11 9½	609 8 10¾	0 1 0¾
2 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	3 11 0	318 2 9	3 11 0	314 11 9	0 2 0¾
..	..	..	..	..	2 5 6	3 7 6	213 15 7	3 7 6	210 8 1	0 2 10½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	32 17 9½	..	..	33 4 9½	239 8 0	33 4 9½	206 3 2½	0 1 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 6 4	..	22 6 4	0 1 2
..	..	..	12 0 0	..	..	13 9 0	171 18 6	13 9 0	158 9 6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	14 8 0	3763 10 2	14 8 0	3749 2 2	0 1 2½
..	9 18 6¾	..	..	..	31 18 4¼	792 2 6	13455 14 9	792 2 6	12663 12 3	0 0 8¾
..	..	..	..	..	1734 13 6	1734 13 6	7785 15 10	1734 13 6	6051 2 4	0 1 9¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3660 3 0	..	3660 3 0	0 1 6¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4483 5 1	..	4483 5 1	0 0 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1934 15 1	..	1934 15 1	0 1 2¼
..	9 5 3½	..	..	..	8 4 2¼	128 2 10¾	5578 7 4	128 2 10¾	5450 4 5¼	0 1 0¾
..	..	..	2 14 3	..	..	3 0 3	1109 11 9	3 0 3	1106 11 0	0 1 4¼
7 19 6	..	..	..	..	..	8 10 0	620 15 9	8 10 0	612 5 9	0 1 3¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	519 4 4½	..	519 4 4½	0 1 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	53 13 0	3038 14 7	53 13 0	2985 1 7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1096 15 11	..	1096 15 11	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	18 16 6	1371 6 10	18 16 6	1352 10 4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	91 6 0	1407 0 0	91 6 0	1315 14 0	0 1 4¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	464 12 6	..	464 12 6	0 0 3¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	514 16 3	..	514 16 3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	454 14 8	..	454 14 8	0 1 2½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 3 6	..	70 3 6	0 1 4
217 10 3	..	..	..	..	157 14 0	822 7 3½	1890 10 6	822 7 3½	1068 3 2½	0 0 6¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	261 6 8	1 0 0	260 6 8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 11 0	991 14 3	2 11 0	989 3 3	0 2 3½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299 3 3	..	299 3 3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0	172 10 1	0 6 0	172 4 1	0 1 9¼
17 18 0	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	25 18 0	129 8 0	25 18 0	103 10 0	0 1 4
..	..	..	..	2 10 6¾	23 3 3¾	193 2 4½	2016 17 5½	193 2 4½	1823 15 1	0 1 2½
..	..	..	..	..	14 12 6	14 12 6	166 19 10	14 12 6	152 7 4	..
9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	32 10 6	898 18 8	32 10 6	866 8 2	0 1 2¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	506 5 8¼	..	506 5 8¼	0 1 0¼
5 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	5 10 0	1034 14 9	5 10 0	1029 4 9	0 0 11¼
24 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	191 17 8	2141 11 3	191 17 8	1949 13 7	0 1 1¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	1 10 6	20 0 0	1 10 6	18 9 6	..
..	..	..	..	..	49 17 8	98 17 4	2441 0 2¼	98 17 4	2342 2 10¼	0 1 5
..	60 8 4	..	..	..	6 17 4	67 5 8	454 1 1½	67 5 8	386 15 5½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 5 9½	..	64 5 9½	0 1 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 0 0	..	..	..	..	31 16 0	218 0 4¼	733 12 1¼	218 0 4¼	515 11 9	0 0 11¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 0	..	..	12 6 0	..	..	22 0 0	269 0 7	22 0 0	247 0 7	0 1 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 15 2	..	16 15 2	..
..	..	..	..	..	16 4 6	16 4 6	412 18 11¼	16 4 6	396 14 5¼	0 3 1
..	..	..	30 9 11	..	72 16 0⅓	293 4 10½	2823 13 8½	293 4 10½	2530 8 10	0 1 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 3 8	..	40 3 8	..
..	..	..	55 18 7½	..	..	55 18 7½	2222 18 4¾	55 18 7½	2166 19 9¼	0 1 1¾
..	..	..	..	..	21 1 5	21 1 5	3030 12 6	21 1 5	3009 11 1	0 0 11
8 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	152 14 3	1928 3 7½	152 14 3	1775 9 4½	0 0 11

Digest of Gaol Returns,

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 22. Cost per Annum under the following Heads:— Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum.	TABLE No. 23. Pensions to Retired Officers.	Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Somerset	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,,	Common Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bath	City Gaol	7 12 0¼	..	..	..	0 5 0	..
	Bridgewater	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wilton	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	4 19 8	2 15 0	..	537 14 7¾	..	52 13 0
	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Newcastle-under-line	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walsall	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmond's	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 1 8	0 2 2	..	157 19 0	..	..
	Ipswich	,, ,,	6 16 6	2 0 5¼	..	..	..	..
	,,	Borough Gaol	..	0 13 7	..	..	..	..
	,,	Borough House of Correction	4 11 3	0 18 0	..	..	0 10 6	..
	Beccles	County House of Correction	5 5 8	0 2 1¾	..	..	..	..
		At Hard Labour	6 7 10					
	Woodbridge	County House of Correction	6 3 9	3 4 0	..	..	..	..
	Eye	Borough Gaol	4 11 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Orford	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger Lane	County Gaol	5 2 6	0 17 8¼	..	0 14 11	0 9 1	..
	Brixton	County House of Correction:—						
		Males	6 6 9	0 19 6	..	272 15 6	195 2 6	..
		Females	4 19 8					
	Guildford	County House of Correction:—						
		Males	6 16 9	0 18 7¼	..	111 2 11	1 4 0	70 7 5
		Females	5 6 4					
	Kingston-on-Thames	County House of Correction	6 1 8	0 1 4½	..	30 16 7	1 11 6	..
	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	3 13 3¼	0 0 4¾	..	..	..	..
	Marshalsea	Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	5 15 11¼	..	100 0 0	..	..	..
	Lewes	County House of Correction	6 10 0	2 10 0	..	74 18 4¼	20 16 6	153 4 6
	Petworth	,,	5 9 11½	0 5 10	..	25 0 0	0 13 0	97 4 0
	Battle	,,	6 8 11	0 0 10¼	..	..	0 7 6	..
	Chichester	City Gaol	7 16 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Hastings	Town Gaol	7 8 3¼	0 1 5½	..	..	0 9 0	..
	Winchelsea	,,	6 16 10½	1 0 3	..	..	..	..
	Rye	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Seaford	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol:—						
		Males	5 17 0	4 4 0	100 0 0	16 3 10	..	163 6 0
		Females	5 6 1					
	,,	County House of Correction	5 7 3	3 10 6	..	59 3 8	..	87 5 0
	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	8 9 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	7 13 10	1 7 3	20 0 0	..	..	..
	Kendal	County House of Correction	12 0 5	1 8 0	..	..	0 11 0	..
Wilts	Salisbury (Fisherton Anger).	County Gaol	0 13 4	0 5 2½	50 0 0	..	..	..
	Devizes	County House of Correction	6 7 3½	1 14 11¾	..	12 4 8¾	..	90 17 5
	Marlborough	County Bridewell	4 11 3	..	30 0 0	..	..	..
	,,	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	7 11 8	1 4 2	..	58 8 2	..	..
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	6 7 10	2 4 0	..	..	..	..
	Bewdley	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Droitwich	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kidderminster	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Goal	4 9 11	0 8 3¾	..	..	4 5 0	..
	,,	City Gaol	4 15 4	0 7 9	..	..	..	..
	,,	City House of Correction	..	..	..	18 6 3	..	..
	,,	St. Peter's Debtors' Gaol	5 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
	North Allerton	County House of Correction	6 1 8	0 4 4	..	39 9 11½	1 12 0	30 17 1
	Beverley	,,	6 6 9¾	0 15 11¼	..	290 0 7	..	..
	Wakefield	,,	5 9 0	1 12 5¾	..	420 9 6½	29 19 0	1817 18 10½
	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	6 19 3	1 14 0	..	87 16 2	17 1 6	..
	Leeds	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarborough	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ripon	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	11 12 11	..	..	..	..	..
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Richmond	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Doncaster	Town Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..
	Beverley	,,	9 17 8½	0 7 7½	..	..	1 3 0	..
	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Knaresborough	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rothwell	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ecclesall	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
						6601 7 0¾	1744 9 0	5862 10 1½

1837.—No. 7. *continued.*

TABLE No. 24. Receipts under the following Heads:—							TABLE No. 25. Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.			TABLE No. 26.
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of Prisons for the Year not including Alterations and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	731 10 2	..	731 10 2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1917 7 0	..	1917 7 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 0	989 2 1	0 5 0	988 17 1	0 2 8¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 2 6	..	..	..	..	318 6 5	911 16 6¾	4481 8 1	911 16 6¾	3569 11 6¼	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 13 4	..	..	5 12 6	..	176 6 7	408 11 5	2508 0 5	408 11 5	2099 9 0	0 0 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1506 4 11½	..	1506 4 11½	0 1 1¼
..	..	..	18 7 0	..	..	18 7 0	501 9 2	18 7 0	483 2 2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 6	58 13 0	0 10 6	58 2 6	0 0 3
0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	475 5 3	0 12 0	474 13 3	0 1 10
28 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	28 1 6	326 0 7½	28 1 6	297 19 1½	0 1 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 7 3	..	17 7 3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 6 11	..	5 6 11	0 0 7¼
3 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	27 2 0	3343 2 2	27 2 0	3316 2 0	..
9 1 2	..	..	..	..	..	476 19 2	4402 5 9	476 19 2	3925 6 7	0 0 9
4 14 6	..	..	..	..	..	187 8 10	2098 9 6	187 8 10	1911 0 8	0 0 10¾
10 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	42 10 1	700 12 8¾	42 10 1	658 2 7¾	0 1 4½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	878 19 8	..	878 19 8	0 1 4½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	728 15 7	..	728 15 7	0 1 3¼
38 9 6	..	..	..	..	19 0 0	306 8 10¼	2516 8 10½	306 8 10¼	2210 0 0¼	0 0 9¾
..	..	..	..	65 6 0	0 15 2	188 18 2	1451 3 7¾	188 18 2	1262 5 5¾	0 1 2¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 7 6	126 4 0	0 7 6	125 16 6	0 1 9¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79 10 8	..	79 10 8	..
2 10 0	0 18 0	..	..	..	..	3 17 0	169 13 1¾	3 17 0	165 16 1¾	0 0 11½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 1 1	..	31 1 1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	..	1 4 0	..
..	..	..	87 5 10	..	150 18 10	417 14 6	3116 15 3½	417 14 6	2699 0 9½	0 1 2¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	146 8 8	3024 13 0¾	146 8 8	2878 4 4¾	0 0 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	884 10 3	..	884 10 3	0 1 0½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 10 0	..	..	..	..	6 4 1	17 14 1	399 11 3¾	17 14 1	381 17 2¾	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 0	208 4 9	0 11 0	207 13 9	0 0 4¾
6 8 0	..	..	39 1 5½	..	..	45 9 5½	1509 15 11½	45 9 5½	1454 6 6	0 2 3¾
15 0 0	..	..	..	..	54 5 6	172 7 7¾	2870 5 3½	172 7 7¾	2697 17 7¾	0 0 10¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354 2 9¼	..	354 2 9¼	0 0 9½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 13 6	..	..	..	..	34 17 2	104 18 10	3454 13 7	104 18 10	3349 14 9	0 1 3½
8 17 6	..	..	..	..	44 2 0	52 19 6	942 11 4	52 19 6	889 11 10	0 1 10¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	38 0 0	..	5 0 0	47 5 0	4111 2 8½	47 5 0	4063 17 8½	0 1 4½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379 7 6	..	379 7 6	0 2 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	18 6 3	441 11 6	18 6 3	423 5 3	0 1 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 17 9	..	34 17 9	0 0 6¼
15 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	87 4 0¼	1249 0 6¼	87 4 0¼	1161 16 6	0 1 4
21 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	312 4 7	1243 4 5½	312 4 7	930 19 10½	..
28 11 8	1 0 0	..	..	..	75 7 1	2373 6 1¾	6656 8 11¼	2373 6 1¾	4283 2 9½	0 0 6
9 12 9	..	..	..	..	1 6 6	115 16 11	1805 4 7	115 16 11	1689 7 8	0 1 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	389 6 5	..	389 6 5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58 8 0	..	58 8 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172 8 7	..	172 8 7	0 1 1¼
..	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	50 0 0	1 8 0	48 12 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 13 0	..	5 13 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200 15 0	..	200 15 0	..
10 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	11 5 6	104 16 7	11 5 6	93 11 1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1219 4 11	92 10 6	..	655 19 3½	262 9 8¼	5273 8 7¾	21711 19 2¾	243989 13 9¼	21711 19 2¾	222277 14 6½	

DIGEST OF GAOL RETURNS, 1837.—No. 8.

TABLE No. 27.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of the Return.	
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction.	64 10 0	Coals and Candles	56 14 0	15	2	6	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	200 0 0		75 0 0	51	3	20	1
	,,	New House of Correction	140 0 0		75 0 0	79	1	41	1
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction.	250 0 0		200 0 0	134	9	81	8
	Abingdon	House of Correction	150 0 0		80 0 0	57	16	33	9
	Reading	Borough Gaol	..		..	..	..	..	..
	Newbury	,,	10 0 0		..	5	3	..	..
	New Windsor	,,	..		..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction.	128 16 0	House, Garden, and a small Paddock, Rent-free; Fuel, Candles, and Soap; 1s. 6d. each for taking Debtors up to Court; Copies of Detainers 2s. 6d. each.	40 0 0	29	..	22	4
	,,	Borough Gaol	..		..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction.	220 0 0	House, Garden, Coals, Candles, and Bread.	150 0 0	182		112	2
	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	10 0 0	Profits of Prisoners' Labour (if any).	..	3	1	..	2
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction.	272 12 0	Coals, Candles, Soap, and a piece of Ground.	150 0 0	87	7	64	3
	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	80 0 0	Coals, Candles, Soap, Bread, and about 2l. per annum for taking Prisoners to the Hall for Bail and Examination.	50 0 0	37	5	19	2
	Wisbeach	House of Correction	65 0 0		50 0 0	42	3	37	1
	Ely	,,	66 0 0		40 0 0	37	..	20	2
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction.	93 3 0	Fuel, Copies of Warrants 2s. 6d. each, and 1s. 6d. for taking Insolvents to Court.	40 0 0	18	1	9	..
	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	10 10 0		..	1	4	1	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction.	202 10 0	Copies of Writs, taking Debtors up to Court.	100 0 0*	34	4	27	2
	,,	Borough Gaol	20 0 0	1s. 6d. each for taking Debtors up to Court.	..	..	..	6	4
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction.	150 0 0		54 12 0	26	4	17	1
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	746 0 0	Coals, Candles, and Soap	130 0 0	87	20	75	13
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	80 0 0		100 0 0	69	19	33	9
	Knutsford	House of Correction	350 0 0	Coals, Candles, and Soap	120 0 0	210	50	198	43
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	420 0 0	Fuel and Candles	150 0 0	96	34	94	29
	,,	Town Gaol	..		..	..	..	..	..
	Falmouth	,,	15 0 0		..	16	1	10	2
	Helleston	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	5 0 0		..	3	1	3	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction.	380 0 0	Coals; Copies of Warrants 3s. 6d. each; 9l. per head for removing Convicts, if not exceeding 2; for all above that number 6l.	125 0 0	92	19	60	14
	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	25 0 0		..	4	1	..	1
	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	25 0 0		..	4	2	2	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	67 15 0		52 10 0	36	6	36	6
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction.	360 0 0		150 0 0	145	15	113	10
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	300 0 0	Coals and Candles	100 0 0	92	41	75	25
	,,	County House of Correction	200 0 0		100 0 0	109	38	124	29
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	142 10 0	Gate and Acquittal Fees	60 0 0	45	20	32	12
	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	45 0 0		..	15	5	10	4
	Barnstaple	,,	34 12 7½	A portion of the Prisoners' Earnings.	..	16	5	8	7
	South Molton	,,	..		..	..	..	..	..
	Tiverton	,,	25 5 0	5s. a year for reading Prayers	..	14	3	13	2
	Bideford	,,	10 0 0		..	4	5	..	..
	Bradnench	,,	7 0 0		..	3	..	..	..
	Totness	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	..		..	..	..	..	..
	Dartmouth	,, ,,	6 0 0	House Rent-free	..	..	..	..	..
	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	1 0 0	1s. per day for each Prisoner	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	320 0 0	House, Coals, Candles, and Washing.	200 0 0	130	17	112	16
	Poole	Town Gaol	..		..	..	..	..	..

* 20l. of the above as schoolmaster to the gaol.

Digest of Gaol Returns, 1837.—No. 8, *continued.*

TABLE No. 27.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of the Return.	
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	M.	F	M.	F.
Dorset	Bridport	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shaftesbury	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	300 9 2	House, Coals, and Candles	180 0 0	152	31	134	26
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	75 Dep.Gov.	Lodging, Firing, and Candles	..	27	34	12	23
	Springfield	,, ,,	500 0 0*	£15. 13s., Fees from Chelmsford Gaol, House, Garden, Field outside the Prison, Firing, and Candles.	300 0 0*	255	..	196	..
	Colchester	County House of Correction	100 0 0	..	70 0 0	20	5	12	..
	,,	Borough Gaol	63 0 0	..	..	17	10	13	3
	Halstead	County House of Correction	80 0 0	..	100 0 0	38	..	15	..
	Newport	,,	47 0 0	Fire and Candles	..	11	3	1	..
	Ilford	,,	200 0 0	..	100 0 0	71	11	39	2
	Harwich	Borough Gaol	23 4 0	..	..	4	1	..	..
	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	10 16 0	..	..	5	2	4	..
	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	54 12 0	..	..	5	1	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	50 0 0	..	..	20	5	12	5
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	304 13 6	Coals, Soap, and Candles	40 0 0	45	7	28	3
	,,	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Swansea	County House of Correction	108 0 0	..	40 0 0	30	6	15	9
	Cowbridge	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Neath	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	350 0 0	House, Garden, and Fuel	200 0 0	260	19	150	17
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Horsley	County House of Correction	100 0 0	..	80 0 0	54	5	52	6
	Northleach	,,	100 0 0	..	80 0 0	55	8	30	6
	Little Dean	,,	75 0 0	..	..	15	4	12	..
	Lawford's Gate	,,	90 0 0	..	80 0 0	30	8	30	..
	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	45 0 0	..	..	19	2	11	2
	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	28 6 8	..	..	3	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	400 0 0	Coals	150 0 0	120	18	83	19
	,,	County House of Correction	311 17 4	¼ of Prisoners' Earnings	150 0 0	197	15	113	9
	Gosport	,,	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	29	2	16	2
	Portsmouth	Borough Goal and House of Correction	205 0 0	Apartments in Gaol, and Coals.	..	52	22	45	14
	Southampton	Town Gaol	30 0 0	..	..	5	..	..	..
	,,	House of Correction	64 4 0	..	50 0 0	35	9	21	8
	Andover	Borough Gaol	8 0 0	..	..	7	6	1	..
	Lymington	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Romsey	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brading	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	250 0 0	..	150 0 0	83	16	76	9
	,,	City Gaol	10 0 0	..	25 0 0	23	11	11	6
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	391 0 0	..	200 0 0	159	15	87	6
	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	135 13 4	..	50 0 0	51	4	34	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	270 0 0	Coals and Candles, Travelling Expenses.	100 0 0	45	2	31	1
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	500 0 0	House, Fuel, and Candles	250, & House outside the Prison.	314	67	296	54
	Canterbury	St. Augustine's County Gaol and House of Correction.	200 0 0	Fuel, Candles, Soap, & Garden	100 0 0	71	5	49	4
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	60 0 0	Fire, Candles, and Soap	..	24	5	21	8
	Deal	Town Gaol	..	House Rent free, and Commitment Fees.	..	10	1	3	1
	Dover	,,	105 0 0	..	30 0 0	35	3	31	1
	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	108 2 0	..	..	20	2	..	..
	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	109 5 0	House, Firing, Washing, and Candles.	28 7 0	31	2	13	1
	Folkstone	Town Gaol	7 2 0	Apartments in the Prison	..	2	..	..	..
	Romney Marsh	,,	5 0 0	..	..	4	..	2	..
	Fordwich	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hythe	,,	5 5 0	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Tenterden	,,	3 0 0	..	..	3	..	..	..
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	600 0 0	..	373 12 0	462	33	404	50
	Preston	County House of Correction	300 0 0	..	250 0 0	218	54	198	33
	Kirkdale	,,	500 0 0	House, Fire, and Candles	300, & House	388	43	312	45
	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	353 10 0	..	100 0 0	312	175	285	175
	Salford	County House of Correction	550 0 0	House, Coals, and Candles	400 0 0	603	220	513	155

* The Governor and Chaplain of Springfield are Governor and Chaplain of Chelmsford likewise.

Digest of Gaol Returns, 1837.—No. 8, *continued.*

TABLE No. 27.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of the Return.	
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	
Lancaster	Clithero	Borough Gaol	7 7 0	..	..	..	8	..	
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	267 0 0	..	75 0 0	93	12	52	24
	,,	County House of Correction	115 8 0	..	75 0 0	120	..	89	..
	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	300 0 0	..	40 0 0	74	23	53	14
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	350 0 0	..	200 0 0	49	8	36	1
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	90 4 6	..	25 0 0	21	2	9	1
	Louth	County House of Correction	180 0 0	..	100 0 0	51	14	40	5
	Spilsby	,,	150 0 0	..	100 0 0	44	15	30	6
	Kirton	,,	100 0 0	..	150 0 0	37	10	24	7
	Falkingham	,,	100 0 0	..	80 0 0	39	7	35	6
	Spalding	,,	100 0 0	..	45 0 0	35	9	33	7
	Skirbeck	,,	53 12 0	..	..	15	3	10	..
	Boston	Borough Gaol	85 0 0	..	26 0 0	11	6	6	1
	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stamford	,, ,,	77 6 8	..	..	13	2	8	..
	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	15 0 0	..	..	6	1	1	1
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	64 10 0	..	30 0 0	7	..	1	1
	Bala	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	420 0 0	Coals, Candles, and Washing	200 0 0	205	109	98	44
	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction	600 0 0	Residence	400 0 0	929	319	750	252
	Newgate	City and County Gaol	700 10 0	..	400 0 0	219	123	198	38
	Giltspur Street	City House of Correction	800 0 0	..	200 0 0	124	48	99	36
	Whitecross Street	City Debtors' Prison	600 0 0	..	262 10 0	417	18	..	..
	Fleet	Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bridge Street	City Bridewell	250 0 0	..	100 0 0	90	29	60	29
	Tothill Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	450 0 0	Coals and Washing	250 0 0	279	159	182	106
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	174 6 0	..	120 0 0	..	..	49	6
	Usk	County House of Correction	90 0 0	Coals and Candles	80 0 0	39	11	37	4
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	80 0 0	..	40 0 0	21	3	11	3
	Welshpool	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	500 0 0	..	300 0 0	185	..	111	..
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	370 0 0	..	100 0 0	94	16	85	4
	Swaffham	County House of Correction	200 0 0	Share of Prisoners' Earnings, Firing, and Candles.	200 0 0	66	..	36	..
	Walsingham	,,	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	62	17	41	10
	Wymondham	,,	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	29	..	9
	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	148 5 4	House, Coals, Brushes, Brooms, &c.	..	38	2	22	3
	King's Lynn	,, ,,	100 0 0	..	..	32	4	18	1
	Thetford	Borough Gaol	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	412 11 2	..	207 10 0	156		131	6
	Peterborough	City Gaol and House of Correction	30 0 0	..	40 0 0	9	4	..	..
	Daventry	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	210 0 0	..	80 0 0	45	5	30	4
	Tynemouth	,, ,,	100 0 0	..	..	26	2	10	4
	Alnwick	,, ,,	54 0 0	..	..	7	5	9	1
	Hexham	,, ,,	48 0 0	Coals and Candles	..	10	1	2	..
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	250 0 0	Copies of Warrants	100 0 0	101	46	79	42
	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	81 6 8	..	20 0 0	14	3	5	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	259 15 0	..	100 0 0	56	4	56	4
	,,	Town Gaol	200 0 0	£15 received from Debtors	..	35	1	24	3
	,,	Town House of Correction	150 0 0	House, Coals, and Candles	60 0 0	59	13	47	13
	Southwell	County House of Correction	200 0 0	House and Coals	150 0 0	117	4	79	4
	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	20 0 0	..	..	8	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	300 0 0	Taking Debtors up to Court, 1*s.* 6*d.* each; Copies of Warrants, 1*s.*; Certificates of Custody and Copies of Detainers, 4*s.* 4*d.* each; Fuel, and a Suit of Clothes yearly.	150 0 0	173	11	114	11
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	75 0 0	..	25 0 0	24	16	25	8
	Banbury	Borough Gaol	40 0 0	..	..	8	3	..	..
	Chipping Norton	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Woodstock	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverford West	County Gaol and House of Correction	191 0 0	Candles, Soap and Fuel	50 0 0	46	10	25	5
	Pembroke	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenby	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Newport	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	72 10 0	..	26 5 0	16	3	15	1
	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	16	..	8	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	435 0 0	..	150 0 0	112	18	89	12

Digest of Gaol Returns, 1837.—No. 8, *continued.*

TABLE No. 27.

COUNTIES.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of the Return.	
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Salop	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	No Salary.	House Rent free, and 7*s.* 6*d.* for each Debtor from the County-rates.	..	..	..	..	..
	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	10 8 0	..	..	4	2	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	400 0 0	..	125 0 0	117	26	68	19
	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	263 0 0	..	125 0 0	281	42	220	47
	Wilton	,,	249 0 0	..	125 0 0	133	13	96	10
	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction.	100 0 0	Coals and Wood	..	33	21	17	8
	,,	Common Gaol	500 0 0	..	70 0 0	203	43	148	30
	Bath	City Gaol	100 0 0	..	30 0 0	31	11	27	11
	Wilton	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	450 0 0	Fuel and Candles	230 0 0	402	49	394	42
	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Newcastle-under-Line.	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walsall	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmunds	County Gaol and House of Correction	542 1 10	..	200 0 0	149	9	70	7
	Ipswich	,, ,,	155 0 0	..	85 4 0	108	15	74	15
	,,	Borough Gaol.	80 0 0	..	30 0 0	37	7	32	6
	,,	Borough House of Correction	20 0 0	..	..	10	2	10	2
	Beccles	County House of Correction	120 0 0	..	80 0 0	31	3	7	4
	Woodbridge	,,	77 12 0	..	..	20	2	12	0
	Eye	Borough Gaol	6 0 0	..	..	4	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger Lane	County Gaol	460 0 0	Coals, Candles, Bread, and Washing; Copies of Causes & Commitments; removing Debtors; letting of Beds.	250 0 0	233	62	234	59
	Brixton	County House of Correction	340 2 6	Residence, Coals, Candles, Washing, Garden, and Bread.	200 0 0	250	95	190	74
	Guildford	,,	191 15 11	Coals, Candles, and Soap	125 0 0	135	22	110	19
	Kingston-on-Thames	,,	123 5 6	Coals, Candles, and Washing	100 0 0	30	13	24	6
	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	225 0 0	..	50 0 0	46	23	44	5
	Marshalsea	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	226 1 0	..	150 18 0	48	1	32	1
	Lewes	County House of Correction	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	189	21	103	22
	Petworth	,,	180 0 0	..	150 0 0	80	5	29	1
	Battle	,,	60 0 0	..	25 0 0	13	..	9	..
	Chichester	City Gaol	20 0 0	House Rent free, and 2 Chaldrons of Coals per annum.	..	11	2	8	1
	Hastings	Town Gaol	32 8 0	..	..	14	5	9	..
	Winchelsea	,,	25 0 0	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Rye	,,	31 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	417 10 0	House, Coals, and Washing	300 0 0*	258	41	186	28
	,,	County Gaol and House of Correction	200 0 0	..	}	263	54	185	30
	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction.	160 0 0	..	50 0 0	69	5	5	1
	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westmorland	Appleby	County Gaol	85 0 0	15*l.* allowed him by the Earl of Thanet, the High Sheriff, making the total 100*l.*	42 0 0	22	3	22	3
	Kendal	County House of Correction	60 0 0	..	20 0 0	14	2	10	4
Wilts	Salisbury (Fisherton Anger).	County Gaol	325 0 0	..	120 0 0*	67	5	40	2
	Devizes	County House of Correction	250 0 0	..	150 0 0	193	19	150	12
	Marlborough	County Bridewell	81 11 0	..	50 0 0	51	5	25	4
	,,	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	343 5 0	..	200 0 0	175	30	134	25
	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	210 3 4	..	75 0 0	38	8	19	7
	Bewdley	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Droitwich	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kidderminster	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	800 0 0	..	200 0 0	197	18	183	18
	,,	City Gaol	152 17 0	..	75 0 0	..	..	..	..
	,,	City House of Correction	100 0 0	..	75 0 0	20	14	14	6
	,,	St. Peter's Debtors' Gaol	33 0 0	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Northallerton	County House of Correction	275 6 7½	House, Paddock, Garden, Coals, and Washing.	105 0 0	58	11	31	4
	Beverley	,,	316 9 0	..	100 0 0	45	10	28	7
	Wakefield	,,	500 0 0	..	250 0 0	..	..	442	70
	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	117 12 7	..	100 0 0	85	32	76	21
	Leeds	Borough Gaol	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarborough	,,	5 5 0	..	..	4	4	3	1
	Ripon	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	59 2 0	..	..	11	6	15	4
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	41 9 6	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Richmond	Borough Gaol	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Doncaster	Town Gaol	120 0 0	..	..	40	..	1	..
	Beverley	,,	54 19 0	..	..	6	2	1	..

* The Chaplain, in addition to his salary, receives a gratuity of 20*l.* per annum from the Marquis of Bath, and one guinea from Lord Pembroke.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38.

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

PART I.—HOME DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
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1838.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

THIRD REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

I.—*Home District.*

PART II.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ST. ALBANS LIBERTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS prison is a common gaol and house of correction, and belongs to the County and Liberty of St. Albans. Prisoners from the borough are also committed to it, although the management is vested exclusively in the Justices of the county.

The prison is in the tower of the ancient gateway of St. Albans, and consists of the following apartments and yards:—

Common Gaol.

Day-room . . .	14	feet	10	inches	by	12	feet	11	inches;	height	2	feet.		
Sleeping-room .	10	,,	2	,,		11	,,	10	,,	,,	12	,,	10	inches.
,,	11	,,	9	,,		7	,,	6	,,	,,	12	,,		
,,	8	,,				7	,,	10	,,	,,	12	,,	8	,,
,,	12	,,				7	,,	10	,,	,,	12	,,	8	,,
,,	21	,,	3	,,		14	,,			,,	15	,,	6	,,
,,	29	,,				16	,,			,,	9	,,	5	,,
Females' room .	18	,,	3	,,		14	,,			,,	10	,,	10	,,
Debtors' room .	18	,,	5	,,		6	,,	7	,,	,,	9	,,	5	,,
Chapel	20	,,	7	,,		14	,,	7	,,	,,	10	,,	5	,,
The Yard . . .	32	,,				28	,,	7	,,	,,	22	,,		

House of Correction.

Day-room . . .	17	feet			by	10	feet			height	16	feet	4	inches.
Sleeping-room .	15	,,	3	inches		11	,,	6	inches	,,	15	,,	4	,,
,,	21	,,	6	,,		19	,,			,,	15	,,		
,,	25	,,				17	,,			,,	14	,,	6	,,
,,	24	,,	4	,,		12	,,			,,	16	,,		
Treadwheel-room .	20	,,				16	,,			,,	15	,,	4	,,
Females' Day-room	29	,,	2	,,		12	,,	6	,,	,,	10	,,	8	,,
Do. Sleeping room	19	,,	6	,,		14	,,	6	,,	,,	19	,,	6	,,
The Yard . . .	36	,,	6	,,		32	,,			,,	17	,,	8	,,

There are no means of inspection into any of these apartments, and the gaoler has to unlock the room-doors before he can see any of his prisoners. The principle on which the prisoners are classed is that of separating the sexes, and also the untried from the convicted, and placing together those who, in the judgment of the visiting justices and the gaoler, are the least likely to corrupt each other. At the period of our last inspection we found 38 prisoners in custody, of whom 24 were in the House of Correction. Among the untried was one prisoner who subsisted himself, in order that he might have the privilege (which, under such circumstances, are allowed) of being kept apart from others. When questioned as to his motive for so doing, he said that he had never been before in prison; that he could prove himself innocent of the offence with which he was charged; and that he was anxious to avoid the exposure and disgrace which would be occasioned by his being recognized by any of the other prisoners at a future time.

The convicted male prisoners are employed on the tread-wheel for an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon, and are required, in addition, to pick 3 lbs. of oakum daily. The women are never placed on the tread-wheel, but are employed in picking oakum, and occasionally at needlework. Conversation is not prohibited, nor, in fact, would it be possible to enforce the Silent System in this prison.

Divine Service is performed on Sundays; a full service in the mornings, and prayers only in the afternoon. Prayers are not read on the week-days. There is no partition in the chapel between the male and female prisoners.

The convicted male prisoners go into the House of Correction yard for air and exercise twice a week The women are allowed to go into the yard three or four hours in the course of the day.

The punishment for prison offences is solitary confinement.

The Surgeon attends daily, whether his services be required or not.

The convicted prisoners have a prison dress.

Two prisoners are employed as wardsmen.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

St. Albans Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

Neither visitors nor letters are allowed to the prisoners for the first six months of their imprisonment.

There are no accommodations for the cleansing of the prisoners on their entrance, or for the fumigation of their clothes.

The Magistrates are sensible of the defects of this prison, and desirous of adopting effective measures for its improvement. However desirable it may be that they should for the present defer any measures which would be attended with much expense, we would recommend, in the mean time, that more attention should be directed than appears now to be the case, to the religious improvement of the prisoners. In a prison to which not less than 277 prisoners have been committed in the course of a year, and where 55 prisoners have been at one time in custody, Divine Service should not only be performed on Sundays, but prayers should be read daily, and each prisoner visited apart from the rest by the Chaplain, in the course of the week. Some arrangement ought also immediately to be made for preventing the male and female prisoners from seeing each other in chapel.

For information respecting the commitments, dietary, tread-wheel labour, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined Return.

RETURN from the Liberty Gaol and House of Correction at St. Albans, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	SESSIONS.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	46	3	19	1	65	4
Convicted	22	2	15	1	37	3
Acquitted at the Bar	18	1	4	..	22	1
No Bills found	4	..	..	..	4	..
Not Prosecuted	2	..	..	..	2	..
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts-Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	9	..
Under the Game Laws	13	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	55	11
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..
Under the Larceny Act	39	9
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	12	7
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	12	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	3	2
Total	143	29

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process*	..	..
In Execution	24	1
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt	..	..
Crown Debtors, or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	24	1

* Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	33	3
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	196	33
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	12	..
Total	241	36

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	6	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	16	..
Summary Convictions	9	..
Debtors	3	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	34	..

No. 6.—The Greatest Number of Prisoners at at any one time in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners.	51	4

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.
St. Albans Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	4	..	11	..	24	..	26	4	..	..
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	1	..	10	..	6	..	10	1	3	1
3. Under Summary Convictions	31	6	33	11	49	9	19	2	10	1
4.*From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	4
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	38	2
3. Under Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	29
4.*From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	14	2
17 Years and under 21	30	2
21 Years and under 30	11	..
30 Years and upwards	10	..
Total	65	4

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

Nil.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	50	2
Can read only	14	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	1	..
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	65	4

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

Nil.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	..	2
Infirmary Cases	..	..
Greatest number of Sick at one time	32	..
Deaths	1	..

No 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	5	2
Twice	4	1
Thrice	3	..
Four times or more	3	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	160	9
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..
Not employed	19	19

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	6	1

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	
Publicly whipped	2	..
Privately	3	..

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

St. Albans Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Irons	3	..
Whipping	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..
Total	3	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	
	M.	F.
Night-Caps	..	..
Day-Caps	..	..
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	1	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	..	..
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, Blankets	..	..
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	132	17	2
Male and Female Clothing	71	15	5
Bedding	46	16	10
Straw	.	.	.
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	90	1	0
Medicines	40	0	0
Beer and Spirits	.	.	.
Fuel	14	15	0
Soap	12	5	5
Candles and Oil	1	0	0
Washing	Done by the Prisoners.		
Cooking	.	.	.
Stationery and Printing	41	17	10
Books	0	18	6
Furniture	5	6	4
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	135	13	4
Surgeon	35	0	0
Chaplain	50	0	0
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	.	.	.
Removing Transported Convicts	14	18	0
Sundries not mentioned	.	.	.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	693	4	10
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum	148	14	11
*Prison Diet, per Head, per annum, if sentenced to Hard Labour	4	18	7½
If not so sentenced	3	13	11
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum	.	.	.
Pensions to Retired Officers	.	.	.

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary.

Men in the House of Correction, 2 lbs. of Bread; Women, 1½ lb. per diem

Men in the Gaol, 1½ lb. of Bread, and Women likewise, per diem; but those for Trial may be supported by their friends on Meat Diet within certain restrictions.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December	10	8 inches	50 steps.	Very various. The wheel is at work for two hours each day; and the individual portion of labour depends on the number of Prisoners.	All the Prisoners in the House of Correction work eight hours in the summer and six in winter, picking oakum. No record of wheel labour.	Pumping water.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
John Drayton	Gaoler and Keeper of the House of Correction	59	House of Correction, 1810. Gaol, 1836	£. 135 s. 13 d. 4	1s. a night for each Deserter lodged.
	Surgeon	..	.	35 0 0	
	Chaplain	..	.	50 0 0	
			Total	220 13 4	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison (picking Oakum)	1	7	8
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners		..	
Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract		..	
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate		..	
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners		..	
Other Receipts		..	
Total	1	7	8

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.	693	4	10
Total Receipts of ditto	1	7	8
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions.	656	17	2

Note.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per day.

I. Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

St. Albans Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

KENT.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

For a full account of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to page 374 of our last Report.

Since the date of that inspection but few alterations have taken place. At the period of our last visit we found the several wards thus appropriated:—

No. 1. Used either for prisoners committed for trial at the sessions, or for convicts under sentence of transportation; contains 29 arched sleeping-cells, 8 feet 8 inches long, by 7 feet 1 inch wide; height of cells to crown of the arch, in upper tier, 9 feet 1 inch; in lower tier, 9 feet 7 inches. One double cell.

No. 2. Misdemeanants for trial. Twenty-nine cells, in two tiers, of same dimensions as those in No. 1. One double cell.

No. 3. Prisoners for trial at assizes. Thirty-nine cells, in two tiers, of same dimensions as those in No. 1. One double cell.

No. 4. Divided into two parts, A and B. Military prisoners, deserters, and casual misdemeanants committed to the gaol. Thirty-nine cells, in two tiers, of same dimensions as those in No. 1. One double cell.

No. 5. Six condemned cells, for prisoners under capital sentences.

No. 6. Nineteen condemned cells, for the same. Neither of these wards occupied at the time of inspection.

No. 7. Juvenile offenders for trial. Twelve sleeping-cells, 8 feet 8 inches long, by 7 feet 1 inch wide. Height of cells, both tiers, 9 feet 6 inches.

No. 8. Vagrants. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 9. Vagrants. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 10. Misdemeanants. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 11. Misdemeanants. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 12. Re-committed prisoners for trial for felony. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 13. King's evidences. Ten cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 14. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement. Ten cells of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 15. Smugglers maintaining themselves. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 16.
No. 17.
No. 18.
No. 19. Debtors. Two classes of cells, viz., single cells, 9 feet 3 inches long, by 8 feet 6 inches wide, and 8 feet 6 inches high, and double cells for three each, 18 feet 5 inches long, by 8 feet 5 inches wide, and 9 feet 4 inches high.

No. 20. Convicted felons. Twenty-seven cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. One double cell. A well and engine-house for raising water.

No. 21. Felons convicted at assizes and sessions. Twenty-seven cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. One double cell.

No. 22. Juvenile convicted felons. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 23. Convicted Misdemeanants. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 24. Convicted felons. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. Tread-wheel.

No. 25. Convicted felons. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. Tread-wheel.

No. 26. Convicted Misdemeanants. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. Communicates with the manufactory.

No. 27. Convicted felons. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. Communicates with the manufactory.

The seven wards in the female prison contain 38 sleeping-cells, of which 18 are single cells, 1 is for two, 11 for three, and 8 for four prisoners, thus furnishing room for 85, besides the laundry, wash-house, and matron's and officers' department.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

There were 401 prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction, on the 31st December last, viz., 345 males and 58 females, consisting of the following classes :—

For trial for offences not capital	28
,, capital offences	28
,, misdemeanors	27
Convicted misdemeanants	12
,, not deserters	23
Evidence for Crown, and deserters	6
Debtors, common side	11
,, ,,	4
,, Master's side	9
,, ,,	9
Penitentiary class	22
,, ,,	6
,, ,,	11
,, ,,	12
,, ,,	10
,, ,,	11
Convicted misdemeanants	6

Generally on Summary Convictions.

Servants in husbandry	24
Game laws	34
Vagrants	13
,,	13
,,	13
Felonies, for trial	4
Misdemeanants for trial	1
Convicted misdemeanants	2
Penitentiary	21
Convicted misdemeanants	6
,, vagrants	15
,, children	5
Hospitals	20

The cells in the common gaol, if daily examined by the officers, are very carelessly inspected. We found writing on the backs of many of the doors. It is evident that the cells are not examined with the view of obliterating marks of this kind. On the back of one of the cell-doors was written "*The Cracksman's Coat of Arms :*" here followed sketches of picklocks and other implements, apparently of housebreaking, nineteen in number. What a subject for the study and contemplation of a young prisoner when alone in his cell !

On entering the prison, we found seven prisoners of the class of untried felons in the front court-yard, who had been taken from their yards for the purpose of beating carpets.

Attempts are frequently made by the male and female prisoners to communicate at chapel, by making holes in the partition boards which divide the classes. In December last, four male prisoners were confined in dark cells for three days, for causing a letter to be written to one of the female prisoners, and afterwards throwing it into the female tread-mill yard, where it was found by the Superintendent.

The female prisoners are no longer employed at the tread-wheel. They frequently apply to go to the wheel, in order that they may have the additional allowance of food which in that case is given.

In our last Report we stated that it appeared from the Surgeon's Journal, he had not signed the Attendance Book from the 13th November to 11th January, although his assistant visited the prison during the interval. It should, however, be stated, that the absence of the Surgeon during this period was occasioned by a very severe accident which confined him to his bed. The Surgeon is in the habit of attending daily, and of examining the prisoners on their admission before they are passed into their wards, although exceptions do occur.

The association which prevails in every part of this prison during the day must inevitably defeat every effort that can be made, for the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners. We beg to point attention to the annexed Report of the Rev. Mr. Winter, presented to the magistrates at Michaelmas last. It appears, that even in the case of prisoners sentenced by the Courts to solitary confinement, association is permitted in chapel, when great facilities exist for communication. The simple fact of placing four female prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement *together in one pew*, at chapel, requires no comment. It can excite no surprise that advantage is taken of such opportunities to turn, as the chaplain himself states, "his advice into ridicule and laughter."

The full description of this gaol contained in our last Report renders it unnecessary that we should, at this time, dwell upon its several defects. It is indeed lamentable, that the vast sum of 200,000*l.*, which this prison is said to have cost, should have been expended for purposes so inefficient, and with such a complete failure in the attainment of the important objects of penal discipline. Of the correction and reformatory effects of the Maidstone County Gaol an idea may be formed, by the fact, that in the year ending Michaelmas 1837, the number of prisoners committed was 2018 ; while of this number, 386, or nearly one-fifth, had been before in the prison.

For information respecting the commitments, dietary, tread-wheel labour, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined Returns :—

County Prisons, Maidstone.

Chaplain's Annual Report, Michaelmas, 1837.

The Chaplain, in laying before the Magistrates his Annual Report, begs to submit the following particulars:—

The number of prisoners committed in the year, amounts to 2018, being an increase of 189 more than that of the one preceding. In this number there were 386 who had been with us before. From December 3rd, 1836, to October 14th, 1837, the Chaplain carefully examined every prisoner on his first commitment, to ascertain the actual degree of the education of each: and it appears that out of 1638 committed during that period, there were 645 who could read and write, 246 who could read only, and 10 who had been well educated; leaving a remainder of 732 who had not been instructed at all. In the course of the year, 600 prisoners of different classes have been instructed in the prison schools; a large portion of them being either unable or able very imperfectly, to read, when committed. With the assistance of a duly qualified schoolmaster, the Chaplain has been enabled to conduct the business of the school more regularly and extensively; nor can it be doubted, that the benefit thus afforded to so large a number must be considerable, though with many whose dispositions and habits are radically bad, it will not be apparent.

The tendency of the lessons taught is to produce good; and independently of the advantage of having the thoughts well directed, and the leisure time well employed while the scholar is a prisoner, it may be fairly concluded, that cases of decided moral improvement will occur after liberty is restored.

During the year, there has been an unusually large number of punishments in solitary cells by Court sentences. In reference to this mode of imprisonment, the Chaplain can state with confidence, that whatever good is supposed to attach to it will, it is feared, be greatly impaired, if not lost, by the want of solitary pews in the chapel. Up to the present time, for want of this convenience, all solitary prisoners have been classed together in one pew. There are now four females in solitary cells, three of them remarkably well behaved, but the fourth, when classified with the others in chapel, puts questions to her companions on the nature of the Chaplain's communication with them in the cells, for the purpose of turning his advice into ridicule and laughter. It may be concluded, that similar intercourse prevails among soldiers and convicted prisoners sentenced to solitary imprisonment.

(Signed) John Winter,
Chaplain of the County Prisons, Maidstone.

I.—RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Maidstone for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	ASSIZES.				SESSIONS.				TOTAL.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	127	10	10	1	212	39	29	3	378	53
Convicted	77	5	4	..	156	32	20	2	257	39
Acquitted before Trial	25	5	3	1	26	4	3	..	57	10
No Bills Found	4	..	1	..	26	3	6	1	37	4
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Remaining for Trial	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be Committed in distant Places	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	189	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	106	..
Under the Game Laws	94	..
Under the Revenue Laws	17	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	3	..
Under the Vagrant Act	285	150
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	98	22
Under the Larceny Act	74	8
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	116	28
For want of Sureties	4	1
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	130	26
Total	1116	235

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process*	64	5
In Execution	73	1
Forfeiture of Recognizances, or on Attachments for Contempt	4	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	141	6

* Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	243	45
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	1480	288
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	66	23
Committed for Re-examination	14	..
Total	1803	356

* For correctness in Division, No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	57	7
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	74	29
Summary Convictions	123	17
Debtors	42	1
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	296	54

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	314	67

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	131	16	78	12	113	15	51	8	5	2
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	..	1	9	2	39	3	15	5	53	13
3. Under Summary Convictions	135	13	224	65	414	120	158	24	145	12
4.* From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	53
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	27	6	9	3	7	1	..	..	159	34
3. Under Summary Convictions	32	..	6	1	1	..	1	..	1116	235
4.* From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	2	1
12 Years and under 14	15	1
14 Years and under 17	39	3
17 Years and under 21	99	17
21 Years and under 30	131	16
30 Years and upwards	92	15
Total	378	53

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	4	5
12 Years and under 14	16	3
14 Years and under 17	76	14
17 Years and under 21	326	77
21 Years and under 30	420	80
30 Years and upwards	274	56
Total	1116	235

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	138	26
Can read only	67	9
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	156	18
Can read and write well	4	..
Total	365	53

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	355	120
Can read only	111	55
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	400	21
Can read and write well	5	1
Total	871	197

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	500	120
Infirmary Cases	158	81
Greatest Number of Sick at one time	14	6
Deaths	10	1

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	173	38
Twice	59	18
Thrice	22	17
Four times, or more	43	16

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	887	198
Employment, not being Hard Labour	309	60
Not employed	364	53

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	29	7

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly Whipped	..	..
Privately ,,	20	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	1	..	..	..
Whipping	1	..	..	..
Dark Cells	439	28	12	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	441	28	12	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	
	M.	F.
Night-Caps	..	..
Day-Caps	..	2
Jackets	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..
Trousers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	1
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel Petticoats	..	..
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow-Cases	..	..
Towels to each Ward	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Sheets	..	2
,, Pillow-Cases	..	..

NOTE.—No clothing is allowed to Prisoners on summary convictions or for Trial, except a change of linen once a week.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	1338	4	5
Male and Female Clothing	164	5	3½
Bedding	30	19	4
Straw	20	5	0
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	45	5	2
Medicines	..	..	
Beer and Spirits	17	16	0
Fuel	310	12	1
Soap	43	12	0
Candles and Oil	20	12	11
Washing	..	..	
Cooking	..	..	
Stationery and Printing	8	15	10
Books	12	15	7
Furniture	48	19	8
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	1762	2	8
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	
Removing Transported Convicts	30	19	6
Repairs of Building, Locks, &c.	196	10	7
Sundries not mentioned	395	2	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	4416	18	½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum	220	0	0
*Prison Diet, per head, per annum	4	12	1
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	1	13	8
Pensions to Retired Officers	62	0	0

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week for Hard Labour.

	Bread.	Meat* when Cooked.	Potatoes.	† Cheese	Soup‡.	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	pints.	pints.
Men	152	13	6	8	4	13
Women	152	13	6	8	4	13
Boys	136	13	6	..	4	13

* Bone included.

† To Wardsmen and Wardswomen only.

‡ The Soup from Ox-heads, 25 lbs. for 40 Pints, thickened with peas and vegetables.

Prisoners for Trial are allowed 1½ lb. of Bread and 1 pint of Vegetable Soup per diem. Misdemeanants, not sentenced to Hard Labour, the same, and 1 pint of Gruel night and morning when employed. Poor Debtors the same, with the addition of 1 lb. of Potatoes.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January.	6¼	92	8 inches.	32 feet.	Nearly ¼	12,000	750	9,000	A Dial Register is affixed to the Tread-Wheel by a reference to which the Rate of Labour is ascertained, and recorded in a Book kept for that purpose.	Grinding Corn.
February	7¼				Little more ⅓	13,920	870	10,440		
March	9				⅓	17,280	1,080	12,160		
April	9½				⅓	18,240	1,140	12,160		
May.	9½				⅓	18,240	1,140	12,160		
June	9½				⅓	18,240	1,140	12,160		
July.	9½				⅓	18,240	1,140	12,160		
August	9½				⅓	18,240	1,140	12,160		
September	9½				⅓	18,240	1,140	12,160		
October.	8½				⅓	16,320	1,020	12,140		
November	6¾				¼	12,960	810	9,720		
December	6¼				¼	12,000	750	9,000		

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.				Total.			Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Thomas Agar	Keeper	64	1821	500	0	0	per Annum	500	0	0	House within the prison, fuel and candles.
John Winter	Chaplain	48	1821	250	0	0	,,	250	0	0	House outside the prison, annexed to the boundary walls.
James Whatman	Surgeon	48	1815	200	0	0	,,	200	0	0	. .
John Ellis	Chief Turnkey	55	1817	1	8	8	per Week.	74	10	8	Apartments in the prison, fuel and candles.
Edward Millen	Turnkey	61	1819	1	1	0	,,	54	12	0	,, ,,
Wm. Chapman	,,	50	1827	1	1	0	,,	54	12	0	,, ,,
John Brinkley	,,	42	1827	1	1	0	,,	54	12	0	Resides out of the prison, no fuel or candles.
William Diprose	,,	26	1834	1	1	0	,,	54	12	0	Apartments in the prison, fuel and candles.
Edward Bonner	,,	22	1837	1	1	0	,,	52	10	0*	,, ,,
Wm. Couchman	Superintendent	53	1824	1	1	0	,,	54	12	0	Resides out of the prison, no fuel or candles.
Thomas Walters	,,	68	1819	1	0	0	,,	52	0	0	,, ,,
James Mandy	Gate Keeper	52	1823	1	5	0	,,	65	0	0	Apartments in the prison. fuel and candles.
James Dartnall.	Porter	66	1827	1	1	0	,,	54	12	0	Resides out of the prison, no fuel or candles.
Edmund Sawyer	Miller	47	1824	1	1	0	,,	54	12	0	Apartments in the prison. fuel and candles.
Richard Martin	Schoolmaster	47	1836	0	12	0	,,	31	4	0	Resides out of the prison, no fuel or candles.
George Buxton.	Watchman	55	1828	0	10	0	,,	26	0	0	,, ,,
John Gommery.	,,	45	1828	0	10	0	,,	26	0	0	,, ,,
Martha Ellis	Matron	49	1821	40	0	0	per Annum	40	0	0	Apartments in the prison, fuel and candles.
Elizabeth Mills	Turnkey	49	1824	0	12	0	per Week.	31	4	0	,, ,,
Hester Dartnall	Superintendent	32	1827	25	0	0	per Annum	25	0	0	Apartments in the prison, but no allowance of fuel or candles.
Henrietta Mandy	Searching females at Entrance Gate	50	1827	0	2	6	per Week.	6	10	0	Wife of Gate-keeper.
							£	1,762	2	8	

* Two Weeks not Employed.

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	185	7	1
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	248	7	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	350	4	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..	..	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..	..	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..	..	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	16	2	2
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	136	7	0
Rent of Tread-Mill, one year	151	0	0
Other Receipts	53	12	7
Total.	1,140	19	10

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.	4,446	18	6½
Total Receipts of ditto	1,140	19	10
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	3,305	18	8½

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

Average Cost of each Prisoner per Day is nearly *7d.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

II.—Return of the Name, Age, &c., of every Individual not holding any Office in the Prison who is allowed to Board or Sleep within the Prison Walls.

NAME.	Age.	If related, and in what way, to any Officer of the Prison.	Name of such Officer.	Length of Time the Individual has Boarded or Slept within the Prison Walls.
	Years.			
William Mills	27	Son of the Female Turnkey	Elizabeth Mills	Has occasionally come into the prison to take his meals with his mother for the last twelve years and upwards, but never slept in the prison.
Sarah Ann Mills	18	Daughter of the Female Turkey	Elizabeth Mills	Has boarded and slept within the prison walls during the whole of the time her mother has held the office of turnkey, upwards of twelve years.
Ann Chapman	51	Wife of Turnkey	William Chapman	Has boarded and slept within the prison during the whole of the time her husband has held the office of turnkey, eleven years.
Charles Mandy	24	Son of Turnkey at Entrance Lodge	James Mandy	Have boarded and slept within the prison walls during the whole of the time their father has held the office of turnkey, upwards of fifteen years.
Ann M. Mandy	22	Daughter of Turnkey at Entrance Lodge.	James Mandy	
Mary A. Sawyer	39	Wife of the Miller	Edmund Sawyer	Has boarded and slept within the prison walls during the whole of the time her husband has held the appointment of miller, fourteen years.
Eliza Sawyer	14	Children of the Miller	Edmund Sawyer	Have boarded and slept within the prison walls the whole of the time, according to their ages.
Ann Sawyer	12			
Susan Sawyer	10			
Louisa Sawyer	8 Months. 5 Years.			
Emily Sawyer	7			
Sarah Sawyer	6			
Wm. J. Sawyer	4			
Edmund Sawyer	21	Son of the Miller	Edmund Sawyer	Has boarded within the prison walls during the whole of the time his father has held the appointment of miller; but has not slept within the prison walls for the last three years.
Elizabeth Millen	59	Wife of Turnkey to Debtors' Wards	Edward Millen	Has boarded and slept within the prison walls during the whole of the time her husband has held the office of turnkey, about twenty years.
Charles Millen	20	Children of Turnkey to Debtors' Wards	Edward Millen	Have boarded and slept within the prison walls the whole of the time, according to their ages.
Thomas Millen	16			
Edward Millen	14			
Sarah Millen	12			
Elizabeth Millen	11			
Joseph Millen	9			
Elizabeth Agar	36	Daughters of Keeper	Thomas Agar	Boarded and slept within the prison walls during the time Mr. Agar has been keeper, upwards of seventeen years.
Maria Agar	32		Thomas Agar	
Emma Pell	19	Servant to Keeper	Thomas Agar	Ditto, ditto, one month.

III.—Return of Prisoners employed in the Service of the Prison, whether occasionally or otherwise.

Name.	Age.	Description of Employment.	Offence for which Committed.	Sentence.	Privilege or Allowance in consideretion of being so Employed.
	Years.				
E. S.	41	Superintendents at Tread-mill Labour	Debtor		5*s.* per Week.
P. P.	56		Ditto		5*s.* per Week.
J. B.	45	Debtors' Wardsman	Ditto		1*s.* 6*d.* per Week.
T. D.	35	Cook	Felony	2 Years	None.
T. M.	46	Ditto	Ditto	1 Year	None.
J. R.	22	Ditto	Ditto	1 Year	None.
J. C.	22	Nurse in Hospital	Ditto	18 Calendar Months	Extra diet per order of Surgeon.
W. F.	23	Wardsman	Ditto	1 Year	Two pints of Gruel extra per Day.
D. N.	43	Ditto	Ditto	1 Year	
J. W.	19	Ditto	Ditto	18 Calendar Months	
J. N.	47	Ditto	Ditto	1 Year	
W. S.	20	Ditto	Misdemeanor	2 Years	
E. E.	28	Ditto	Felony	1 Year	
T. A.	21	Ditto	Ditto	1 Year	
J. B.	50	Ditto	Misdemeanor	2 Years	
A. F.	44	Ditto	Felony	1 Year	
T. B.	20	Ditto	Misdemeanor	2 Calendar Months	Two pints of Gruel and one pint of Vegetable Soup extra per Day.
J. S.	28	Ditto	Ditto	6 Calendar Months	
H. T.	34	Ditto	Ditto	2 Calendar Months	
W. W.	20	Ditto	Ditto	3 Calendar Months	
J. E.	20	Ditto	Ditto	2 Calendar Months	
C. R.	19	Ditto	Ditto	2 Calendar Months	
R. P.	34	Ditto	Ditto	2 Years	Two pints of Gruel per Day extra.
J. B.	18	Ditto	Felony	15 Years	
E. H.	67	Washing Prisoners at Entrance Gate	Misdemeanor	2 Calendar Months	
J. A.	37	Nurse in Hospital	Felony	1 Year	Extra diet per order of Surgeon.
C. D.	41	Wardswoman	Ditto	6 Calendar Months	Two pints of Gruel and one pint of Vegetable Soup per Day extra.
A. K.	54	Ditto	Misdemeanor	3 Calendar Months	
S. E.	40	Ditto	Ditto	3 Calendar Months	
A. W.	25	Ditto	Ditto	2 Calendar Months	

NOTE.—In addition to the above, eight of the Women are employed in washing the Prisoners' linen and bedding, and washing and ironing for two of the Officers of the Prison and Turnkeys. No extra diet allowed.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

IV.—Return of Prisoners employed in menial, domestic, or other Service in the Prison, whether occasionally or otherwise, 18th September, 1838.

Name.	Age.	Offence for which Committed.	Sentence.	In whose Service in the Prison.	Description of Employment in the Prison.	Privilege or Allowance in consideration of such Services.
	Years.					
S. C. .	35	Misdemeanor .	3 Months	In the Keeper's House when required . . .	To clean up the Offices and other Apartments in the Keeper's House, and for such other purposes as may be required.	None.

V.—Return of the Names of the Officers in the Service of the Prison, specifying those who reside within the Prison Walls.

Name.	Age.	Office.	If Sleeping within the Prison Walls.
Thomas Agar . .	65	Keeper	Within the Prison Walls.
John Winter. . .	49	Chaplain	Apartments provided by the County outside the Prison Walls.
James Whatman .	49	Surgeon	Not within the Prison Walls.
John Ellis . . .	56	Head Turnkey	Within the Prison Walls.
Edward Millen . .	62	Turnkey	Ditto.
William Chapman .	51	Ditto	Ditto.
John Brinkley . .	43	Ditto	Not within the Prison Walls.
William Diprose. .	27	Ditto	Within the Prison Walls.
Edward Bonner . .	23	Ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Walters .	69	Superintendent of General Labour.	Not within the Prison Walls.
William Couchman .	54	Superintendent of Manufactory .	Ditto.
James Mandy . .	53	Turnkeys at Entrance Lodge . .	Within the Prison Walls.
James Dartnall . .	67		Not within the Prison Walls.
Edmund Sawyer. .	48	Miller	Within the Prison Walls.
Richard Martin . .	48	Schoolmaster	Not within the Prison Walls.
George Buxton . .	56	Night Watchman	Ditto.
John Gommery . .	46	Ditto	Ditto.
Martha Ellis. . .	50	Matron	Within the Prison Walls.
Elizabeth Mills . .	50	Turnkey	Ditto.
Hester Dartnall . .	33	Superintendent of Tread-mill Labour.	Ditto.
Henrietta Mandy .	51	Searching females at Entrance Lodge	Ditto.

VI.—Return of Prisoners whose daily attendance at Chapel is dispensed with.

Name.	Age.	Offence for which Committed.	Sentence.	Occupation in the Prison.	Cause of Attendance at Chapel being dispensed with.
T. D. .	35	Felony . .	2 Years . .	Cooking . .	While in the occupation of Cooking, they can only attend Chapel in the afternoon of Sunday.
T. M. .	46	Ditto . . .	1 Year . .	Ditto . . .	
J. R. .	22	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	

DEBTORS.—Such as are willing attend Divine Service. Those who are not willing are locked up in their different Rooms during Divine Service.

VII.—Return of the Names of Officers whose attendance at Chapel is dispensed with.

Name.	Office.	If Attendance at Chapel is dispensed with.	
		On Sundays.	On Week days.
John Ellis . . .	Head Turnkey . .	In the morning, being required to superintend the Cooking, &c.	Being required to superintend the Cooking, &c.
James Mandy . .	Turnkey at Entrance Gate.	Alternately in the morning and afternoon, the duties at the Entrance Gate always requiring one Turnkey.	Being required at the Entrance Gate.
James Dartnall . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Edward Bonner . .	Turnkey	In the afternoon, for the purpose of watching the Prisoners to prevent attempts to escape.	Occasionally.
William Couchman .	Superintendent of Manufactory.	Stipulated not to attend Chapel.	Stipulated not to attend Chapel.
Edmund Sawyer .	Miller	Ditto.	Ditto.

Canterbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 391 of our last Report.

Since the date of our last inspection, holes have been made in the walls of the day-rooms for the purpose of inspecting them from the circular area. There are no inspection-holes in the doors of the sleeping-cells.

The female prison is very inconveniently situated, and requires enlargement. It is necessary to take the women to their apartments through the Governor's house, in order to prevent their being seen by the male prisoners, which would be the case if they were taken through the male wards. Some means should be provided for preventing the women, when on the leads adjoining the laundry, from communicating with the prisoners in the yards below. Although when the prison is full, it occasionally happens that prisoners of different classes sleep in the same ward or part of the prison, such prisoners are never placed in a day-room or cell containing prisoners of a different class, nor are the classes in any way allowed to mix.

It is not now the practice to remove females to Maidstone gaol, as noticed in our last Report. In the year ending 9th February 1837, and not on the 9th February, as stated in our Report, there were nine women who had been so removed to Maidstone.

Letters to and from the prisoners are always inspected by the keeper.

Heavy complaints are made at this prison of the inconvenience which arises from the committal of so many military offenders.

There has been no escape from this prison of late years; the prisoner referred to in our last Report as having made the attempt, by means of a ladder placed against the wall, having been detected.

On the 31st December 1837 there were in custody—

	Males.	
Committed for felony	13	
,, misdemeanors	4	
Summary convictions	9	
Sureties	1	
Game Laws	14	
Soldiers at labour	3	
,, in solitude	1	
Deserters	1	
Estreated recognizances	1	
Felony for sessions	24	
	—	73
	Females.	
Convicted felons	3	
,, misdemeanants	1	
Vagrants	1	
Felonies for sessions	5	
	—	10
		83

For information respecting the commitments, dietary, tread-wheel labour, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined Return:—

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	SESSIONS.				TOTAL.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	100	5	6	2	111	7
Rendered in Court	5	..	..	..		
Convicted	78	4	5	1		
Acquitted at the Bar	14	1	..	1		
No Bills found	11	..	..	..		
Not Prosecuted	1	..	1	..		
Found insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..		
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	111	7
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..		
Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..		
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	1	..	..	..		

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Canterbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts-Martial	15	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..
Under the Game Laws	28	..
Under the Revenue Laws	3	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	36	16
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	16	1
Under the Larceny Act	37	3
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	1	..
For Assaults	16	3
For want of Sureties	1	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding classes	26	3
Committed for Re-examination, and afterwards committed to Maidstone Gaol	1	..
Total	183	26

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process*	..	..
In Execution	..	..
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt	1	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	1	..

* Those Prisoners, who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	55	4
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	291	33
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	5
Committed for Re-examination	3	..
Total	349	42

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	33	3
Summary Convictions	15	1
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
On Sheriff's Process	1	..
Total	49	4

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	71	5

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	18	2	22	3	37	..	27	2	2	..
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	3	..	7	..	14	..	11	..	14	1
3. Under Summary Convictions	38	2	37	8	67	13	20	2	16	1
4.*From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	7
Rendered in Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
									111	7
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	6	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	67	3
3. Under Summary Convictions	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	183	26
4.*From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Canterbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	1
12 Years and under 14	3	1
14 Years and under 17	7	..
17 Years and under 21	27	2
21 Years and under 30	39	2
30 Years and upwards	35	1
Total	111	7

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	1	..
12 Years and under 14	5	..
14 Years and under 17	10	..
17 Years and under 21	43	5
21 Years and under 30	65	7
30 Years and upwards	59	14
Total	183	26

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	59	7
Can read only	11	..
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	39	..
Can read and write well	2	..
Total	111	7

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	89	14
Can read only	28	5
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	62	7
Can read and write well	4	..
Total	183	26

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	29	5
Infirmary cases	11	..
Greatest number of sick at one time	15	..
Deaths	1	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	40	3
Twice	10	..
Thrice	8	..
Four times or more	7	1

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	251	32
Employment, not being Hard Labour	35	9
Not employed	63	1

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	9	..

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately ,,	3	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	1	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	63	..	6	2
Solitary Cells	11	4	5	..
Stoppage of Diet	7	..	..	2
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	81	4	12	4

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	
	M.	F.
Night-caps	..	..
Day-caps	1	1
Jackets	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings, pairs	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow-cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow-cases	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	225	10	6¾
Male and Female Clothing	43	10	9
Bedding	1	5	6
Straw	.	.	.
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	1	15	10¼
Medicines	.	.	.
Beer and Spirits	0	15	9
Fuel (this item includes the present winter's stock of Coals)	128	1	1
Soap	19	5	0
Candles and Oil	17	0	10
Washing	.	.	
Cooking	.	.	
Stationery and Printing	13	16	0
Books	3	10	0
Furniture	1	10	0
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	626	5	3½
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	1	10	0
Removing Transported Convicts	26	0	6
Sundries not mentioned	74	10	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	1184	7	1½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum	102	5	11
*Prison Diet, per Head, per annum	4	14	7½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum	0	16	11
Pensions to Retired Officers	7	16	0

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Canterbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

		Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.
		ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	pints.
Men	at Wheel Labour.	144	12	5½	6	21
	for Trial	140	..	7	..	21
Women	at Labour	140	10½	5½	6	21
	for Trial	140	..	7	..	21
Boys	at Wheel Labour.	91	9	5½	3	10½
	for Trial	91	..	7	..	10½

* The Soup for the Male Prisoners and Boys is made of Ox-heads; half a pound (including bone) is allowed for each quart, and one pound of Oatmeal and five pounds of Potatoes are added to every ten quarts.

The Soup for the Females is made from liquor in which Meat was boiled the preceding day, with the addition of one pound of Oatmeal and five pounds of Potatoes to every ten quarts.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	From.	To.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number Employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How Recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	1st	10th	7	16	8¼ in.	Two turns of the Wheels, or 48 Steps.	One-fifth.	13860	840	11088	The velocity of the Wheels is regulated by the Taskmaster.	Grinding and dressing Corn, crushing Malt, and turning a Fly-repeller.
,,	11th	24th	7¼				,,	14355	870	11484		
,,	25th	31st	7¾				,,	15345	930	12276		
February	1st	7th	8				,,	15840	960	12672		
,,	8th	14th	8½				,,	16830	1020	13464		
,,	15th	2nd March	9				One-fourth.	17820	1080	13365		
March	3rd	9th	9¼				,,	18315	1110	13736·3		
,,	10th	16th	9½				,,	18810	1140	14107·6		
,,	17th	31st	9¾				,,	19305	1170	14478·9		
April May June July August	..	..	9¾				,,	19305	1170	14478·9		
September	1st	20th	9¾				,,	19305	1170	14478·9		
,,	21st	27th	9½				,,	18810	1140	14107·6		
,,	28th	4th Oct.	9¼				,,	18315	1110	13736·3		
October	5th	9th	9				,,	17820	1080	13365		
,,	10th	16th	8¾				,,	17325	1050	12993·9		
,,	17th	25th	8½				,,	16830	1020	12622·6		
,,	26th	8th Nov.	8¼				,,	16335	990	12251·3		
November	9th	13th	8				One-fifth.	15840	960	12672		
,,	14th	1st Dec.	7½				,,	14850	900	11880		
December	2nd	12th	7¼				,,	14355	870	11484		
,,	13th	31st	7				,,	13860	840	11088		

TWO OTHER WHEELS.

January	1st	10th	7	16	A little exceeding 7¼ in. the Wheels being 15 ft. 8 in. in circumference.	Two turns of the Wheels, or 48 Steps.	One-fifth.	13160	840	10528	The velocity of the Wheels is regulated by the Taskmaster.	Grinding and dressing Corn, crushing Malt, and turning a Fly-repeller.
,,	11th	24th	7¼				,,	13630	870	10904		
,,	25th	31st	7¾				,,	14570	930	11656		
February	1st	7th	8				,,	15040	960	12032		
,,	8th	14th	8½				,,	15980	1020	12784		
,,	15th	2nd March	9				One-fourth.	16920	1080	12690		
March	3rd	9th	9¼				,,	17390	1110	13042·6		
,,	10th	16th	9½				,,	17860	1140	13395		
,,	17th	31st	9¾				,,	18330	1170	13747·6		
April May June July August	..	..	9¾				,,	18330	1170	13747·6		
September	1st	20th	9¾				,,	18330	1170	13747·6		
,,	21st	27th	9½				,,	17860	1140	13395		
,,	28th	4th Oct.	9¼				,,	17390	1110	13042·6		
October	5th	9th	9				,,	16920	1080	12690		
,,	10th	16th	8¾				,,	16450	1050	12337·6		
,,	17th	25th	8½				,,	15980	1020	11985		
,,	26th	8th Nov.	8¼				,,	15510	990	11632·6		
November	9th	13th	8				One-fifth.	15040	960	12032		
,,	14th	1st Dec.	7½				,,	14100	900	11280		
December	2nd	12th	7¼				,,	13630	870	10904		
,,	13th	31st	7				,,	13160	840	10528		

NOTE.—The convicted Prisoners who are not sentenced to hard labour, and those who from debility or any other cause are, in the opinion of the Surgeon, incapable of performing hard labour, are employed at moderate labour on the Tread-wheel, in the proportion of one-third during the summer months, and during the winter months one-fourth off the wheel, to the total number employed. They work the same number of hours per day, and on the same wheels, as described above.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

The only Crank Mill used in these Prisons is a small one for grinding Bark; it has two handles, and will employ one Prisoner at each.

Those who are employed at this description of labour are, from age or infirmities, unfit for the Tread-wheel; they are under the superintendence of the Taskmaster, and their labour is regulated according to their strength, &c., and they work the same number of hours per day as the prisoners on the Tread-wheels.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Joseph Bone	Governor	40	Oct. 1822	200 0 0	. .	200 0 0	Fuel, Candles, Soap, and Garden.
Rev. John Metcalfe	Chaplain	48	May 1821	100 0 0	. .	100 0 0	..
Wm. Hards Renwick	Surgeon	45	April 1830	40 0 0	. .	40 0 0	..
Ann Cameron	Matron	37	Dec. 1834	30 0 0	2 7 5½	32 7 5½	Residence in the Prison, Bread, Fuel, Candles, and Soap. The cost of the Bread only is included in the £2. 7s. 5½d.
Thomas Taylor	Chief Turnkey	39	Jan. 1832	52 0 0	2 7 5½	54 7 5½	
John Ardley	Taskmaster	48	Dec. 1829	52 0 0	2 7 5½	54 7 5½	
Henry Petley	Turnkey	40	May 1834	46 16 0	2 7 5½	49 3 5½	
John Adams	Ditto	39	April 1831	46 16 0	2 7 5½	49 3 5½	
John Bourn	Watchman	49	Jan. 1822	46 16 0	. .	46 16 0	
	Total.			614 8 0	11 17 3½	626 5 3½	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison	16 14 4½
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	26 10 0
Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract	. .
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	28 1 0
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants	. .
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children	. .
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports	. .
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	5 6 4½
Other Receipts	45 4 11
Total	121 16 8

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	1184 7 1½
Total Receipts of ditto	121 16 8
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions	1062 10 5½

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per day.

The cost of each Prisoner per day during the year averaged 1*s.* 0½*d.*

THOS. PAPILLON, Jun.
JOHN POORE, D.D. } *Visiting Justices.*

CANTERBURY CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Canterbury City Gaol and House of Correction.

FOR an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 47 of our last Report. No alteration has since taken place.

It is discreditable to the Corporation of Canterbury, that no prayers should be read, or religious services of any kind performed in this prison, in which 86 prisoners have been confined in the last year, and 29 prisoners have been in custody at one time. A clergyman residing in Canterbury used formerly to give his gratuitous attendance occasionally on Sundays, to read prayers, but his benevolent visits have been for some time discontinued.

For information respecting the commitments, dietary, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined Return.

RETURN from the City Gaol and House of Correction at Canterbury, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	SESSIONS. Felons. M.	SESSIONS. Felons. F.	SESSIONS. Misdemeanants. M.	SESSIONS. Misdemeanants. F.	TOTAL. M.	TOTAL. F.
Before Trial	23	12	4	3	27	15
Convicted	22	6	..	..	22	6
Acquitted at the Bar	2	..	4	3	6	3
No Bills found	2	..	..	..	2	..
Not Prosecuted	2	1	12	2	14	3
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	..	..

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Canterbury City Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	1	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	6	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	1	..
For want of Sureties	1	2
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	..	..
Total	9	2

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process*	49	2
In Execution	5	..
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	54	2

* Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	19	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	..	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns	53	14
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	72	14

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	7	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	5
Summary Convictions	..	..
Debtors	8	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	21	8

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	24	5

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	14	5	17	2	3	2	2	3	4	..	4	..	44	12
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.*From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return No 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	4	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	3	1
17 Years and under 21	6	1
21 Years and under 30	9	7
30 Years and upwards	16	3
Total	38	13

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..
17 Years and under 21	2	..
21 Years and under 30	5	..
30 Years and upwards	2	2
Total	9	2

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

Cannot furnish any accurate Return, but the majority can read and write imperfectly.

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

Nil.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	5	3
Infirmary Cases	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at one time	3	2
Deaths	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Canterbury City Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	..	..
Twice	2	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	..	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Irons	..	..
Whipping	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..
Solitary Cells	3	..
Stoppage of Diet	3	..
Other Punishments	..	..
Total	6	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	
	M.	F.
Night-Caps	..	1
Day-Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers Pairs	1	..
Shirts	2	..
Stockings Pairs	..	1
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes Pairs	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow-cases	1	1
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow-cases	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	104	14	5½
Male and Female Clothing	7	7	6
Bedding	5	1	6
Straw	2	10	0
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	1	10	0
Medicines	.	.	
Beer and Spirits	0	2	0
Fuel	28	0	0
Soap	5	2	0
Candles and Oil	3	7	6
Washing	.	.	
Cooking	.	.	
Stationery and Printing	1	15	0
Books	1	0	0
Furniture	.	.	
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	100	0	0
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	.	.	
Removing Transported Convicts	5	12	6
Sundries not mentioned	10	5	0
Gas	7	0	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	283	7	5½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per Annum	.	.	
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum*	7	16	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	2	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	.	.	

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.
Men	140	9	7	14
Women	140	9	7	14
Boys	140	9	7	14

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Nil.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
William Young	Gaoler	40	September 20, 1836	60	0	0	60	0	0	Fire, Candles, and Soap.
Harriet Wellard	Matron	46	December 15, 1836	20	0	0	20	0	0	,, ,,
Thomas Andrews	Surgeon, and Medicines	35	,, ,,	20	0	0	20	0	0	
			£	100	0	0	100	0	0	

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Canterbury City Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	19	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..		
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total	0	19	6

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	283	7	5½
Total Receipts of ditto	0	19	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	282	7	11½

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

DOVER TOWN AND CINQUE-PORTS GAOL.

Dover Town and Cinque-Ports Gaol.

FOR a full account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 401 of our last Report.

On the 31st December last there were 26 prisoners in confinement of the following classes:—

Males for trial	7
Males committed for felony	10
Females committed for felony	1
Males convicted of misdemeanors	3
,, convicted of revenue offences	4
,, for want of sureties	1
	26

The prisoners of different classes can readily exchange communications, although confined in separate day-rooms, owing to the construction of the building. The females who may be under punishment, or who may sleep in the solitary cells, pass the men's day-rooms, the window of which is unglazed, and looks into the passage.

Male prisoners convicted of revenue offences can, when assembled in the chapel, see the female prisoners.

The keeper and male turnkey no longer visit the female part of the prison unaccompanied by the matron; but the window of the male turnkey's apartment (one story high) looks down into the women's yard.

There are three prisoners employed in the service of the prison; two as cooks, and one as a cleaner.

The Rev. Mr. Boys has recently been appointed Chaplain to the prison. He reads prayers in the chapel on Wednesdays and Fridays, and performs service and delivers a sermon once on Sundays. He does not keep any journal or character-book.

The present Surgeon, Mr. Kesterman, was appointed on the 9th November last. He performs the duties prescribed for his predecessor, and which are stated in our last Report.

For information respecting the commitments, dietary, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined account.

RETURN from the Town and Cinque-Ports Gaol at Dover, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	SESSIONS.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	54	13	21	..	75	13
Convicted	40	4	12	..	52	4
Acquitted at the Bar	7	4	2	..	9	4
No Bills found	5	5	1	..	6	5
Not Prosecuted	..	..	5	..	5	..
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henry Brooks removed	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed: being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	1	..	1	..	2	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	9	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	4	6
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	37	3
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	3
Under the Larceny Act	3	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	20	2
For want of Sureties	5	1
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	4	3
Total	85	18

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process *	1	..
In Execution	5	..
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachments for Contempt	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	6	..

* Those Prisoners, who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	13	4
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	157	31
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	3	..
Committed for Re-examination	3	..
Total	176	35

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	3	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	17	1
Summary Convictions	10	..
Debtors	1	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	31	1

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	35	3

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	28	2	6	..	20	3	20	4
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	5	..	8	..	15	2	6	..
3. Under Summary Convictions	42	8	19	3	16	6	6	1
4.* From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	1	4	..	..	..	..	75	13
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	5	1	7	1	2	..	484†	4
3. Under Summary Convictions	..	..	2	..	..	..	85	18
4.* From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

† Minus 4 Males transported.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	5	..
14 Years and under 17	14	2
17 Years and under 21	11	3
21 Years and under 30	26	3
30 Years and upwards	19	5
Total	75	13

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	1	..
12 Years and under 14	1	..
14 Years and under 17	3	..
17 Years and under 21	8	1
21 Years and under 30	35	2
30 Years and upwards	37	15
Total	85	18

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Dover Town and Cinque-Ports Gaol.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	28	7
Can read only	4	3
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	31	3
Can read and write well	12	..
Total	75	13

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

No Account has been kept.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	2	2
Twice	1	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	..	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	95	13
Employment, not being Hard Labour	4	2
Not employed	77	20

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	6	..

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Each Male and Female is furnished with a Bed, two Blankets, one Rug, and one Pillow, the other articles are not at present furnished.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	156	18	6
Male and Female Clothing	12	3	0
Bedding	6	18	2
Straw	3	0	0
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	3	18	6
Medicines	.	.	
Beer and Spirits	.	.	
Fuel	17	13	0
Soap	8	12	6
Candles and Oil	6	8	0
Washing	.	.	
Cooking	.	.	
Stationery and Printing	1	4	9
Books	3	2	11
Furniture	.	.	
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	227	0	0
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	56	16	0
Removing Transported Convicts	9	4	6
Sundries not mentioned	10	6	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	523	6	2
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per Annum*	.	.	
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum, 4¼*d.* per Day†	6	9	3¼
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum, about	0	15	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	.	.	

* The Gaol having been lately built, no calculation can be made.

† This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Uncooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	pints.	pints.	
Men	140	9	7	14	None, except as ordered by the Surgeon.	None, except as ordered by the Surgeon.	Necessary salt.
Women	140	9	7	14			
Boys	140	9	7	14			

NOTE.—The Meat allowed to the Prisoners is made into Soup.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Nil.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Wm. Molland	Governor	53	1826	95 0 0	10 0 0	105 0 0	2*s.* on every indictment, and 4*d.* every recognizance.
John Colthard	Turnkey	25	1837	52 10 0	..	52 10 0	
Sarah Molland	Matron	47	1832	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	
Arthur Tarbutt	Chaplain	28	1836	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
Thos. Coleman	Surgeon*	46	1836	..	29 10 0	29 10 0	

* No Salary; but the Surgeon is paid according to his attendance and the medicine supplied.

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison	.	.	
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	4	2	0
Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract	14	4	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	5	0	0
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants	.	.	
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children	.	.	
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports	.	.	
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	23	11	0
Other Receipts	119	4	11
Total	166	1	11

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	523	6	2
Total Receipts of ditto	166	1	11
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions	357	4	3

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per day—about 10*d.* per day.

DEBTORS' GAOL, DOVER CASTLE.

FOR an account of this prison we refer to page 408 of our last Report.

Debtors' Gaol, Dover Castle.

There has been no recent alteration in the construction or management of this gaol. In the last year there were 55 prisoners in confinement; viz., 53 men and 2 women. The greatest number at any one time in custody in the course of the year was 20 men and 2 women. The total cost of the diet of the prison during the year was £49. 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the total expenses of the prison, including salaries, £162. 7*s.* 10½*d.*

Such debtors as have not the means of maintaining themselves are allowed 14 oz. of bread per day. The alms given by visitors to the castle—to receive which a box is placed near the entrance—amount to about £30 per annum. In former times the donations have doubled that sum.

The same absence of discipline which usually characterises debtors' gaols prevails here. The debtors may buy beer or wine, but not spirits; and may take in newspapers, &c.

LONDON.

NEWGATE.

London.

Gaol of Newgate.

IN our last Report we gave a detailed account of the several alterations which have been made in the construction and regulation of this prison in consequence of the publication of our first Report.

There has been no further alteration in the last year, excepting in regard to the dietary of the prisoners, the weekly allowance of which for each prisoner is now as follows:—

112 oz. Bread.
21 oz. Meat when cooked.
1 lb. Potatoes.
7 pints of Soup.
10½ pints Gruel.

The conviction which we have already expressed of the inefficiency of the late arrangements which have been carried into effect receives additional confirmation by every visit which we make to this prison. The contaminating evils of gaol association prevail to a great extent, and in our late visits we have found gambling going forward in some of the day-rooms. The close companionship in which the less guilty are placed with the inveterate and hardened offender in the same apartment for twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, cannot fail to be productive of serious evils. It is true that during the two remaining hours, which are allotted to meals and exercise, the regulations require that an officer should be present with the prisoners to maintain silence; but what benefit can arise from control so inefficient in its nature and so limited in its duration, when, for twenty-two hours, prisoners—some innocent of the offences with which they are charged, and others of different degrees of criminality—are shut up in one apartment, unrestrained by the presence of an officer, and where they can indulge in gambling and every species of corrupt conversation. The inspection-holes into the several day-rooms afford no security against improper conversation. We know from experience that it is impossible to hear at these holes what is passing in the interior of the day-rooms, and the prisoners have as great facilities for mutual corruption as in former years, in this respect, provided their communications be but carried on in a lower tone. We have found, on examining prisoners who have been but a short time in confinement, that they have made acquaintance during their imprisonment with from twenty to forty prisoners, most of whom they would again know, and by most of whom they would be subject to be recognised, on their discharge.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

London.

Gaol of Newgate.

Although the authorities have been compelled, by the exposure which it has been our duty to make of this prison, to adopt some alterations in its interior construction and management, we cannot too often repeat that these alterations are not such as to render Newgate a proper place of confinement, and that this great metropolitan prison, while it continues in its present state, is a fruitful source of demoralization, and a standing reproach on the character of the corporation of the City of London.

For information respecting the number of commitments, dietary, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics of the prison, we refer to the subjoined Return.

RETURN from the Gaol of Newgate, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	SESSIONS.				TOTAL.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	2188	716	167	30	2355	746
Convicted	1653	478	132	25	1785	503
Acquitted at the Bar	405	149	26	5	431	154
No Bills found	117	78	4	..	121	78
Not Prosecuted	1	2	1	..	2	2
Died before Trial	..	2	..	..	..	2
Acquitted as Insane	4	1	..	..	4	1
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	5	6	..	..	5	6
Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	1	..	3	..	4	..
Removed to the Assizes	2	..	1	..	3	..
Prisoners Convicted at the Middlesex and Westminster Sessions, and removed here for Transportation	..	..	..	..	46	9

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By the Queen's Bench	3	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	7	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
By the Court for Prevarication	2	1
For want of Sureties	1	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrate.	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	3	..
Total	16	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	130	46
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	..	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	2417	756
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	2547	802

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	9	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	183	35
Summary Convictions	6	..
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	198	38

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	219	123

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	1645	497	670	232	40	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	2355	746
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	1545	464	575	89	60	58	35	9	5	31	..	7	2220	658
3. Under Summary Convictions	8	1	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	16	1
4.* From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	23	1
12 Years and under 14	78	9
14 Years and under 17	249	73
17 Years and under 21	723	179
21 Years and under 30	748	227
30 Years and upwards	580	266
Total	2401	755

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..
17 Years and under 21	2	..
21 Years and under 30	6	1
30 Years and upwards	8	..
Total	16	1

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	564	305
Can read only	154	127
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	1303	297
Can read and write well	380	26
Total	2401	755

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	2	..
Can read only	..	..
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	12	1
Can read and write well	2	..
Total	16	1

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	..	..
Infirmary Cases	..	..
Greatest number of Sick at one time	18	8
Deaths	2	5

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been Committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	501	131
Twice	77	26
Thrice	18	3
Four times or more	35	9

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year, have been employed.

Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	287	59

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately ,,	40	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	2	..	1	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	1	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	18	6	86	8
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	7	2
Other Punishment	..	..	11	3
Total	21	6	105	13

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—Number of Articles.

	M.	F.
Night-Caps	36	..
Day-Caps	..	56
Jackets	306	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	424	..
Shirts	334	..
Stockings	156	104
Handkerchiefs	..	36
Shoes	600	192
Clogs	2	6
Gowns	..	58
Petticoats	..	32
Flannel Petticoats	..	36
Shifts	..	60
Beds	..	..
Blankets	..	24
Rugs	150	50
Sheets	..	24
Pillow-Cases	..	..
Towels	80	60
Infirmary Beds	9	4
,, Blankets	14	10
,, Sheets	10	6
,, Pillow-Cases	10	8

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

London.

Gaol of Newgate.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	1444	4	1
Male and Female Clothing	206	18	11
Bedding	134	2	9
Straw	.	.	
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	91	15	3
Medicines	.	.	
Beer and Spirits	.	.	
Fuel	275	8	0
Soap	60	12	0
Candles, Oil, and Gas	288	6	3
Washing	16	3	6
Cooking	.	.	
Stationery and Printing	219	0	6
Books	16	16	0
Furniture	116	5	10
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	3570	18	0
Taxes and Water-rates	132	17	6
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	4	15	0
Removing Transported Convicts	1103	8	6
Sundries not mentioned	104	4	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	7785	15	10
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum	3316	9	11
Prison Diet, per head, per annum*	5	10	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	0	2	2
Pensions to Retired Officers	31	4	0

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men, Women, Boys	112	21	1	7	10½

* The Soup is made of the liquor in which the Meat of the preceding day has been boiled, with the addition of two Ox-heads, thickened with Peas, Oatmeal, and Vegetables.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Nil.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
Wm. Wadham Cope	Keeper	53	Dec. 1833	600	0	0	110	10	0	700	10	0	Copies of Commitments and Calendars (removing and taking Prisoners before the Queen's Bench and other Courts), which are paid for by the parties requiring them.
Horace S. Cotton	Ordinary	64	July 1814	400	0	0	..			400	0	0	
Gilbert Macmurdo	Surgeon	38	March 1830	350	0	0	..			350	0	0	The Surgeon also attends upon Giltspur-street Prison for this Salary, and pays £100 for Assistance and Medicines to an Apothecary.
E. J. Jonas	Clerk	31	June 1835	160	0	0	40	0	0	200	0	0	Copies of Calendars, &c. paid for by the Parties requiring them.
H. Massey	Assistant ditto	22	Jan. 1837	54	12	0	..			54	12	0	
M. Newman	Superintendent	49	July 1827	109	4	0	13	0	0	122	4	0	
T. Brown	Principal Turnkey	44	Oct. 1822	109	4	0	13	0	0	122	4	0	Allowed for half-a-year's Rent, having formerly Apartments in the Gaol.
T. Woodruff	,,	34	June 1836	109	4	0	13	0	0	122	4	0	
George Cole	Turnkey	58	Nov. 1815	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
Robert Sargeant	,,	50	Feb. 1822	78	0	0	13	0	0	91	0	0	Allowed for half-a-year's Rent, as above.
Thomas Brissenden	,,	40	Feb. 1824	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
Joseph Milne	,,	46	May 1827	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
James Poole	,,	40	July 1827	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
Thomas Longhurst	,,	33	Sept. 1833	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
William Newcomb	,,	39	Oct. 1833	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
George Lock	,,	44	Nov. 1835	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
Robert Wilson	,,	29	March 1836	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
Paul Jones	,,	38	,,	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
Edward Rousseau	,,	35	Oct. 1836	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
Robert Nunn	,,	36	,,	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
John Humphery	,,	27	,,	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
Joseph Cole	,,	22	,,	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
Austin Stace	Cook	58	March 1824	65	0	0	..			65	0	0	
William Marchant	Chapel Clerk	37	April 1831	25	0	0	..			25	0	0	
Grace Kay	Matron	55	March 1824	80	12	0	..			80	12	0	
Sarah Ruthven	,,	49	June 1833	54	12	0	..			54	12	0	
Elizabeth Brown	Gateswoman	51	Sept. 1836	39	0	0	..			39	0	0	
Ann Summers	Searcher	66	June 1815	39	0	0	..			39	0	0	
William Calcraft	Executioner	40	Feb. 1829	54	12	0	..			54	12	0	
Joseph Osman	,,	52	Sept. 1830	36	8	0	..			36	8	0	

No. 24.—Receipts.

Total Receipts, £1734. 13*s.* 6*d.*

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	7785	15	10	Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per day—1*s.* 9¾*d.*
Total Receipts of ditto	1734	13	6	
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	6051	2	4	

WM. WADHAM COPE, *Keeper.*

5*th December*, 1837.

The Rules by which the Gaol of Newgate is governed have neither been submitted to the Secretary of State, for his sanction previous to their being put in force, in accordance with the requirements of the 5th and 6th Will. IV. c. 38, sec. 2, nor have they been transmitted to him agreeably to the 5th section of that Act; and we are more strongly induced to notice this fact, in consequence of certain classes of the male prisoners—the untried as well as the convicted—being subjected to confinement in separate cells, not only without any legally-sanctioned regulations, but without any written regulations whatever.

We learn from the Governor that it is his practice to place in the separate cells the following classes of untried prisoners:—

Persons charged with Highway Robbery.
" Burglary.
" Cutting and Maiming with intent to Murder.
" Rape.
" Indecent Assaults.
" Bestiality.

Certain classes of convicted prisoners are also placed in these separate cells; and, in addition thereto, untried prisoners of all classes who express a desire to be kept apart from other prisoners, with the exception of those who are known to have been in prison before. The same cells are also used for prisoners under punishment for breach of the prison regulations.

The prisoners are confined to their separate cells during the whole of the twenty-four hours, with the exception of the time allotted to exercise, attending chapel daily, and seeing their friends, and they are strictly forbidden to hold any intercourse with each other. Each prisoner takes his daily exercise in a yard by himself: the time allowed for this purpose varying according to the season of the year, and the number of prisoners confined in the cells. The Governor states that upon an average the time allowed for exercise is daily from one to three hours in summer, and about one hour in winter.

Several of the cells are objectionable in point of size for separate confinement. They have no privies. They are not warmed. No stool or table is provided; and the prisoner is obliged to sit on his iron bedstead, which is surrounded by an iron ridge from three to four inches high. We found an untried prisoner engaged in drawing up his defence who had been obliged to roll up one of his night-rugs as a substitute for a table on which to write.

The bedding consists of a thin coir mattress, with two rugs in summer and three in winter; but, on a prisoner complaining of cold, another rug is provided.

Each cell is provided with a Bible and Prayer-book.

The prisoners are restricted to the ordinary prison dietary, with the exception of the untried, who are permitted to maintain themselves, and also to provide their own bedding, if, on their admission, or a few days afterwards, they make their election to do so. But if within this period they decline the privilege they are not subsequently permitted to provide their own provisions or bedding, but are restricted to the gaol allowances.

We have already stated that prisoners under punishment are confined in the separate cells; and the only distinction which is observed between them and the other classes of prisoners confined in the cells is, that those under punishment are restricted to a diet of bread and water, do not attend chapel, and are allowed exercise but for one hour daily.

The Governor states that he has no regulations which define the classes to be confined in the cells, or the discipline to be enforced in them, except the instructions which he received verbally from the late Sheriffs, Sir James Duke and Mr. Johnson, who specified the classes which should be placed in the cells. He also states that he has no written regulations for the general management of the prison, except those with regard to the dietary and those which are put up in the lodge.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

London.

Bridewell Hospital.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 168 of our last Report.

The darkness of the compartments in which the prisoners labour on the tread-wheel renders it quite impracticable to detect communication on the wheel. On returning to their cells at night they have further opportunities of communicating. The laxity of discipline which must necessarily prevail in such a prison as the City Bridewell, and the short periods for which prisoners are sentenced, will account for the extraordinary number of recommitments. There is nothing in the discipline of this prison that can in any degree excite dread; and its various arrangements are calculated to counteract the beneficial effects which moral and religious instruction would otherwise be calculated to impart.

The committal of apprentices to this bridewell for solitary confinement must be productive of evil; for, although the boys are confined in separate cells, they have the means of talking to each other.

For information respecting the number of commitments, dietary, tread-wheel labour, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined Return.

RETURN from the City Bridewell, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	6	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	93	155
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	50	48
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	101	25
For Assaults	..	..
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	357	77
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	100	27
Total	707	332

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	63	20
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others (City Apprentices)	70	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns†	637	332
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	770	352

* For Correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

† The Compter.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..
Summary Convictions	60	29
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	60	29

No. 6.—The Greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	90	29

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.*From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	156	135	290	147	164	45	97	5	707	332

* Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.
The longest period of Confinement being 3 months, those sentenced to that term are included in the column from 2 to 3 months.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

Nil.

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	23	27
12 Years and under 14	50	12
14 Years and under 17	119	26
17 Years and under 21	254	66
21 Years and under 30	133	100
30 Years and upwards	128	101
Total	707	332

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

Nil.

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	283	236
Can read only	63	30
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	361	66
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	707	332

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	..	..
Infirmary Cases	11	8
Greatest number of Sick at one time	3	2
Deaths	..	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	125	48
Twice	59	42
Thrice	23	17
Four times or more	57	81

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	700	352
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..
Not Employed	70	..

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Irons	1	3
Whipping	..	..
Dark Cells	93	14
Solitary Cells	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	700	3
Other Punishments	..	..
Total	794	21

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner	
	M.	F.
Night-Caps	..	1
Day-Caps	..	
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	..
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	2
Pair of Stays	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow-Cases	..	..
Towels		
Infirmary Cases		
,, Blankets	..	..
,, Sheets		
,, Pillow Cases		

* Towels for general use are fixed at the different washing-places.

There is no regular Infirmary Establishment. Those returned in No. 12 as Infirmary cases are merely such as were ordered change of diet by the Surgeon. There are never more than two or three cases in the course of a year requiring Infirmary treatment, and they are sent, by permission of the committing Magistrate, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

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Bridewell Hospital.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	446	5	2
Male and Female Clothing, Bedding, Straw	177	3	6
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	6	14	2
Medicines	29	3	0
Beer and Spirits	.	.	
Fuel	67	10	0
Soap, Candles and Oil	31	3	0
Washing	.	.	
Cooking	.	.	
Stationery and Printing, Books	7	16	0
Furniture	.	.	
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	1034	14	0
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	.	.	
Removing Transported Convicts	.	.	
Sundries not mentioned	134	6	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	1934	15	1
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum	100	0	0
Prison Diet, per Head, per annum *	5	17	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	2	6	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	.	.	

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	*Soup.	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	pints.
Men	152	18	1½	7	3
Women	120	18	1½	7	3
Boys	152	18	1½	7	3

* The Soup on Meat-days is the broth of the Meat that has been boiled for dinner, with some Barley and Oatmeal added. On other days it is made from Bullocks' heads, allowing one head for forty Prisoners, with Barley and Oatmeal added.

No. 21.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7½	The Male side 60. ,, Female side 20.	8 inches.	45 Steps per Minute.	To make the Labour effective for Grinding, it is necessary that One-third of the whole to be on the Wheel at the same time. The Males rest 20 minutes on, and 10 off. The Females a quarter of an hour on, and a quarter off.	9000 during the winter months, and 12,000 during the summer.	757 in winter, and 947 in summer.	Equal to the revolutions of the Wheel, as all are employed at the same time.	It is regulated by the Miller, who keeps it as near the prescribed time as possible, for a single individual getting off or on affects the movement.	Grinds Corn, which supplies Bread for the three establishments of Bridewell, Bethlem, and the House of Occupation.
February	7½									
March	9									
April	10									
May	10									
June	10									
July	10									
August	10									
September	10									
October	9									
November	7½									
December	7½									

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
John Kincaid	Superintendent Keeper	48	Sept. 1833	250	0	0	..			250	0	0	The Chaplain has no fixed Salary for the Prison, but is allowed 200*l.* a year for that and his other charge, Bridewell Precinct, 100*l.* of which is here quoted as the probable proportion for the Prison.
Robert Monro	Chaplain	38	April 1831	100	0	0	..			100	0	0	
Wm. Laurence	Surgeon	54	May 1822	80	0	0	..			80	0	0	
Thomas Collins	Miller	46	Nov. 1824	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
George Devereux	Turnkey	35	Aug. 1833	65		0	5	6	0	70	6	0	Reading with the Prisoners on Sundays.
Henry Milsted	,,	30	Sept. 1833	65	0	0	7	16	0	72	16	0	Shaving the Prisoners.
Wm. Marshall	,,	44	,, 1834	65	0	0	..			65	0	0	
Hyde Nield	,,	45	Dec. 1835	65	0	0	..			65	0	0	
Penelope Bolland	Matron	47	April 1830	160	0	0	..			160	0	0	
Ann Davis	Turnkey	35	,, 1827	46	16	0	7	16	0	50	14	0	Reading alternately with the Prisoners on Sundays.
Jane Eagleburt	,,	38	Aug. 1833	39	0	0				42	18	0	
	Total			1013	16		20	18	0	1034	14	0	

No. 24.—Receipts.

Nil.

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Bridewell Hospital.

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	1,934	15	1	Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day. Bridewell Hospital is but one of three Establishments under the same management, involving a variety of expenses common to all, without the possibility of making any distinct charge to either; but by a minute calculation lately made, taking the average at 77 Prisoners, the daily cost per head, was found to amount to about 1*s.* 2½*d.* per day, and as the numbers received during the year amounted to 813, the average expense of each individual received was £2. 1*s.* 8*d.*
Total Receipts of ditto				
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions	1,934	15	1	

GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER.

Giltspur-street Compter.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this Prison, and of the respective duties of the several officers, we beg to refer to our Second Annual Report, Part II., p. 185.

Ground Floor, Male Side.

Several alterations have been effected, since the date of our last Report, in the construction and internal arrangements of this Prison. The committee-room has been converted into an office for the Governor. The Turnkeys'-room has been changed into a bread and flour-room. The gate into the Master's side-yard, immediately opposite to the entrance-passage, has been built up, in order to ensure greater security; and for the same purpose a gate has been erected across the passage, thus forming an inner lodge to the male prison. In the rear of this gateway, an entrance into the Master's side-yard has been formed through a small room adjoining the night-charge room, in lieu of the former entrance, now built up. The ward on the right of the Master's side-yard, formerly set apart for that class of prisoners called Giltspur-street Fines, that is, prisoners sentenced to certain periods of confinement in Giltspur-street Compter, has been appropriated to the charges of the more respectable order. The ward on the left of the Master's side-yard, formerly set apart for the night charges, has been added to the female prison, the entrance into this yard being built up. The yards, formerly called the Iron-yard and the Middle-yard, have been thrown into one, by the removal of a day-room which formerly stood between them. This yard (now termed the Middle-yard) is appropriated to prisoners committed for want of bail, to charges of the worst description, and to summary convictions. Thirty prisoners and upwards are often placed in this yard.

On the left of the passages leading from the Master's side-yard to the House of Correction, a bath and cleansing-room have been constructed. Farther down this passage, on the right, the former entrance into the Iron-yard has been converted into a dark, or punishment cell. An entrance into the old bath-room has been made from this passage; the bath has been filled up, and in this space a staircase communicating with the chapel has been constructed for the male prisoners. The entrance to the female prison, immediately opposite to this staircase, has been built up.

At the entrance to the House of Correction a visiting-place has been constructed, with double rows of iron railing, two feet apart, with a lattice-work of wire, to prevent the conveyance of prohibited articles from the visitors to the prisoners.

The arcades in the House of Correction have been built up, and formed into a ward for 12 prisoners. The working-room on the ground floor also has been converted into a ward for 12 prisoners; and the yard in the rear of the House of Correction has been roofed over, and now forms a working-room for the prisoners of this part of the Institution.

An additional House of Correction-yard has been formed by throwing into one the vagrants'-yard and the female charge-yard, and a day-room has been constructed at the north-east angle of the House of Correction.

First Floor.

Three of the turnkeys' rooms have been converted into cells, which are appropriated to such prisoners as are ordered to be kept apart from the rest. A portion of the lower part of the windows has been bricked up, so as to prevent the prisoners from looking into the street.

Second Floor.

Two turnkeys'-rooms have been converted into cells, in the same way as has been stated with reference to those on the first floor. Two sleeping-rooms over the Chapel have been added to the Infirmary adjoining them. Inspection holes have been formed in all the doors.

Female Side.

A gateway has been built across the central passage on the left of the entrance, which forms the inner gate to the female prison. The entrance to the Master's side-yard, in the rear of this gateway, has been built up. The Governor's office has been fitted up as a room for the Matron. The store-room adjoining has been fitted up as an Infirmary, or convalescent-room for the females. The ward formerly appropriated to the male charges is now appropriated to the female charges. A new visiting-room has been constructed adjoining the female charge-yard; and the former visiting-room has been converted into a day and sleeping ward for the three laundry-women, and the female prisoners employed in the kitchen. The room formerly occupied by the Matron is now appropriated to a female turnkey. On the first floor, the two turnkey's rooms in the front building have been appropriated to the female prisoners under charge. Two Matrons' rooms have been altered into day and sleeping rooms for female prisoners.

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The female infirmary, on the third floor, has been changed into a prisoners' sleeping-room. The turnkeys'-room in the front building, third floor, is appropriated to the female charges.

By these arrangements a stricter separation is enforced between the male and female prisoners. The opportunities which previously existed of their meeting and holding intercourse, particularly in the kitchen, at the time of serving the meals, have been taken away. But, independently of this, little or no improvement has resulted from the numerous alterations, which must have cost a considerable sum, and the Giltspur-street Compter continues a wretched prison—with no efficient means of enforcing a salutary discipline. The numerous evils attending gaol association remain in undiminished force. The prisoners are left together in large numbers, in idleness and unrestrained communication during the whole twenty-four hours. In the House of Correction there is employment; but sixty prisoners, belonging to five wards, meet together in one common yard of narrow dimensions. Here, for two hours at a time, this mass of prisoners, composed of all ages, and of all the grades of crime which this metropolis affords, are crowded together, without any attempt at restraining the intercourse between them. In the adjoining House of Correction-yard about thirty-six are placed together in the same manner.

Additional Officers.

Two additional male turnkeys, and one night watchman, have been appointed at 26*s.* per week, and one additional matron at 14*s.* per week. Three shillings per week has also been added to the salary of the principal matron.

Three male turnkeys, who formerly had apartments in the prison, now sleep out, and in lieu they receive 10*s.* per week to find themselves lodgings. This arrangement has been made in order to obtain increased accommodation for the prisoners.

Wardsmen.

In our Second Annual Report (p. 188), we stated that wardsmen, convicted prisoners, appointed to assist in maintaining order and cleanliness in their respective wards, derived pecuniary emoluments from the sale of various articles to their fellow-prisoners. This practice still prevails to a certain extent. The wardsman of the males' charge-ward still provides the prisoners with certain articles; such as coffee, butter, bread, sugar, and writing-paper. The wardsman, on being questioned by us in the presence of the governor, admitted this to be the fact. He said that the prisoners pay him a few pence for these articles; that prisoners have recently left the prison owing him money, one as much as 10*s.*; and that on his being appointed wardsman he paid 5*s.* to the out-going wardsman, for the crockery, kettles, &c., necessary for the accommodation he affords to his fellow-prisoners.

In our last Report we expressed our decided opinion of the impropriety and illegality of permitting convicted prisoners, undergoing their punishment, to carry on, openly and systematically, a profitable trade with their fellow-prisoners. Although the practice has been somewhat restrained, we lament that the prison authorities still permit it to exist.

Visitors.

Visitors are still admitted into the charge-ward, where they sit with the prisoners.

Beer.

No beer is allowed to be brought into the prison, except it is ordered by the Surgeon. Certain prisoners, however, who are employed on prison-work, have a regular allowance:—

The Painters.	2 pints daily.
Carpenters	1 pint daily.
Bakers	1 ditto.
Cook	1 ditto.
Washerwomen . . .	2 pints per week.

Newspapers are said to be prohibited; but on our last inspection we found, in the apartment of a female prisoner, a number of "The Town" of a recent date, and amongst other articles in it, two under the following titles, "Sketches of Courtezans," "Cigar-shops and Pretty Women." This paper was in the female prisoners' apartment, and without any attempt at concealment, showing how little attention is paid by the officers to enforce the alleged prohibition of newspapers, and how carelessly the apartments of prisoners are inspected, in order to the detection and removal of prohibited or improper articles.

Misrepresentation.

In a report of the proceedings of the City Police Committee, Guildhall, which appeared in the "Morning Herald" of the 6th August last, we find a statement, made by one of the Committee, impugning the accuracy of a passage in a letter addressed by the Rev. G. H. Hine, Chaplain of the Westminster Bridewell, to the Visiting Justices of that prison, which passage is a quotation from our Second Annual Report, p. 190, to the following effect:—"When the Chaplain took charge of his duties he found that the Taskmaster read the "daily prayers to the male prisoners in the chapel; but he volunteered to take the duty upon "himself. He thought it would be beneficial to devote ten or fifteen minutes to the exposition "of the Scriptures in the daily service, and accordingly he had made application to the prison "authorities for their sanction, but he did not succeed in obtaining it."—Upon this passage an Alderman is reported to have made the following observations: "Now it happened there was not a word of truth in the accusation. The Taskmaster had been in the habit of reading prayers, when the former Chaplain, the Rev. Manly Wood, was unable, from severe illness, to perform that duty, combined, as it was, with duties of a similar kind in the Borough Compter; but Mr. Boddington, the present Chaplain, who succeeded to the situation upon the death of Mr. Wood, disapproved of the practice, and determined to do the whole duty himself, and he was elected expressly upon that condition."

We annex the following documents in confirmation of the accuracy of the statement made in our Second Report.

So far from the Taskmaster reading the prayers when the former Chaplain, the Rev. Manly Wood, was unable from severe illness to do so, it appears from the resolution of the Gaol

Committee of Aldermen, bearing date, Wednesday, 17th December, 1823, that it was resolved that the *Taskmaster* should, under the directions of the Chaplain, read prayers and a portion of Scripture to the prisoners *every day* in the week except Sunday. And the fact is, that, from the date of that resolution up to the day of his death, the Rev. Manly Wood never once read prayers in the chapel of the Giltspur-street Compter on the week-day.—The Governor and Taskmaster agree in this point of our statement. With reference to our statement that the present Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Boddington, *volunteered* to take weekly duty upon himself, Mr. Boddington, in his letter to us, which is annexed, observes, "I officiated for the late Chaplain at the Giltspur-street Compter, from the 3rd of January, 1836, regularly till his death, which took place the 24th of April, following. I then requested and obtained permission of the Lord Mayor to continue to officiate till a Chaplain should be appointed. *About the latter end of May I further requested his Lordship to allow me to read the morning service daily in Chapel, which had* previously been done by the Taskmaster, ... which was immediately granted."

It thus appears that the Chaplain did volunteer his request in May, 1836, and did obtain permission to read prayers in chapel on the week-days, instead of the Taskmaster.

With regard to the last statement in our passage which has been impugned, that Mr. Boddington had made application to the prison authorities for their sanction, to devote ten or fifteen minutes to the exposition of the Scriptures in the daily service, but that he did not succeed in obtaining it,—it was Mr. Boddington himself who made this statement to us; and his letter now explains the mode in which the application to which he alluded had been made, and which, he says, "I inadvertently omitted to explain, when I stated to Mr. Russell that I did not succeed in obtaining my desire."

It thus appears that instead of "there not being a word of truth in the accusation," there is not a word of misrepresentation in the statement which we originally made.

DOCUMENTS.

1.—*Resolution of the Gaol Committee of Aldermen.*

Gaol Committee of Aldermen, Wednesday, 17th December, 1823.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Taskmaster should, under the directions of the Chaplain, read prayers and a portion of Scripture to the prisoners every day in the week except Sunday.

To Mr. Teague, Governor. (Signed) WOODTHORPE.

2.—*Statement of Charles Selson, Taskmaster.*

Giltspur-street Compter, 8th August, 1838.

States that he has held the office of Taskmaster 22 years last March. That he read prayers in chapel daily until the present Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Boddington, was appointed. He did so for seven or eight years, full that; indeed, from the time that the reading of prayers on the week-days was appointed. He was appointed to do so by the Aldermen, and Mr. Teague, the Governor, told him he was so ordered—the late Chaplain, the Rev. Manly Wood, selected the prayers which he directed he (the Taskmaster) should read. He does not recollect that the Chaplain ever read prayers himself on the week-days—only on a Sunday: thinks he may say certainly that he never did.

(Signed) CHARLES SELSON, *Taskmaster.*

3.—*Statement of Mr. Teague, Governor.*

The above statement is perfectly correct.

(Signed) JOHN TEAGUE, *Governor.*

4.—*Letter from the Rev. Thomas Boddington, Chaplain of the Giltspur-street Compter, to Messrs. Crawford and Russell, Inspectors of Prisons.*

Giltspur-street Compter, 8th August, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,—My attention having been called by you to a statement in the "Morning Herald" of Monday last, relative to a passage in your Second Report (p. 190), under the head of Chaplain's Duties, &c. at the Giltspur-street Compter.—The passage states, "When first he (the chaplain) took charge of his duties, he found that the Taskmaster read the daily prayers to the male prisoners in chapel; but he volunteered to take this duty upon himself, which he now regularly performs. Having observed the attention with which the prisoners listened to his plain and familiar expositions of Scripture, he thought it would be beneficial to devote ten or fifteen minutes daily to the explanation of the lesson read in the course of the morning service; and he accordingly made application to the prison authorities for their sanction, but he did not succeed in obtaining it."—I officiated for the late Chaplain at the Giltspur-street Compter, from the 3rd of January, 1836, regularly till his death, which took place the 24th of April following. I then requested and obtained permission of the Lord Mayor to continue to officiate till a Chaplain should be appointed. About the latter end of May, I further requested his Lordship to allow me to read the morning service daily in the chapel, which had previously been done by the Taskmaster; and also that I might have his sanction to expound a portion of Scripture after the prayers on Sunday afternoon, which was immediately granted, and has been continued by me ever since. My desire to expound some portion of the Lesson for each morning's

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service was afterwards entrusted verbally to Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire (who suggested the probable utility of it), to gain the sanction of the Court of Aldermen, but I believe was never formally brought forward; though Mr. Wire sent me a message that it could not be obtained, or something to that effect, which I inadvertently omitted to explain, when I stated to Mr. Russell that "I did not succeed in obtaining my desire." The visiting Magistrates have always sanctioned any extra duties I have, since my appointment (October, 1836), thought advisable; and respecting which I did not consider it necessary previously to consult them, after they had delegated to me the sacred trust which I hold.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
THOMAS BODDINGTON.

To Messrs. Crawford and Russell,
Inspectors of Prisons, &c. &c.

RETURN from the City House of Correction at Giltspur-street, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	SESSIONS. Misdemeanants.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	188	36	188	56
Convicted	16	6	16	6
Acquitted at the Bar	2	1	2	1
No Bills found	1	1	1	1
Not Prosecuted	111	31	111	31
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..
Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	55	18	55	18
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers	3	..	3	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	39	3
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	1	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	18	..
Under the Larceny Act	21	2
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	35	..
For Assaults	34	1
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	7	1
Total	157	7

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process *	..	..
In Execution	..	..
Forfeitures of Recognisances, or on Attachments for Contempts	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	39	3
Total	39	3

* Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	103	24
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	345	63
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	104	43
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	552	130

* For correctness in Division No. 4. the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have or have not been in Custody of *other Keepers* for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	13	7
Convicted at Assizes or Sessions	54	18
Summary Convictions	6	3
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	73	28

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	124	48

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No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	114	28	44	21	24	4	6	3	..	..	..	..	188	56
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	2	3	5	..	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	..	16	6
3. Under Summary Conviction	38	1	41	2	31	3	21	1	26	..	..	..	157	7
4. From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	2
17 Years and under 21	26	6
21 Years and under 30	75	16
30 Years and upwards	87	32
Total	188	56

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	4	1
14 Years and under 17	3	..
17 Years and under 21	37	..
21 Years and under 30	64	1
30 Years and upwards	49	5
Total	157	7

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	41	17
Can read only	8	12
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	99	22
Can read and write well	40	5
Total	188	56

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	36	1
Can read only	16	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	82	4
Can read and write well	23	1
Total	157	7

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	225	93
Infirmary Cases	113	34
Greatest number of Sick at one time	8	3
Deaths	5	1

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	225	74
Twice	162	56
Thrice	56	38
Four times or more	45	19

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	123	34
Employment, not being Hard Labour	27	5
Not Employed	402	91
Total	552	130

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	34	18

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	1	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	6	6	4	2
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	6	6	5	2

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.—Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	..
Jackets	1	2
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	2	..
Stockings	1	2
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	2
Flannel Petticoats	..	..
Shifts	..	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	1	1
Towels	..	..
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Sheets	2	2
,, Pillow Cases	1	1

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

London.

Giltspur-street Compter.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	711	7	11
Male and Female Clothing	214	7	4
Bedding	72	8	6
Straw	13	3	0
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	58	9	11
Medicines	.	.	
Beer and Spirits	3	9	6
Fuel	165	17	0
Soap	64	2	0
Candles and Oil	33	10	8
Washing	.	.	
Cooking	.	.	
Stationery and Printing	8	1	2
Books	5	16	8
Furniture	.	.	
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	1840	12	0
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	5	12	6
Removing Transported Convicts	.	.	
Sundries not mentioned	433	4	10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	3660	3	0
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per Annum	170	0	0
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum*	5	4	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	1	3¼
Pensions to Retired Officers	.	.	

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lb.	pints.	pints.
Men	112	21	1¾	7	14
Women	112	21	1¾	7	14
Boys	112	21	1¾	7	14

* The Soup is made with the water in which the Meat was boiled on the preceding day, with the addition of one Bullock's Head weighing 30 lbs., and a sufficient quantity of Pease and Vegetables: about 1½ oz. of Meat to each quart of Soup.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Nil.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working-Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will Employ at one time in separate Apartments.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	5	Twenty Men are employed on the Mill, viz., 10 at one time, the other 10 to relieve; but they are not employed in separate Apartments.	Forty.	On the Mill half the number of Working-hours; other Labour the whole number of Working-hours.	By observation.	Grinding Wheat into Flour for the supply of this Prison and the Gaol of Newgate with Bread.
February	6					
March	6					
April	7					
May	7					
June	7					
July	7					
August	7					
September	7					
October	6					
November	6					
December	5					

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
John Teague	Governor	58	Sept. 1804	800	0	0	.	.		800	0	0	
Rev. Thos. Boddington	Chaplain	41	Oct. 1836	200	0	0	.	.		200	0	0	
Gilbert Macmurdo, Esq.	Surgeon	38	March 1830	[See Newgate Return.]									
Charles Selson	Task Master	57	March 1816	104	0	0	3	9	0	107	9	0	2 Bushels of Coals weekly.
John Button	Chapel Clerk	58	March 1812	10	0	0	.	.		10	0	0	
John Payne	Principal Turnkeys	50	April 1824	109	4	0	3	9	0	112	13	0	Ditto.
John Anderson		32	May 1833	109	4	0	3	9	0	112	13	0	Ditto.
William Scourfield	Under ditto	50	April 1820	78	0	0	3	9	0	81	9	0	Ditto.
Thomas Gooch		41	Sept. 1823	78	0	0	3	9	0	81	9	0	Ditto.
James Lovell		52	May 1835	78	0	0	3	9	0	81	9	0	Ditto.
John Henderson	Baker	25	March 1837	81	18	0	.	.		81	18	0	
James Webster	Watchman	41	Dec. 1829	54	12	0	.	.		54	12	0	
Susannah Chaney	Nurse	55	Dec. 1821	39	0	0	.	.		39	0	0	
Eliza Anderson	Matron	31	May 1833	39	0	0	.	.		39	0	0	
Barbara Gooch	Cook	42	Oct. 1836	39	0	0	.	.		39	0	0	
	Total			1819	18	0	20	14	0	1840	12	0	

No. 24.—Receipts.

Nil.

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

I. Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

London.

Giltspur-street Compter.

	£.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.	3660	3	0	Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day—1*s.* 6¼*d.*
Total Receipts of ditto	.	.		
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	3660	3	0	

John Teague, *Governor.*

November 20th, 1837.

THE BOROUGH COMPTER.

Borough Compter.

For an account of the construction and condition of this Prison we refer to page 178 of our last Report.

The debtors continue to receive numerous visitors, and their apartment is in a constant state of dirt and confusion. A large quantity of beer is consumed, not by the prisoners alone, but also by their visitors. It has been already reported that one of the debtors is allowed to keep a tap, and receives a halfpenny profit on every pot which he sells. There is generally more beer drunk on Sundays than any other day.

But the evils attendant on the indiscriminate admission of visitors to debtors, and the unrestricted consumption of porter, are not confined to the debtors. The window of the male misdemeanants' ward looks into the debtors' yard. All visitors, therefore, to the debtors, can converse with the misdemeanants; the friends of this class of criminals have only to claim admission as a debtor's friend in order to get access to the misdemeanants. The misdemeanants can procure porter from the tapster, and as much as they can afford to buy. The felons too, who are only separated from the debtors by a wall 10 feet high, obtain porter from the tap; nor is there any regulation to prevent it.

In the wards appropriated to felons and misdemeanants, prisoners of every degree of criminality are placed in the closest association with those who may not have been guilty of the crime with which they are charged.

The prisoners are not cleansed on their admission, nor are their clothes fumigated. They are not examined by the Surgeon before they are passed into their wards.

There is no infirmary, nor any apartment exclusively appropriated to the sick. When prisoners are seriously ill, one of the sleeping-rooms belonging to the debtors is parted off with a curtain, and the sick are placed in this division of the apartment.

There is no chapel. The Chaplain performs Divine Service once on Sunday mornings in one of the debtors' sleeping-rooms.

The prison is throughout unavoidably dirty, from the small dimensions of the rooms, the number of prisoners, and the many women and children who are admitted as visitors, and who, in most cases, remain with the prisoners during the whole of the day.

No towels or combs are allowed.

From the journal of the Keeper it appears that the High Bailiff of Southwark has visited the prison four times in the course of the year 1837.

The Borough Compter is under the jurisdiction of the Court of Aldermen of the City of London, and is one of the most discreditable prisons in England. It is not many years ago that even the sexes were allowed to communicate. An exposure, however, which was made of this circumstance, and a public inquiry which subsequently followed, obliged the Court of Aldermen to take some steps for the enlargement of the gaol. Some adjoining premises were purchased, by which means the females were separated from the males, and an additional yard provided. The general state of the prison is as deplorable at this moment as when it was exposed by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1819.

Such is the neglected condition of this prison that we feel we should be guilty of a dereliction of our duty if we were to omit any opportunity of pointing out its several defects; and we cannot too often nor too earnestly repeat that the association of the untried with the convicted; the exaction of "chummage" among the debtors; the number and almost constant presence of visitors; the characters of these visitors, many of whom are thieves and prostitutes; the encouragements to drunkenness, by the unlimited quantity of beer permitted to be consumed by convicted as well as untried prisoners; the desecration of the Sabbath; the want of an apartment for the decent performance of Divine Worship; the absence of any separate place for the accommodation of the sick; form the principal characteristics of the Borough Compter.

We have already mentioned that this prison is under the authority of the Court of Aldermen. In our last Report we stated that it appears, from the official journal of visits to this gaol, that the last visit made by a member of the Court was in December, 1835, and that the Keeper, on being questioned on this point, admitted that, with the exception of that and another visit of which no entry had been made (whether it occurred before or since he was unable to remember), there had not been an Alderman within the walls of the Borough Compter for a period of at least three years. We beg to confirm this statement, and to add that with one exception (that of the late Mr. Alderman Winchester), this prison does not appear, from the Governor's Journal, to have been visited by any member of the Court of Aldermen during the last year.

For information respecting the commitments, dietary, health, expenses, and general statistics of the prison we refer to the subjoined Return.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

London. Borough Compter.

RETURN from the Borough Gaol and House of Correction at Southwark, Surrey, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	SESSIONS. Felons. M.	Felons. F.	Misdemeanants. M.	Misdemeanants. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.
Before Trial	38	17	44	20	562	409
Charges.	142	98	338	274		
Convicted	8	3	15	1	23	4
Acquitted at the Bar	1	3	2	..	3	3
No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Prosecuted	..	..	25	19	25	19
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	2	..	2	..
Removed to Newgate to be Tried at the Central Criminal Court Session	..	..	29	11	29	11
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed; being Discharged, Bailed, or Delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be Committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	480	372

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts-Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	9	..
For Assaults	2	..
For Want of Sureties	95	41
As Known or Reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards Discharged by the Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	..	..
Total	107	41

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process*	1	..
In Execution	272	32
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachments for Contempt	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	273	32

* Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	19	14
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	191	76
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	105	45
Charges disposed of by the Magistrates	373	329
Total	688	464

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have or have not been in Custody of *other Keepers* for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	2	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	..
Summary Convictions for want of Sureties	3	..
Debtors	22	3
Committed for Re-examination	2	..
Charges	12	2
Total	44	5

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	46	23

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days. M.	Under 14 Days. F.	14 Days and under 1 Month. M.	14 Days and under 1 Month. F.	1 Month and under 2 Months. M.	1 Month and under 2 Months. F.	2 Months and under 3 Months. M.	2 Months and under 3 Months. F.	3 Months and under 6 Months. M.	3 Months and under 6 Months. F.	6 Months and under 1 Year. M.	6 Months and under 1 Year. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	533	392	11	7	12	9	1	..	3	..	2	1	562	409
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	10	1	3	..	5	2	..	..	3	..	2	1	23	4
3. Under Summary Jurisdiction	90	37	14	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	41
4.*From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment both before and after Trial, of all Prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	13	3
12 Years and under 14	38	9
14 Years and under 17	62	20
17 Years and under 21	103	95
21 Years and under 30	167	156
30 Years and upwards	179	126
Total	562	409

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	1	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	4	2
17 Years and under 21	18	5
21 Years and under 30	39	12
30 Years and upwards	45	22
Total	107	41

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	49	38
Can read only	5	9
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	67	21
Can read and write well	10	3
Charges, &c., not ascertained	431	338
Total	562	409

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	40	21
Can read only	3	3
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	58	16
Can read and write well	6	1
Total	107	41

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	111	13
Infirmary Cases	8	2
Greatest number of Sick at one time	6	2
Deaths	..	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been Committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	44	45
Twice	15	23
Thrice	6	13
Four times, or more	2	45

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	..	..
Employment not being Hard Labour	2	..
Not Employed	686	464

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year, at the House of Correction at Brixton.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	4	..

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	1	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.—Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day-Caps	..	..
Jackets	..	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	..	..
Shirts	..	..
Stockings	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	..	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	..
Flannel Petticoats	..	..
Shifts	..	..
Beds	1	1
Blankets	..	..
Rugs	3	3
Sheets	..	..
Pillow-Cases	1	1
Towels	..	..
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, Blankets	..	..
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow-Cases	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost, per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	127	3	6
Male and Female Clothing	1	3	6
Bedding	24	17	11
Straw	2	8	0
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	1	12	1
Medicines		..	
Beer and Spirits	0	17	6
Fuel	41	18	9
Soap	2	2	0
Candles and Oil	4	8	0
Washing	0	14	0
Cooking		..	
Stationery and Printing	12	16	0
Books		..	
Furniture		..	
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	535	0	0
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	1	17	6
Removing Transported Convicts		..	
Removing Prisoners summarily Convicted by the Magistrates to the House of Correction at Brixton	24	3	0
Rent, Taxes, Water-Rent, Lighting	80	12	5
Sundries not mentioned	17	5	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	878	19	8
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum	67	13	5
Prison Diet, per head, per annum *	3	13	3¼
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	0	0	4¼
Pensions to Retired Officers		..	

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

London.

Borough Compter.

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

Men, Women, and Boys, 98 ounces of Bread and 32 ounces of Meat, uncooked. A private donation of Soup Meat, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Nil.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
Under the Superintendence of John Holmes, Esq.	High Bailiff of Southwark.												
Benjamin Law	Keeper	31	13 Dec. 1826	200	0	0	15	0	0	225	0	0	£10 per annum for reading Prayers on week-days. £10 per annum for Conductfees for Insolvent Debtors, Copies of Causes. £5 per annum for Coals.
				10	0	0							
Thomas Waite	Chaplain	44	22 Nov. 1836	50	0	0	..			50	0	0	
Thomas Wadd	Surgeon	54	March 1830	50	0	0	..			50	0	0	
Margaret Hewitt	Matron	65	10 July 1819	39	0	0	5	0	0	44	0	0	£5 per annum for Coals and Rations of Provisions.
Samuel Ager	Turnkey	43	17 Dec. 1836	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
Henry Lark Omer	,,	25	25 Mar. 1837	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	
John Button	Chaplain's Clerk	50	Mich. 1814	10	0	0	..			10	0	0	
							Total			535	0	0	

No. 24.—Receipts.

Nil.

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	878	19	8	Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day—1*s.* 1½*d.*
Total Receipts of ditto	..			
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	878	19	8	

BENJAMIN LAW, *Keeper.*

13*th November*, 1837.

MIDDLESEX.

NEW PRISON, CLERKENWELL.

Middlesex. New Prison, Clerkenwell.

FOR an account of the construction and discipline of this Prison we refer to page 129 of our last Report.

Prisoners are now passed into their respective wards on the evening of their admission, after being examined by the surgeon.

The day-room, No. 12, is used occasionally for other male prisoners, as well as for the purposes of a reception-ward. Part of the prisoners in the felons' yard sleep in the rooms above. An inspection-hole into these apartments has been made from the staircase.

In the male felons' ward, No. 11, the prisoners are divided into four classes, and required to remain in different parts of the room. In order to distinguish the part which is assigned to each class, the floor is marked. Each class is permitted alternately to go into the yard for the purposes of air and exercise.

In the male misdemeanants' wards, Nos. 9 and 10, the floors of the day-rooms are divided for similar purposes.

An inspection-hole has been made from the school-room into the adjoining bed-room, where fifteen sleeping cribs, or berths, have been constructed.

Two apertures for ventilation have been made in each of the infirmaries.

Two divisions have been erected in the chapel, and two seats in the upper part for female officers.

In No. 4 ward, usually appropriated to prisoners charged with uttering, frauds, &c., the floor has been marked off for classes, as before described.

Separate bedsteads have been provided for the male prisoners.

In the females' ward, No. 1, the second floor has been divided. Twelve cribs, or sleeping berths, have been constructed on the first floor, and twenty-seven on the second floor.

In the females' ward, No. 3, the first floor has also been divided into two apartments; and thirty-two cribs have been constructed. In the second floor, three divisions have been made, and forty-six cribs provided.

An officer is required to be constantly present during the day, in each day-room or yard.

The prisoners are not allowed to approach close to the friends who visit them, and an officer is present during the visiting-hours to prevent the introduction of prohibited articles.

The description of this prison, contained in our last Report, has had the effect of calling the attention of the magistrates to its condition, and the foregoing alterations have been made with a view of rendering the prison somewhat less demoralizing in its effects. The general character of the prison, however, remains unaltered. The idea of even checking contamination, by placing thirty, forty, or more prisoners, in a small day-room, nominally dividing them into classes, and requiring each class to confine itself to distinct parts of the same room, while the prisoners sleep in an apartment without even the presence of an officer, requires no comment. On suddenly entering the day-rooms we have seen the several classes mixed, and the utmost confusion prevail, by each prisoner hastily getting back to the marked division on the floor to which he nominally belongs.

We are not unmindful of the impracticability of improving this prison, from the very defective plan of its construction; but we think it right to make these remarks, lest our enumeration of the several alterations should convey an impression that they are of an efficient character. The arrangements do not, in fact, render it in one degree the less imperative on the County of Middlesex to erect a new prison for the confinement of the untried.

For information respecting the commitments, dietary, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined Return.

RETURN from the New Prison at Clerkenwell, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	SESSIONS.				TOTAL.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	..	..	..	..	4157	2008
Convicted	126	49	50	16	176	65
Acquitted at the Bar	24	10	9	9	33	19
No Bills found	21	8	5	1	26	9
Not Prosecuted	..	2	47	..	47	2
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	5	3
Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	1	..	1	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	1449	767	251	107	1700	874
For Trial at other Prisons, and for Bail, &c.	..	..	..	..	2169	1036

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	18	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	27	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	1	1
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	15	..
Total	61	2

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	106	46
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	1740	870
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	2417	1138
Total	4263	2054

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers* for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	57	31
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..
Summary Convictions	4	1
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	37	12
Total	98	44

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	205	109

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell.

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors) . .	3283	1546	542	270	209	155	24	16	32	17	6	2	4096	2006
3. Under Summary Convictions . .	24	..	17	1	10	1	1	..	5	..	4	..	61	2

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	51	10
12 Years and under 14	96	22
14 Years and under 17	333	72
17 Years and under 21	490	224
21 Years and under 30	1695	989
30 Years and upwards	1492	691
Total	4157	2008

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..
17 Years and under 21	8	..
21 Years and under 30	28	..
30 Years and upwards	25	2
Total	61	2

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1, as far as known.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	69	42
Can read only	37	14
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	147	35
Can read and write well	29	4
Total	282	95

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

Nil.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	..	..
Infirmary Cases	100	34
Greatest number of Sick at one time	4	3
Deaths	3	1

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	245	173
Twice	105	82
Thrice	54	33
Four times or more	75	63

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	20	11
Not Employed	78	33

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Untried.	
	M.	F.
Irons	..	..
Whipping	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..
Solitary Cells	204	40
Stoppage of Diet	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..
Total	204	40

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Nil.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	732	9	0
Male and Female Clothing	205	8	5
Bedding	69	5	4
Straw	11	9	6
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	73	1	11
Medicines	..		
Beer and Spirits	71	11	6
Fuel	135	13	9
Soap	21	9	10
Candles and Oil	20	12	0
Washing	30	3	3
Cooking	..		
Stationery and Printing	73	3	0
Books	11	14	10
Furniture	..		
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	2162	0	0
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	..		
Removing Transported Convicts	..		
Sundries not mentioned	145	7	10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	3763	10	2
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum	106	3	6
Prison Diet, per Head, per annum*	0	2	4½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum	0	0	11
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or Actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat Soup.	Gruel.
	ozs.	pints.	pints.
Men	140	3	8
Women . . .	140	3	8
Boys	140	..	7

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Nil.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
				Per Annum.			
T. W. Kilsby .	Keeper . . .	55	10 July 1828	400 0 0	20 0 0	420 0 0	Coals, Candles, & Washing, amounting to about £20 per annum.
David Ruell .	Chaplain . .	53	April 1814	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
Henry Wakefield	Surgeon . .	44	4 Nov. 1830	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
Mary Beeby .	Matron* . .	53	Dec. 1823	75 0 0	80 0 0	155 0 0	* The Matron has resided in the Prison since August, 1837, and the allowance of £80 per annum has ceased from Michaelmas last.
				Per Week.			
William Beeby.	Clerk . . .	32	26 July 1828	2 0 0	..	104 0 0	
W. Willoughby.	Storekeeper and Chapel Clerk .	40	10 Jan. 1826	1 15 0	..	91 0 0	
Thomas Clark .	Schoolmaster .	32	28 April 1834	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	
John Jackson .	Chief Turnkey .	35	18 Mar. 1837	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	
James Linden .	Turnkey . .	35	19 July 1828	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	
Joseph Kent .	,, . . .	33	21 Oct. 1829	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	
John Dobson .	,, . . .	56	9 June 1829	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	
William Cattell	,, . . .	48	17 Feb. 1832	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	
Wm. Clements .	,, . . .	34	28 Sept. 1832	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	
James Howard .	,, . . .	44	7 May 1836	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	
Henry Walton .	,, . . .	29	1 May 1837	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	
Emanuel Turner	Gatekeeper . .	38	7 Dec. 1835	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	
Richard Bedford	Night Watchmen.	49	8 July 1828	1 5 0	..	65 0 0	
Richard Voller .		53	12 Nov. 1829	1 5 0	..	65 0 0	
Mary Poole. .	Female Turnkeys.	49	19 Mar. 1825	1 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Catherine Dalton		44	31 July 1837	1 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Ann Aberdeen .		40	30 July 1837	1 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Dorothy Griffiths		44	8 Aug. 1837	1 0 0	..	52 0 0	
					£	2162 0 0	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	5 8 0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	9 0 0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	..
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	
Total	14 8 0

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year .	3763 10 2
Total Receipts of ditto	14 8 0
Actual Cost to the Country, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions	3749 2 2

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day—1*s.* 2¼*d.*

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COLDBATH-FIELDS.

Coldbath-fields House of Correction.

FOR a description of the construction and discipline of this Prison we refer to page 73 of our last Report.

The alterations which have taken place in this prison since the date of that Report are unimportant, and are described in the annexed letter from the Governor.

During the severe weather in the late winter, each prisoner was allowed, on the recommendation of the Surgeon, an additional daily allowance of half a pint of hot gruel. This allowance has since been continued.

Prisoners who have been in confinement above six months are allowed on Saturdays six ounces of boiled meat without bone, and half a pound of potatoes, instead of their gruel.

The only change that has taken place in the medical department is, that all compounded medicines are now prepared at the residence of the Surgeon, and sent by him to the prison.

The Governor states, that since the publication of our last Report all punishments inflicted for the maintenance of discipline are recorded.

The practice of making the prisoners work an additional turn on the wheel has been discontinued as a punishment since our last Report.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Coldbath-fields House of Correction.

The number of prisoners employed as monitors has been increased. Female monitors have half a pint of porter daily in lieu of extra food.

The number of officers has been increased by the addition of two turnkeys. Two female officers have been dismissed for improper conduct.

The salaries of the turnkeys have been increased agreeably to the following scale: during the first three years' service they receive twenty-eight shillings per week; after five years, thirty shillings; after seven years, thirty-two shillings; after ten years, thirty-four shillings; and after fifteen years, thirty-six shillings.

We feel it our duty to state, that the cells used for the solitary confinement of prisoners are decidedly too small, being seven feet six inches by five feet three inches, and eight feet ten inches high, containing only about 360 cubic feet. They are also very defective in ventilation. The same remark applies to the punishment-cells.

In No. 7 yard of the female prison, we found five male prisoners at work on a drain under the charge of a bricklayer, who himself had been a prisoner, but who for good conduct has been employed since his discharge, about six months ago. These male prisoners had been so employed in the females' yard several days, and were likely to continue at work there some time longer. The female prisoners were at this time at work on the tread-wheel in the same yard, under the charge of a female officer, who was seated on the stage. Other female prisoners were in the day-room, the windows of which open immediately upon that part of the yard where the male prisoners are employed. This we consider a direct infringement of the 10th section of the Gaol Act (Rule 6), which enacts, that male and female prisoners shall be so confined as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse with each other.

The female prisoners are not bathed on their admission. There is a wooden bath, but neither hot nor cold water is laid on, and it is never used.

For information respecting the commitments, dietary, labour, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined Return.

GENTLEMEN, *House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, July 9th,* 1838.

With reference to your inquiries on the 2nd instant, and my undertaking to supply you with the necessary information respecting works completed in the prison since the date of your printed Report, the number of punishments, of yardsmen and monitors, and also the number of officers, and the amount of their wages, I beg to acquaint you, first, as to works done by order of the visiting magistrates, that the following have been completed since the period referred to:—

1st, Store for the deposit of rope, oakum, planks, &c. on the north side of the old boundary wall.

2nd, Five baths for male prisoners in store-yard.

3rd, An extension of the convalescent ward, male side.

4th, A new drain made, and scullery added to gatekeeper's lodge.

5th, Glazed sashes have been substituted for wooden shutters to all the cells of the female ward, and to those of the upper and lower gallery of the old building, and to the cell-windows of the 1st and 4th yard galleries; and the completion of the cells with glazed sashes is in progress.

6th, Separate divisions have been made on the tread-wheels of the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th yards, old building (the 2nd-yard wheels having been so divided before the publication of your Report), and also in the 2nd vagrant-ward, and in the three tread-wheel yards of the female ward.

7th, The wheels of the 1st yard, old building, have been fitted with *double* crank-handles, on the principle of the one previously erected in the 3rd yard.

8th, The last named alteration afforded an opportunity to enlarge the dining-room of the 1st yard, which has been fitted with glazed windows, and makes also an excellent school-room.

9th, The water-closets of the eight yards in the old building have been reconstructed, and an additional closet added to each yard, making now two water-closets to each yard.

10th, Two old coppers, one in the laundry, the other in the cook-house, having become unserviceable, have been removed, and new ones put up in their stead. And the iron soup-boiler has been taken down, repaired, and reset in the cook-house.

11th, The lead-pipes supplying hot and cold water to the washing-troughs in the laundry have been entirely renewed, the old ones having been completely worn out.

12th, Inspection-holes from without have been made into various yards of the female ward occupied by the prisoners in the day-time, and also into the laundry, in order to secure a more effective supervision and check.

13th, An inverted arch to strengthen and uphold the tread-wheel sheds in the 5th and 6th yards, old building, has been constructed.

14th, A small tool-house, for the tools and implements of the gardener, &c. has been erected, adjoining the oakum shed.

15th, The drains in the female ward having been found to be too small, and to be completely choked up: a large second-rate sewer from the 2nd and 3rd yards, through the drying-yard to the main sewer, has been constructed, with man-holes, gratings, &c.; and a new drain is in progress from the 8th yard to a 2-feet drain in the 4th yard.

16th, General repairs requiring instant attention have been done to the water-pipes and cisterns; to the roofs, cells, yards, gutters, windows, &c. of the prison; and the buildings and cells, &c., have periodically been lime-whited within and without and painted.

17th, Additional forms, tables, &c. have been made for the use of the prisoners; and particularly in September last, when the number of prisoners amounted to 1248, besides 21 children such additional accommodation became indispensable.

The punishments have, I fear, increased, but the exact proportion cannot be ascertained, until the whole amount from Michaelmas last shall be made up. Notwithstanding my anxious desire to diminish them, I find it impracticable to do so, let me resort to whatever plan I may; since among the confirmed thieves and persons of their low habits, even the simplest rule is wilfully infringed, and the punishments which exist are wilfully incurred; and, from recent close observation, I am driven to the lamentable conclusion, that amongst such large numbers of vicious persons, sent principally for short terms, a more favourable result cannot be hoped for under any system.

The following appear to have been the causes for the increase of monitors:—

First, on male side. 1st and 3rd yards, the cranks requiring greater supervision—1 to each yard	2
An additional assistant to schoolmaster	1
Oakum shed	1
Boys—2nd vagrant-yard—numerous and troublesome	1
A third room, used as oakum room	2
Female side. Laundry, additional monitor	1
Teacher to instruct in reading	1

In the return last made to you, to Michaelmas 1837, the officers, male and female, were 54, including the governor, chaplain, surgeon, clerk, storekeeper, and matron, and they are now 56; viz.—

Male officers	44	56
Female officers	12	

In addition to the increase of wages to turnkeys, per order of court, as stated to you verbally, a special increase was, on 7th June last, made to John How, assistant clerk, of 5*s.* per week, owing to his merit and long services; and to Stephen Allan, infirmary turnkey, of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, owing to his meritorious services and the frequent dangerous nature of his duties. The wages of the former are therefore 45*s.* and those of the latter 40*s.* per week.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,

Wm. Crawford, Esq., and The Rev. Whitworth Russell, &c. &c. &c. G. L. CHESTERTON.

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Coldbath-fields, for the year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	394	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	47	..
Under the Game Laws	14	..
Under the Revenue Laws	50	12
Under the Bastardy Laws	8	..
Under the Vagrant Act	1808	1603
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	194	171
Under the Larceny Act		
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..*	..
For Assaults	962	242
For want of Sureties	18	2
As known or reputed Thieves	50	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	14	5
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	1623	538
Total	5182	2573

* No means of ascertaining.

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 4*.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	692	261
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	5182	2573
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	724	281
Committed for Re-examination	27	10
Total	6625	3125

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	285	102
Summary Convictions	464	150
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	1	..
Total	750	252

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	929	319

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.
Coldbath-fields House of Correction.

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months. and under 3 Months.		3 Months. and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	13	3	25	8	135	78	24	18	217	76
3. Under Summary Convictions	585	399	1091	808	2194	1159	688	129	586	77
4.*From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	179	64	103	32	26	1	2	1	724	281
3. Under Summary Convictions	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5182	2573
4.*From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5906	2854

* Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	17	1
12 Years and under 14	18	2
14 Years and under 17	78	17
17 Years and under 21	214	48
21 Years and under 30	196	90
30 Years and upwards	201	123
Total	724	281

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 years of Age	146	15
12 Years and under 14	290	36
14 Years and under 17	573	149
17 Years and under 21	1242	630
21 Years and under 30	1543	918
30 Years and upwards	1388	825
Total	5182	2573

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

Nil.

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

Nil.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	427	131
Infirmary Cases	403	482
Greatest number of Sick at one time	24	26
Deaths	36	6

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	1079	471
Twice	311	211
Thrice	108	124
Four times or more	156	446

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	5021	2771
Employment, not being Hard Labour	1577	344
Re-examination	27	10
Not employed, only the Sick in the Infirmaries	..	..
Total	6625	3125

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	277	72

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly Whipped	..	..
Privately	39	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Irons	..	..
Whipping	2	..
Dark Cells	2089	302
Solitary Cells		
Stoppage of Diet	8880	2070
Other Punishments*	457	12
Total	11,428	2384

* Put into cells and deprived of work for a time.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Coldbath-fields House of Correction.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	
	M.	F.
Night-Caps	..	..
Day-Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings pairs	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	2
Shoes pairs	1	1
Clogs when worn	1	..
Gowns	..	1
Wrappers	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow-Cases	..	..
Towels 1 to every 10	..	..
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	3	3
,, Sheets	2	2
,, Pillow-Cases	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	4829	17	1
Male and Female Clothing	1171	16	8
Bedding	227	7	5
Straw	30	18	0
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	247	18	4
Medicines	..		
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	80	15	10
Fuel	552	18	1
Soap	167	7	10
Candles and Oil	238	0	2
Washing	136	9	11
Cooking	69	6	0
Stationery and Printing	91	15	0
Books	..		
Furniture	..		
Officers' Salaries	5444	3	9
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	23	0	0
Removing Transported Convicts	..		
Sundries not mentioned	144	0	8
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	13,455	14	9
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison	1,001	3	1
Prison Diet, per Head, per annum*	5	4	3¾
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum	1	8	8
Pensions to Retired Officers	219	10	0

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	pints.			
Men	140	12 to 18	¼lb. to prisoners who have been confined upwards of 6 months.	2 to 3	8 to 10	Allowed only to invalids and women in the wash-house.	Allowed only to invalids and children.	None but by order of the Surgeon.
Women	140							
Boys	112	6		1	12			

* The Soup is made of Ox-heads of 25 lbs. each (1½ head for 100 prisoners), with Vegetables, and thickened with Rice, Barley, Peas, &c.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day varying according to the Season.			Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
	Work on the Wheels.	Rest.	Total.									
January	From 4 hours 4 minutes to 5 hours 50 minutes.	From 2 hours 2 minutes to 2 hours 55 minutes.	From 6 hours 6 minutes to 8 hours 45 minutes.	Must of the 36 Wheels will hold each 11 Prisoners, but the numbers at work vary continually from 6 to 10 Prisoners on each Wheel, according to circumstances.	8 inches.	48 Steps for 66 days: between November and January it was accelerated to 55 Steps per minute.	Half for each Wheel on the male side, the whole number on the female side.	From 11,712 to 16,800, but the Prisoners resting one-third of the time: this amount of labor in fact is not performed by any individual.	From 732 to 1050.	Steps. From 11,712 to 16,800.	Reduce the time of actual work into minutes, and multiply those by 48 or 55, the number of steps revolving in one minute, and the product will give the number of steps of ascent of 8 inches performed in the day.	Not applied.
February												
March												
April												
May												
June												
July												
August												
September												
October												
November												
December												

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Coldbath-fields House of Correction.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
				Per Annum.			
Geo. Laval Chesterton	Governor.	43	23 July 1829	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	House no value but as residence.
John Ousby	Chaplain.	64	23 Jan. 1824	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	..
Henry Wakefield.	Surgeon.	45	23 Aug. 1829	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	..
Susannah Mary Adkins	Matron.	48	4 Dec. 1823	150 0 0	15 0 0	165 0 0	House, coals, candles, soap, washing, and female servant.
Thos. Fellowes, jun.	Clerk.	45	5 Dec. 1833	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	..
Francis Tutton	Storekeeper.	55	23 Mar. 1827	150 0 0	15 0 0	165 0 0	House, coals, candles, and soap.
George Hoare	Chief Turnkey	33	18 Mar. 1829	150 0 0	15 0 0	165 0 0	House, coals, candles, soap, and washing.
				Per Week.			
John How.	Assist. Clerk.	52	24 Mar. 1824	2 0 0	..	104 0 0	..
James Thompson.	Schoolmaster	50	6 June 1829	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
Edward Conner	Turnkey.	36	15 Sept. 1829	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
David Attwater	,,	65	15 Sept. 1810	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
Mark Walker.	,,	50	16 Jan. 1830	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
Nathan. Crossland	,,	43	27 April 1830	1 12 6	..	84 10 0	..
Stephen Allan	,,	50	15 July 1830	1 13 6	..	87 2 0	..
Job Allen	,,	36	4 Mar. 1831	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
Charles Hoare	,, & Cook	28	24 Aug. 1831	1 10 0	2 13 2¾	80 13 2¾	1 pint of porter per day, as cook.
Richard Lambert.	,,	31	31 Dec. 1831	1 10 0	10 0 0	88 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing.
James Imlach.	,,	52	9 April 1832	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
Edward Chignell.	,, & Cook	54	24 Aug. 1832	1 10 0	2 13 2¾	80 13 2¾	1 pint of porter per day, as cook.
George Knox	,,	46	10 Mar. 1833	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
Samuel Bracher	,,	33	24 Nov. 1833	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
William Lambert	,,	44	3 May 1834	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
John Norton	,,	41	2 Sept. 1834	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
Edw. Simmonds	,,	42	22 Sept. 1834	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
Fred. Greenwood	,,	48	14 July 1835	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
Joshua Moore	,,	49	18 July 1835	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	..
William Garratt	,,	43	29 Nov. 1835	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
Henry Blow	,,	43	9 Jan. 1836	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
Robt. Remington	,,	38	12 Mar. 1836	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
James Suttie	,,	35	25 July 1836	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
Joseph Newman	,,	33	15 Aug. 1836	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
William Brown	,,	46	23 Aug. 1836	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
Thomas Pearson	,,	43	7 Feb. 1837	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
Samuel Burton	,,	41	12 Feb. 1837	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
Cornelius Darton.	,,	46	12 Feb. 1837	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
Daniel Nelson	,,	44	26 Feb. 1837	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
William Ralph	,,	40	27 Feb. 1837	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
Edward Marks	,,	45	22 Mar. 1837	1 7 6	..	71 10 0	..
Andrew Webb	,,	39	13 June 1837	1 8 0	..	72 16 0	..
Charles Johnson	,,	42	20 June 1837	1 8 0	..	72 16 0	..
Robert Grigg	,,	40	2 Sept. 1837	1 8 0	..	72 16 0	..
Henry Crawley	,,	27	23 Sept. 1837	1 8 0	..	72 16 0	..
Joseph Newham	,,	40	6 Oct. 1837	1 8 0	..	72 16 0	..
Thomas Fillary	Engineer.	27	29 Mar. 1835	2 2 0	..	109 4 0	..
Mary Ann Murton	Chief Turnkey	44	30 Aug. 1834	1 5 0	..	65 0 0	..
Mary Hayser	Turnkey.	47	21 Mar. 1829	1 3 6	..	61 2 0	..
Charlotte Smith	,,	43	18 Oct. 1834	1 3 6	..	61 2 0	..
Elizabeth May	,,	51	6 Nov. 1834	1 3 6	..	61 2 0	..
Frances Thompson	,,	35	8 Dec. 1834	1 3 6	..	61 2 0	..
Elizabeth Knight.	,,	45	19 Sept. 1836	1 1 0	..	54 12 0	..
Eliza Morrall	,,	35	3 June 1837	1 1 0	..	54 12 0	..
Sarah Earthy	,,	43	14 July 1837	1 1 0	..	54 12 0	..
Louisa Steadman.	,,	37	9 Oct. 1837	1 1 0	..	54 12 0	..
Mary Ann Judd	,,	27	23 Oct. 1837	1 1 0	..	54 12 0	..
			Total		60 6 5½	5447 10 5½	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	305 19 7
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	419 9 0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	24 17 0
Amount of Fines* paid by prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	9 18 6¾
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	31 18 4¼
Total	729 2 6

* All Fines are paid to the respective Offices from whence they are levied.

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year &c.

		£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year		14,676 7 10
Total Receipts of ditto	Profits £792 2 6	
	Building & Repairs 1001 3 1	1,793 5 7
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions		12,883 2 3

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner.

Not quite 8¾*d.* per Day.

WESTMINSTER BRIDEWELL.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this Prison, and of the duties of the respective officers, we refer to page 99 of Part II. in our last Report.

The alterations which have since been effected in the construction, are as follows:—

In No. 4 yard, of prison B., the tread-wheel has been divided into 21 compartments, enclosed with doors, in order to secure greater separation between the prisoners. These compartments form distinct boxes, in which the prisoners continue during the hours of labour, alternately six minutes on the wheel, and six minutes at rest. These distinct boxes are numbered; and the prisoners in the alternate divisions are at work while the remainder are at rest. By this arrangement there is an interval of one division between all the prisoners at work, as well as between all those who are at rest. This alteration has been effected about 3 months; during which time the Governor states that no report has been made of the prisoners' talking or attempting to talk, during the hours of labour. The Magistrates intend to adopt similar arrangements with reference to the tread-wheel in No. 5 yard of the B. prison.

The infirmary in the female prison has been removed from No. 1 ward in C. prison to No. 8. The accommodation for the sick is precisely similar. The change was made in consequence of the proximity of the oakum-room to the former infirmary; the noise arising from the beating of oakum having been found distressing to the patients. These are the only alterations that have been made in the construction of this Prison since the publication of our last Report.

Some important alterations have been effected in the discipline of this Prison. The prisoners committed for trial, for re-examination, or for want of bail, are subjected to modified separate confinement; of the nature of which an idea may be formed from the following account of the system given to us by the Governor. He states that the prisoners, on being admitted, are placed in the reception-ward; and that, on the following morning, after having been examined by the Surgeon, they are consigned by the Governor, at 9 o'clock, to their respective wards, where they are placed in separate cells, in which they remain until ten minutes after 10 o'clock. They are then removed to the yard, round which they are paraded in single files until half-past 10 o'clock, when they proceed in the same order to chapel. At the conclusion of the service they return to their cells. Those, however, whose friends come to see them, or who have money to purchase provisions, remain in the yard for the purpose of seeing those who visit them, or to purchase provisions from the person who is authorized to supply the untried prisoners with food, which consists of cooked meat, bread, herrings, sausages, eggs, tea, and other articles of the same kind, all of which are examined previous to their being offered for sale to the prisoners. This occupies about twenty minutes. The prisoners are then locked in their cells until 5 o'clock, unless a visitor should call; in which case the prisoner is allowed to see him for about ten minutes. It rarely happens, however, that visitors apply for admission out of the regular hours. At 5 o'clock the prisoners are again conducted to the yard in single files, and continue to walk round it in that order until a quarter past 6 o'clock, when they fall in to be counted by the chief turnkey. They then return to their cells, and are locked up for the night.

On other days the prisoners leave their cells at half-past 6 o'clock in the morning for one hour, for the purpose of washing, emptying their cess-pots, and exercise. From the foregoing account it appears that the prisoners are about three hours out of their cells for washing, exercise, chapel, and visits, and 21 hours confined in their separate cells. This discipline was introduced on the 1st of June last.

As there is no prison diet provided for the untried, those prisoners of that class who have neither friends to supply them with food, nor money to purchase it, are allowed 20 ounces of bread and a pint of gruel daily, on condition that they pick a pound, or a pound and a half, of oakum. If they do not comply with this regulation, the Governor keeps them as long as two days without food, unless before the expiration of that time the Surgeon certifies that food is necessary. A short time ago a female, imprisoned for want of bail, refused to work: she said, "I shall do no more work for you." Upon which the Governor observed, "Then you shall have no more food from the county." She persisted in her refusal to work until the middle of the second day, when she complied with the regulations, and went to work. This conditional supply of food to the untried has been always more or less resorted to in this prison, but its general adoption bears date from the 1st of June last. The Governor suggested this mode of proceeding to the Committee of Visiting Magistrates, by whom it was sanctioned: but he has received no written order for these new arrangements. The Governor states that the cells in which the prisoners are separately confined, are very close at unlocking-time in the morning, as well as during the day. He is, however, of opinion that they are sufficiently large for separate confinement, as now enforced. He has repeatedly expressed himself decidedly in favour of the Separate System, and states that his opinion on this question has undergone no change; and that his only surprise is, that there should be a second opinion on the subject, being satisfied that the plan of Separate Confinement is superior to every other.

Health.

The Surgeon informs us that no alteration has taken place in his department since the publication of our last Report.

Surgeon.

We feel it our duty, however, to state that, in our enumeration of the various duties discharged by the Surgeon, we omitted last year to mention several, which we are glad to take this opportunity to notice. He visits the prisoners every day, and especially every prisoner under punishment for violation of any of the Prison regulations. He likewise visits every prisoner who complains of indisposition, or who expresses a desire to see him; and the turnkeys of the several wards are directed to communicate such wishes to him punctually

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every day. He also visits all the sick in the infirmaries and in the convalescent wards. These are his daily visits. Twice a week he goes through every part of the Institution, and sees every prisoner in it, whether well or ill: and always attends when called for, whether by night or by day. He frequently examines and tastes the provisions to ascertain that they are of the proper quality.

His assistant, who is an Apothecary, attends every morning at 7 o'clock, to examine the prisoners in the reception ward, before their consignment to their respective wards by the Governor. His duties occupy, on an average, from one hour and a half to two hours daily.

At the Surgeon's recommendation the following Dietary has been adopted:—

Convict Diet Table.

1st Class.	Breakfast	10 ounces of Bread. 1 pint of Gruel	Daily.
	Dinner, 3 days	10 ounces of Bread. 6 ounces of Beef	Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.
	Dinner, 3 days	10 ounces of Bread. 1 pint of Soup.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
	Dinner, 1 day	10 ounces of Bread. 1 pint of Gruel	Saturday.
2nd Class.	Breakfast	10 ounces of Bread. 1 pint of Gruel	Daily.
	Dinner, 2 days	10 ounces of Bread. 6 ounces of Beef	Sunday and Thursday.
	Dinner, 2 days	10 ounces of Bread. 1 pint of Soup.	Monday and Friday.
	Dinner, 3 days	10 ounces of Bread. 1 pint of Gruel	Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
3rd Class.	Breakfast	8 ounces of Bread. 1 pint of Gruel	Daily.
	Dinner, 1 day	8 ounces of Bread. 6 ounces of Beef	Sunday.
	Dinner, 1 day	8 ounces of Bread. 1 pint of Soup.	Wednesday.
	Dinner, 5 days	8 ounces of Bread. 1 pint of Gruel	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

NOTE.—Convicts above 16 years of age, whose imprisonment is 3 months and upwards, 1st Class Diet.

Convicts above 16, whose imprisonment is less than 3 months, and Convicts under 16 years of age, whose imprisonment exceeds 2 months, to have 2nd Class Diet.

Convicts under 16 years, whose imprisonment is 2 months or less, 3rd Class Diet.

Convicts whose imprisonment is upwards of 6 months, 4 days Meat each week.

Oatmeal	9 lbs.	For 100 Pints of Gruel.
Salt	1 ,,	
Bullocks' heads	1½	For 100 Pints of Soup.
Barley or Pease	4 lbs.	
Salt	1 ,,	
Pepper	1 oz.	
Vegetables in proportion		

Westminster Bridewell,
July 22nd, 1838.

JOHN LAVIES,
Surgeon.

He has also framed the following Dietary for the Infirmaries:—

Surgeon's Diet Table.

Meals.	Full.	Middle.	Convalescent.	Low, or Fever.	Remarks.
Daily. Breakfast	Bread, 16 oz. Milk, 1 pint	Bread, 12 oz. Tea	Bread, 16 oz. 1 pint of Oatmeal, or, Rice Gruel.	Bread, 8 oz. Tea.	Extras, at the discretion of the Surgeon, to be added to the Infirmary Diet, or for Convalescents.
Dinner	Meat, 8 oz. Potatoes, 8 oz.	Meat, 6 oz.	Meat, 6 oz., or, 1 pint of Soup.	Barley, 2 oz.	Wine 1½oz. / Spirits 1 ,, / Arrow Root 1 ,, / Rice 2 ,, / Sugar 1 ,, / Potatoes 8 oz. / Butter 1 ,, / Beer 1 pt. / Milk 1 ,, / Gruel 1 ,,
Supper	1 pint of Oatmeal, or, Rice Gruel.	1 pint of Oatmeal, or, Rice Gruel.	1 pint of Oatmeal, or, Rice Gruel.	Tea.	

Full.	Middle.	Convalescent.	Low, or Fever.	Remarks.
Bread, 16 oz. / Meat, 8 ,, / Potatoes, 8 ,, / Oatmeal, 1⅓ ,, or, Rice 1 ,, / Barley, 1 ,, / Milk, 1 pint	Bread, 12 oz. / Meat, 6 ,, / Oatmeal, 1⅓ ,, / Barley, 1 ,, / Tea, ⅔ ,, / Sugar, 1½ ,,	Bread, 16 oz. / Meat, 6 ,, or Soup, 1 pint / Oatmeal, 2⅔ oz. or Rice, 2 ,,	Bread, 8 oz. / Barley, 2 ,, / Tea, ⅔ ,, / Sugar, 1½ ,,	The Full and Middle Diets have the Meat boiled together with the Barley, so as to make 1 pint of broth for each patient; the Meat to be Mutton, unless otherwise ordered. Oatmeal gruel is always to be given, unless otherwise ordered.

July 22nd, 1838.

JOHN LAVIES, *Surgeon.*

He states that there is no regular diet for the untried: 20 ounces of bread per diem is generally given. He has given instructions generally, that, when a prisoner is confined for more than three weeks before trial, and has no bread, or money to purchase food, he should be informed of it; and he then places the prisoner on the Second Class Convict Diet. He is of opinion that this diet should be ordered for all prisoners before trial; and thinks that it would be little enough.

The prisoners who are on the First Class Prison Diet, and who have been longer than six months in the Prison, have an additional meat-day weekly, by the Surgeon's orders. He finds this so generally necessary, that he considers the extra weekly meat-day should be a prison regulation, and not be included in the extras given by order of the Surgeon. He suggested that during the severe weather an extra pint of gruel should be allowed to every prisoner, whether untried or convicted. This suggestion was complied with; but the gruel was discontinued as soon as the weather ceased to be inclement.

The Surgeon is of opinion that, for the general purposes of Separate Confinement, the cells of this Prison are neither sufficiently large, nor sufficiently ventilated. The cells are too small, the windows are too narrow; the foul air always stagnates at the bottom of the cell, and requires a strong current to drive it off. He states that at times the smell has been so offensive, that he has been under the necessity of instantly quitting the cell. In the morning, he has found the air in the passages in a foul state. Taking into consideration the cold of winter and the heat of summer, he does not think that the cells are of such a size, or so ventilated and warmed, as to render them fit to be used for the separate confinement of prisoners.

The Surgeon further states that he is of opinion that a prisoner who refuses to work on the plea of inability from indisposition, should not be punished until he has been seen by the Surgeon; and that though this would impose more responsibility on that officer, yet it is a responsibility which he cannot reasonably decline.

The general health of the prisoners here is peculiarly good. There is no epidemic, or disease connected with the Prison. There was typhus fever in the prison soon after the severe weather broke up: all the prisoners who had it did well; the only two officers who were attacked by it both died.

The Surgeon's salary is £200 per annum: in this is included the supply of medicines, the use of surgical instruments, and attendance upon all midwifery cases. We have much satisfaction in bearing our testimony to the attention, ability, and fidelity with which this officer performs his various and important duties.

Religious and Elementary Instruction.

Chaplain.

The Rev. G. H. Hine continues to hold the office of Chaplain to this Prison. He states that the time of Divine Service on the week-days has been altered; it used to be at half-past 9 o'clock in the morning; but as the prison vans call for the prisoners under re-examination about that hour, the time of service was changed to half-past 10 o'clock. Divine Service is now at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Schools.

At the suggestion of the Chaplain, the services of a prisoner as monitor in the School has been discontinued; the Schoolmaster now attends to the duties himself: this he is enabled to do by having smaller classes, and devoting more time to them every day. With the exception of chapel and meal-time, he is engaged with a succession of classes during the entire day. The boys' school is held in No. 1 ward, B. prison. A girls' school has been established in the women's prison; it is held in the day-room of No. 7 ward, prison C. A schoolmistress has been engaged; and the same routine is observed as in the boys' school. The boys and girls under 17 years of age attend; but the untried and convicted never attend school together. When the Schoolmistress has any spare time, she devotes it to the instruction of adult females, who are instructed in reading, writing, and their religious duties; but they are not instructed in needlework.

The Chaplain examines the school twice a week. This he finds quite requisite. He observes a satisfactory progress, particularly in the boys. He devotes about five hours daily to his duties in the Prison; and in those out of doors, connected with the Prison, he spends three hours more. The hours last mentioned are employed in reconciling prisoners to their friends, and masters to their servants; in endeavouring to procure situations for discharged prisoners, and in writing letters to friends to come and receive prisoners on their enlargement.

A room in B. prison, ward No. 1, has been set apart for the use of the Chaplain, in which he can see and converse with any prisoner privately.

Generally speaking, the following is an account of the Chaplain's daily routine of duties:—He sees the discharged prisoners previous to their quitting the Prison; attends the school; then attends the chapel; examines the boys and girls; visits the sick in the infirmaries; and visits the prisoners from cell to cell. He has experienced a more cordial reception of his visits on the part of the prisoners in separate confinement, and greater encouragement in the performance of his duties with them: he finds that his instruction and admonitions make a deeper and more lasting impression upon them; and he feels that in this way he is enabled to do more good.

The Chaplain thinks that the cells now used for separate confinement are too small for that purpose: the air is sometimes so offensively close that he is obliged to have the prisoner out of the cell, and to communicate with him in the passage. He would be very sorry to see the

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separation they now have disused; but he is very desirous to see such arrangements made with reference to the cells as would secure the health of the prisoners, and facilitate the performance of their duties on the part of the officers. Such is his opinion of the benefits of separation, that he is desirous of having it, even though accompanied with some disadvantages. He has seen no ill effects from the system itself; but has found many good ones.

The Chaplain is of opinion that in large prisons much valuable assistance might be derived from the appointment of male and female visitors, to aid the Chaplain in the instruction of the prisoners; provided that such visitors were selected with great care and judgment, were placed under the direction of the Chaplain, and conformed strictly to the regulations laid down for their guidance.

The Silent System.

The Chaplain has already expressed his opinion as unfavourable to the Silent System; and that opinion has undergone no change. He thinks it better than the old system of uninterrupted association; but in many respects it is very objectionable.

Books.

There is a good supply of books throughout this Prison. The tracts are supplied from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and from the Religious Tract Society.

Officers.

A list of Officers, with their respective salaries and emoluments, will be found in the annexed Tables. There has been an increase of one male turnkey in the number of the officers.

A new regulation has been made respecting the salaries of turnkeys. On their appointment they receive 28*s.* per week.

After	3	Years' Service	30	Shillings per Week.
,,	5	,,	32	,,
,,	7	,,	34	,,
,,	10	,,	36	,,
,,	15	,,	38	,,
,,	20	,,	40	,,

Cleanliness.

Every prisoner is washed singly in a bath on admission. We feel much satisfaction in remarking upon the general cleanliness which prevails in every department of this Prison.

We beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the fact, stated both by the Governor and Surgeon, that no diet is provided for the untried. We are of opinion that this is directly at variance with the provisions of the Gaol Acts. We also beg to call your Lordship's attention to the conditional supply of provisions to the untried, in consequence of their consenting to do a certain portion of work; to the Governor's statement that he should withhold food for two days from any untried prisoner who was unable to support himself or herself, unless he or she consented to work; and to the fact stated by himself, that he recently did so withhold food from a female prisoner until the middle of the second day, when she consented to perform the required task. In the 5th Geo. IV., cap. 85, sec. 16, it is enacted that prisoners committed for trial may, with their own consent, be employed in work not severe: but it is enacted and declared, that such consent of every such prisoner shall be freely given, and shall not be extorted, or obtained by the deprivation, or threat of deprivation, of any prison or other allowance. And in the 17th section of the same Act is declared, that prisoners committed to prison before trial are entitled to receive a prison allowance of food, without being required to employ themselves; it being enacted and declared, that such prisoners shall be allowed such food as may be sufficient for the support of health, without being obliged to perform any kind of work or labour as a condition of such allowance.

RETURN from the City Gaol and House of Correction at Tothill Fields, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	SESSIONS.				TOTAL.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	124	61	9	7	133	68
Convicted	94	33	5	4	99	37
Acquitted at the Bar	14	22	2	1	16	23
No Bills Found	12	7	..	..	12	7
Not Prosecuted	1	..	2	1	3	1
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	2	..	1	..	3	..
Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be Committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	1	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	42	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	718	1356
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..
Under the Larceny Act	226	83
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	304	52
For want of Sureties	510	363
As known or reputed Thieves	347	32
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	450	231
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	149	104
Total	2748	2221

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process*	..	..
In Execution	249	19
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachments for Contempt	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	249	19

* Those Prisoners, who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	204	150
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	2881	2289
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	3085	2439

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	7	9
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	26	8
Summary Convictions	131	84
Debtors	4	..
Committed for Re-examination	14	5
Total	182	106

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	279	159

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	60	21	43	26	30	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	68
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	4	5	9	1	14	13	18	6	21	3	11	2	1	..	78	30
3. Under Summary Convictions	1290	1040	441	610	596	480	251	62	170	29	..	..	..	..	2748	2221
4.*From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	4	2
12 Years and under 14	7	2
14 Years and under 17	23	2
17 Years and under 21	34	11
21 Years and under 30	28	18
30 Years and upwards	37	33
Total	133	68

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	102	38
12 Years and under 14	106	26
14 Years and under 17	297	103
17 Years and under 21	643	558
21 Years and under 30	767	796
30 Years and upwards	833	700
Total	2748	2221

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	910	1054
Can read only	189	366
Can read and write	1649	801
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	2748	2221

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	39	28
Can read only	11	6
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	31	23
Can read and write well	52	11
Total	133	68

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Westminster Bridewell.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	1218	886
Infirmary Cases	149	142
Greatest Number of Sick at one time	11	12
Deaths	12	4

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been Committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	505	369
Twice	169	183
Thrice	25	28
Four times or more	341	718

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	1511	1605
Employment, not being Hard Labour	304	52
Not Employed	1270	782

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly Whipped	..	..
Privately ,,	12	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	1	..	..	..
Whipping	1	..	..	..
Dark Cells	17	27	17	3
Solitary Cells	606	360	349	131
Stoppage of Diet	1821	491	59	13
Other Punishments	459	291	202	..
Total	2905	1169	627	147

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	
	M.	F.
Night-Caps	..	..
Day-Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers . . . . . Pairs	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings . . . . . Pairs	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1
Shoes . . . . . Pairs	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Woollen Wrappers	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow-Cases	..	..
Towels	..	..
Infirmary Beds	Depending on the Number of Sick in Infirmaries.	
,, Blankets		
,, Sheets		
,, Pillow-Cases		

No. 19.—Total Cost, per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	1382	16	2
Male and Female Clothing	278	9	4
Bedding	..	..	
Straw	10	17	6
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	56	10	9
Medicines (see Surgeon's salary)	..	..	
Beer and Spirits	20	13	4
Fuel	271	0	10
Soap, Candles, and Oil	180	17	3
Washing	..	..	
Cooking	..	..	
Stationery and Printing	33	10	3
Books and Tracts	2	4	0
Furniture	..	..	
Officers' Salaries	3114	17	5
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, and conveyed also from Police Offices	30	0	0
Removing Transported Convicts	..	..	
Sundries not mentioned	196	10	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	5578	7	4
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum	98	10	8
Prison Diet, per head, per annum*	4	15	4
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	0	1	0
Pensions to Retired Officers, Mr. B. R. Nodder, late Governor	266	13	4

* This Return should give the Contract Price, o actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole year.*

No. 20.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number Employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	5½ to 9 hours, varying with the season of the year.	42	8 inches.	2 revolutions per minute.	About half for each wheel.	12,096 feet in 9 hours' employment.	1080 in 9 hours.	7392 feet of ascent to 12,096 feet.	Reduce the time of actual work into minutes, and multiply those by 4, the number of steps in each revolution; and the product will give the number of steps of ascent performed per day.	Not applied.

No. 21.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 22.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
Lieut. A. F. Tracey	Governor	39	October 1834	450	0	0	Coals and Washing.
The Rev. G. H. Hine	Chaplain	37	Midsummer 1834	250	0	0	
Mr. I. Lavies	Surgeon	39	April 1824	200	0	0*	
Mrs. I. Kilby	Matron	48	October 1834	100	0	0	Ditto.
Mr. T. H. Kilsby	Clerk	30	March 1829	164	5	0	
Mr. T. Burke	Chief Turnkey	32	February 1837	109	4	0	Ditto.
Mr. Michl. Hughes	Storekeeper	44	December 1837	91	0	0	
Mr. James Matthews	Schoolmaster	38	March 1837	84	10	0	
James Knights	Cook	60	November 1821	98	16	0	
John Redgrave	Engineer	32	July 1834	85	16	0	
Richard Maines	Carpenter	33	June 1836	78	0	0	
John Crawshaw	Gate-keeper	41	March 1837	84	10	0	
Thos. Tillyard	,,	30	May 1835	83	4	0	
John Towers	Oakum-master	45	December 1837	72	16	0	
Ephraim York	Turnkeys	74	January 1806	78	0	0	
William Jones		32	November 1834	78	0	0	
Thomas Crea		32	July 1836	71	10	0	
James Hutton		31	October 1836	71	10	0	
James Hines		34	February 1837	71	10	0	
William Thompson		45	February 1837	71	10	0	
Joseph Kirkham		28	March 1837	71	10	0	
James Collins		42	May 1837	71	10	0	
Edward Allen		30	October 1837	72	16	0	
Andrew Matthews		46	November 1837	72	16	0	
Samuel Morton		42	December 1837	72	16	0	
A Supernumerary† and three Gaolers from Police-offices				93	12	0	
Mary Ball	Turnkeys	37	July 1835	61	2	0	
Mary Cowen		40	July 1835	61	2	0	
Elizabeth Warner		63	December 1823	54	12	0	
Jane Hughes		39	July 1836	54	12	0	
Ann Kyle		39	November 1836	54	12	0	
Elizabeth Jones		33	August 1837	54	12	0	
Hannah Mundell		33	September 1837	54	12	0	
Mary Dunbar		29	September 1837	54	12	0	

* Including Medicines, &c.

† The Supernumerary here referred to is aged and infirm.

No. 23.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	95	19	5
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	14	14	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract			
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County-rate			
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	9	5	3½
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children			
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports			
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners			
Other Receipts	8	4	2¼
Total	128	2	10¾

No. 24.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	5578	7	4
Total Receipts of ditto	128	2	10¾
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	5450	4	5¼

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

1*s.* 0¾*d.*

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK TRACEY,
Governor.

Westminster Bridewell,
4th Jan. 1838.

SURREY.

COUNTY GAOL, HORSEMONGER LANE.

Surrey.
Horsemonger Lane.

FOR an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 148 of our last Report.

The criminal side of this prison being appropriated (with the exception of transports) to untried prisoners, conversation is permitted, provided the prisoners are not noisy. It would be, indeed, impossible to prevent constant communication, even were silence enjoined. The criminal prisoners, at night, could talk with ease from cell to cell; and, from the arrangement of the building, the means of mutual corruption, which abound so generally in our common gaols, prevail in every part of this prison.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger Lane.

The debtors' side continues in the same state of disorder and demoralization. The common debtors' side is at times so full, that newly-arrived debtors are necessarily placed in one of the infirmaries. The galleries, during the entire day, are the constant scenes of bustle and confusion. The debtors are not locked up at night in their respective rooms, but are allowed candlelight, and may visit each other from room to room, and sit up as late as they please.

The airing-yard of the female debtors is not effectually separated from a yard or passage which leads to a room occupied by some of the male turnkeys, who may thus converse with the female debtors. Some of the criminal prisoners may also see the female debtors when they are in their yard.

The vast number of visitors to the debtors is a serious evil, and renders it quite impracticable to enforce any beneficial rules for their management and control. In summer, occasionally, a thousand visitors enter the prison in the course of a single day. Under these circumstances the utmost vigilance on the part of the officers is unavailing. Prohibited articles and the worst of characters find their way into the prison. We stated, in our last Report, that a debtor had contracted the venereal disease from a female visitor.

The active Governor of this prison admits that he is thoroughly discouraged by the state of the common debtors' prison; that it is beyond his power to do his duty properly with so few officers and the miserable want of accommodation on the debtors' side, the number of debtors averaging a thousand annually.

For information respecting the commitments, dietary, tread-wheel labour, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined Return No. I.

I.—RETURN from the County Gaol at Horsemonger Lane, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	ASSIZES.				SESSIONS.				TOTAL.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1456	553
Convicted	14	4	4	..	221	68	47	7	286	79
Acquitted at the Bar	14	5	1	..	70	14	21	13	106	32
No Bills found	..	..	..	..	28	20	..	..	28	20
Not Prosecuted	1	..	8	5	1	3	122	133	132	141
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bailed in Court, to appear and take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
Removed to Newgate for Trial at the Central Criminal Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	45
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	716	234
Removed to Reading Gaol for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	29	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	4	2
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	252	..
For want of Sureties	72	19
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	..	..
Total	357	21

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process*	199	8
In Execution: From Superior Courts	169	13
In Execution: From Courts of Requests	819	85
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt	4	1
Crown Debtors, or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	2	..
Total	1193	107

* Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger Lane.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	88	31
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	1813	574
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	1901	605

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	42	30
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	7
Summary Convictions	32	4
Debtors	148	4
Committed for Re-examination	7	4
Deserter awaiting a Route	1	..
Total	234	59

No. 6.—The Greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners, Criminals	98	47
,, Debtors	135	15
Total	233	62

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	1125	401	240	96	78	54	6	..
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
3. Under Summary Convictions	135	8	87	1	64	1	42	2
4.*From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	7	2	..	..	..	..	1456	553
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	1	1	1	..	..	1	4	2
3. Under Summary Convictions	24	9	4	..	1	..	357	21
4.*From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return No. 4, in Table 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	30	2
12 Years and under 14	51	8
14 Years and under 17	169	29
17 Years and under 21	398	96
21 Years and under 30	433	176
30 Years and upwards	375	242
Total	1456	553

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	1	..
14 Years and under 17	6	..
17 Years and under 21	80	5
21 Years and under 30	156	3
30 Years and upwards	114	13
Total	357	21

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	542	354
Can Read only	109	47
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	695	132
Can Read and Write well	110	20
Total	1456	553

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	155	18
Can Read only	12	..
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	165	2
Can Read and Write well	25	1
Total	357	21

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

orsemonger Lane.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	..	..
Infirmary Cases	86	31
Greatest number of Sick at one time	10	3
Deaths	2	1

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	213	39
Twice	44	14
Thrice	31	6
Four times or more	34	24

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	276	3
Not employed	1625	602

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	14	5	49	17
Solitary Cells	6	4	57	18
Stoppage of Diet	1	..	1	..
Other Punishments	..	..	6	..
Total	21	9	113	35

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	
	M.	F.
Night-Caps	..	..
Day-Caps	..	..
Jackets	..	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	..	..
Shirts	..	..
Stockings	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	..	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	..
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets (in Infirmaries only)	..	2
Pillow-Cases	..	..
Towels	..	..
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, Blankets	..	..
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow-Cases	..	..

NOTE.—Articles of Clothing are distributed to distressed Prisoners only.

No. 19.—Total Cost, per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	850	19	0
Male and Female Clothing	91	1	0
Bedding	67	16	0
Straw	.	.	
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	21	12	8
Medicines	.	.	
Beer and Spirits*	.	.	
Fuel	166	5	9
Soap	32	3	9
Candles	6	12	0
Oil, &c.	14	10	10
Washing	.	.	
Gas	35	0	0
Cooking	.	.	
Printing Calendars	68	16	0
Stationery	10	14	10
Water-Rent	20	0	0
Books	.	.	
Furniture and Utensils	26	8	11
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	1528	19	6
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	68	13	4
Ditto of Convicts Sentenced to Imprisonment in the Houses of Correction	19	15	0
Removing Transported Convicts	87	19	9
Convict Van	110	0	0
Sundries not mentioned	115	13	10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	3343	2	2
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per Annum	219	11	0
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum†	5	2	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	.	.	
Pensions to Retired Officers	.	.	
Criminals' Bedding	1	6	4
Debtors' Bedding	0	15	
Male Clothing (entire Dress)	0	10	4
Female Clothing (ditto)	0	15	2½

* Included in Extra Allowances per order of the Surgeon.

† This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Soup.*	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	pints.	pints.
Men, Women, Boys	168	16	3	4

* The Soup is made from the liquor in which the Meat was boiled, and is thickened with Scotch Barley and Vegetables.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Nil.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour

Nil.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger Lane.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. Per Ann. £. s. d.	Total. Per Ann. £. s. d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
John Keene	Governor	37	6th Jan. 1834	460 0 0	460 0 0	The Governor is allowed £1. 1*s.* per day for expenses when attending the assizes and sessions in the country, and which is included in the charge for removal of Prisoners. He is also allowed Coals, Candles, Bread, and Washing. He receives fees for Copies of Causes and Commitments from persons requiring the same, and for removing Debtors per writs of Habeas Corpus and otherwise: and he receives emoluments from letting of Bedding to Debtors who decline to use the Bedding supplied by the county or to provide their own. The Matron, Clerk, Turnkeys, and Watchmen are each allowed Bread, the annual value of which to each Officer is about £4, and is included in cost of Prison Diet. The Matron, Female Turnkey, and Chief Turnkey, are also allowed Coals and Candles, and have each a Residence within the Gaol. The other Turnkeys and Day-watchmen lodge within the Gaol.
William Mann	Chaplain	78	Mich. Sess. 1804	250 0 0	250 0 0	
Robert Malcolm	Surgeon	..	Easter Sess. 1835	130 0 0	130 0 0	
Richd. Jas. Corner	Secretary to the Visiting Magistrates	..	Mids. Sess. 1833	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Samuel Chester	Clerk and Storekeeper	49	August 1833	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Jane Dodd	Matron	45	Mich. Sess. 1833	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Thomas Bennett	Chief Turnkey	47	February 1814	100 0 0	100 0 0	
				Per Week.		
Walter Moorton	Turnkey	28	October 1835	1 5 0	224 7 0	
Jas. Smith Bacon	,,	28	September 1836	1 2 0		
Charles Maynard	,,	30	March 1837	1 0 0		
Chas. Phil. Pearson	,,	28	May 1837	0 18 0		
Mary Morris	Female Turnkey	50	September 1837	0 14 0	35 14 0	
Henry Taverner	Watchman	38	September 1836	0 17 0	163 11 0	
George Stevens	,,	24	November 1835	0 15 0		
John Driver	,,	50	April 1835	0 15 0		
Robert Cole	,,	56	March 1837	0 15 0		
	Occasional Watchmen	..	. . . . .	. . .	5 7 6	
			Total . .		1528 19 6	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	14 11 0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners, being Deserters awaiting a Route	9 1 0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	. .
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	3 10 0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	. .
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	. .
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	. .
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	. .
Other Receipts	. .
Total	27 2 0

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	3343 2 2
Total Receipts of ditto	27 2 0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	3316 0 2

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

This cannot be ascertained, as a great majority of the Debtors, and many of the untried Prisoners, maintain themselves.

JOHN KEENE, *Governor.*

II.—RETURN of the Prisoners in Confinement in Horsemonger-lane Gaol on the 23rd of June 1838, according to the Wards in which they are classed.

CLASS No. 1.—*Female Prisoners, untried, charged with Felony.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Where Confined during the Day.	Where Confined during the Night.
M. S.	17	Stealing a purse, 2 sovereigns, and other monies, from the person.	Day-room and Airing-yard.	In separate Sleeping-cells.
E. K.	29	Stealing a gown and a mahogany board.		
H. G.	23	Stealing a 10*l.*-note and 5 sovereigns from the person.		
A. C.	23	Stealing 14 yards of calico.		
M. H.	27	Stealing a crown-piece from the person.		
M. L.	18	Stealing a pencil-case and a brooch.		
A. N.	24	Stealing a quantity of veal.		
M. B.	17			
H. B.	20	Stealing 2 books.		
E. S.	22	Stealing a quantity of feathers.		
A. D.	30			
E. D.	48	Re-examination for stealing a number of spoons and other articles.		

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Return of the Prisoners in Confinement in Horsemonger-lane Gaol, &c.—*continued.*

CLASS No. 2.—*Female Prisoners charged with Misdemeanors, committed for Want of Sureties.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Where Confined during the Day.	Where Confined during the Night.
A. S.	26	Common drunkards.	Day-room and Airing-yard.	In separate Sleeping-cells.
E. N.	28			
A. H.	41			
E. B.	40			
J. F.	45			
M. M.	36			
S. S.	60			
S. B.	39			
S. R.	44			
B. R.	44	Convicted of misdemeanor.		
M. T.	29	Common drunkard.		In Cell No. 11.
A. S.	15	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties).		
L. G.	35	Common drunkards.		In Cell No. 12.
S. S.	24			
E. B.	28			In Cell No. 13.
E. J.	28			

CLASS No. 3.—*Female Prisoners under Sentence of Transportation.*

A. L.	21	Stealing a half-crown and other monies from the person.	. .	In a separate cell.

CLASS No. 4.—*Male Prisoners under Sentence of Imprisonment Convicted of Misdemeanors, and Summarily Convicted of Assaults.*

J. J.	19	Convicted of assaults.	Day-room and Airing-yard.	In separate Sleeping-cells.
W. N.	26			
J. C.	51			
G. R.	45	Under summary convictions for assaults.		
H. D.	60			
H. K.	23			
W. T.	24			
J. E.	30			
D. P.	19			
J. H.	23			
D. E.	23			
J. L.	19			L., B., & E. in Strong-room; E. being subject to fits.
D. J. B.	36			
J. E. (Transport).	25	Convicted of felony.		

CLASS No. 5.—*Male Prisoners charged with Misdemeanors, committed for Want of Sureties, and Deserters awaiting a Route.*

H. W.	46	Assault conviction.	Day-room and Airing-yard.	In separate Sleeping-cells.
S. K.	45	Common drunkards.		
W. H.	20			
J. M.	24	Assaults.		
E. B.	28			
G. B.	25			
J. W.	32			
R. P.	26			
H. C.	21	Deserter.		

CLASS No. 6.—*Male Prisoners, charged with Misdemeanors, &c.*

J. E.	19	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties).	Day-room and Airing-yard.	In separate Sleeping-cells.
J. S.	29			
S. B.	47			
C. W.	24			
H. B.	25			
D. E.	25			
D. S.	27	Common drunkard.		
T. E.	23	Assault.		
C. O.	23	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties).		
W. F.	26	Assault.		
J. R.	22			
E. B.	62	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties).		
W. L.	40			
J. H.	56			
W. N.	39			
T. W.	42			
J. P.	62			

Return of the Prisoners in Confinement in Horsemonger-lane Gaol, &c.—*continued.*

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CLASS No. 7.—*Male Prisoners committed for Trial, charged with Felony.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Where Confined during the Day.	Where Confined during the Night.
J. C.	21	Stealing a table-cloth.	Day-room and Airing-yard.	In separate Sleeping-cells.
W. J.	24	Stealing 6 sovereigns from the person.		
T. B.	47	Stealing a basket, a pair of iron traces, and other articles.		
R. L.	23	Stealing 2 pigs.		
P. W.	46	Manslaughter.		
T. P.	35	Ditto.		
D. G.	16	Stealing 5 hats.		
W. C.	21	Stealing 3 geese and a bag.		
J. S.	21	Stealing 2 saws and an axe.		
J. A.	68	Stealing 8 pieces of copper piping.		
B. G.	38	Stealing a pair of steps.		

CLASS No. 8.—*Male Prisoners committed for Trial, charged with Felony.*

J. M.	20	Stealing 2 pairs of trousers.	Day-room and Airing-yard.	In separate Sleeping-cells.
H. M.	22	Stealing a great coat.		
J. S.	22			
D. T.	18	Stealing a pair of shoes.		
W. M.	25	Stealing a watch from the person.		
C. R. (*alias* F.)	19	Housebreaking and larceny.		
J. B.	29	Stealing a pair of shoes.		
C. K.	26	Stealing a coat and other articles.		
W. S.	19	Stealing 3 geese and a bag.		
W. B.	24	Picking pockets of 17*s*.		
J. T.	20	Stealing shoemakers' tools.		
H. T.	18	Stealing a watch.		

CLASS No. 9.—*Male Prisoners committed for Re-examination, charged with Felony.*

R. W.	30	Stealing 8 spoons, and other articles.	Day-room and Airing-yard.	In separate Sleeping-cells.
E. D.	67	Re-examination, charged with stealing a blanket.		
J. R.	25	Re-examination, charged with stealing 20 lbs. of mutton.		
G. S.	19			

CLASS No. 10.—*Boys.*

G. W.	23	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties).	Day-room and Airing-yard.	In separate sleeping-cells.
J. C.	15	Stealing a quantity of lead.		
J. C.	18			
W. C.	14	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties).		
J. D.	13	Stealing a hat, coat, and handkerchief.		
W. D.	11			

Men's Infirmary.

P. H.	41	Assault conviction.	In the Sick Ward.	. .
J. T.	50	Assault.		
N. C.	36	Obtaining money under false pretences.		
R. C.	28	Deserter.		

Women's Infirmary.

E. E. (Transport).	30	Convicted of felony.	In the Sick Ward.	. .
S. C.	19	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties).		
M. D.	19	Stealing a shawl.		
A. B.	30	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties).		

	M.	F.		M.	F.
For Trial at the Assizes	3	..	For Want of Sureties	12	3
,, Central Criminal Court .	..	..	Deserters	2	..
,, General Quarter Session .	16	3	Transports	1	2
,, Adjourned Session . . .	25	3	Sheriffs' Debtors	80	3
Re-examination	3	1	Court of Requests' Debtors	33	4
Under Sentence of Imprisonment . . .	3	1			
,, Summary Convictions	12	..	Total . . .	190	40

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III.—RETURN of the Number of Punishments for Offences within Horsemonger-lane Gaol, inflicted in the Year 1837.

No.	Name.	Offence for which Punished.	Nature of the Punishment.
1	M. M. .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
2	S. C. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
3	D. H. . .	Ditto	2 days in cell on bread and water.
4	T. S. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
5	H. F. .	Ditto	Ditto.
6	J. A. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
7	E. H. . .	Ditto	3 days in cell on bread and water.
8	M. S. .	Ditto	2 days in cell on bread and water.
9	M. D. . (Debtor).	Drunkenness	2 days' solitary confinement on bread and water.
10	P. M'D. .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	2 days in cell on bread and water.
11	T. S. .	Ditto	Ditto.
12	M. S. . .	Quarrelsome behaviour and bad language.	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
13	M. W. .	Ditto	Ditto.
14	M. D. . (Debtor).	Drunkenness	3 days' solitary confinement on bread and water.
15	A. B. . .	Talking at chapel . . .	1 day in cell on bread and water.
16	E. M. . .	Bad language	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
17	C. G. . .	Talking at chapel . . .	2 days in cell on bread and water.
18	G. W. .	Ditto	Ditto.
19	C. E. . .	Insolent behaviour to the matron.	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
20	J. F. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	2 days in cell on bread and water.
21	G. W. .	Ditto	Ditto.
22	E. J. . .	Noisy behaviour in receiving-room, and insolent behaviour to turnkey.	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
23	R. P. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
24	J. M. . .	Ditto	2 days in cell on bread and water,
25	J. H. . . (Debtor).	Endeavouring to obtain gin from without the prison, by a little child who visited him.	Removed to the common debtors' side.
26	J. S. . .	Bad language	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
27	E. J. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
28	A. S. G. F.	Insolent behaviour to turnkey.	Ditto.
29	J. C. . .	Bad language	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
30	E. J. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
31	J. S. . .	Ditto	3 days in cell on bread and water.
32	J. M. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
33	J. K. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
34	J. J. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
35	C. E. . .	Bad language	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
36	C. R. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
37	E. J. . .	Noisy behaviour in punishment cell.	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
38	J. M. . .	Noisy behaviour in receiving-room.	2 days in cell on bread and water.
39	C. M. . .	Gaming	1 day in dark cell on bread and water.
40	W. K. .	Ditto	Ditto.
41	J. J. . .	Laughing in chapel . .	Ditto.
42	H. C. . .	Fighting	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
43	W. B. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
44	J. S. . . (Debtor)	Drunkenness	3 days' solitary confinement on bread and water.
45	W. E. . (Debtor)	Ditto	Ditto.
46	A. S. . .	Bad language	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
47	E. W. .	Gaming	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
48	C. D. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
49	R. C. T.	Bad language and fighting	Ditto.
50	W. S. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
51	T. S. . .	Laughing in chapel . . .	1 day in dark cell on bread and water.
52	W. T. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
53	H. C. . .	Insolent behaviour and bad language.	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
54	C. T. . . (Debtor).	Drunkenness.	Removed to the common debtors' side.

Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences within Horsemonger-lane Gaol, &c.—*continued.*

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No.	Name.	Offence for which Punished.	Nature of the Punishment.
55	J. R. . .	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
56	T. W. D.	Refusing to attend chapel	1 day's solitary confinement on bread and water.
57	T. C. . .	Quarrelsome behaviour .	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
58	W. B. . .	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	1 day in dark cell on bread and water.
59	G. S. . . (Debtor).	Quarrelsome behaviour .	Removed to the common debtors' side.
60	J. R. . .	Insolent behaviour to the Governor.	Dieted on bread and water for 2 days.
61	P. L. . .	Bad language	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
62	T. W. D.	Tearing a leaf from a prayer-book.	3 days in solitary confinement on bread and water.
63	T. C. . .	Noisy behaviour in sleeping cell.	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
64	T. L. . .	Ditto	1 day in dark cell on bread and water.
65	T. C. . .	Bad language	Ditto.
66	J. N. . .	Misbehaviour in day-room	Ditto.
67	F. F. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
68	T. C. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
69	A. S. . .	Insolent behaviour and bad language.	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
70	C. W. . .	Ditto	1 day in dark cell on bread and water.
71	J. G. . .	Insolent behaviour to a turnkey.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
72	T. J. . .	Laughing in chapel . . .	1 day in dark cell on bread and water.
73	J. N. . . (A convicted prisoner).	Refusing to pick oakum .	2 days in cell on bread and water.
74	T. C. . .	Misbehaviour in day-room	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
75	M. C. . .	Bad language	Ditto.
76	J. D. . .	Wilfully defacing the wall of his cell.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
77	E. K. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
78	D. C. . .	Gambling in receiving-room.	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
79	A. S. . .	Fighting	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
80	M. S. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
81	G. S. . . (Debtor).	Quarrelsome behaviour . .	Removed to the common debtors' side.
82	E. W. .	Noisy behaviour in sleeping cell.	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
83	C. H. . .	Insolent behaviour to the police on their visit to the gaol.	2 days in cell on bread and water.
84	T. H. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
85	T. P. . .	Quarrelsome behaviour. .	Ditto.
86	D. R. . .	Insolent behaviour to a turnkey.	Ditto.
87	G. H. . .	Bad language	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
88	W. F. . .	Wilfully throwing water on fellow prisoners.	Ditto.
89	T. C. . .	Wilfully defacing the wall of his cell.	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
90	W. B. . .	Misbehaviour in day-room	Ditto.
91	J. M. . .	Ditto	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
92	G. H. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
93	J. J. . .	Gaming	Ditto.
94	J. R. . .	Ditto	1 day in dark cell on bread and water.
95	J. B. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	Ditto.
96	D. L. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
97	S. S. . .	Wilfully defacing wall of his cell.	Ditto.
98	R. W. T. (Debtor).	Insolent behaviour to a turnkey.	Refused admittance to the prisoner's friends and discontinued his allowance of beer for 3 days.
99	D. L. . .	Fighting	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
100	J. T. . .	Ditto	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
101	R. B. . .	Noisy behaviour in receiving room.	Ditto.
102	S. P. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
103	H. H. . . (Debtor).	Filthy behaviour . . .	Removed to the common debtors' side.
104	T. S. . .	Noisy behaviour . . .	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
105	W. F. . .	Misbehaviour in day-room	Ditto.
106	F. H. . .	Ditto.	Ditto.
107	G. H. . .	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.

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Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences within Horsemonger-lane Gaol, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Offence for which Punished.	Nature of the Punishment.
108	G. H. . .	Bad language . . .	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
109	T. S. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	3 days' solitary confinement on bread and water.
110	J. H. . .	Ditto	1 day in cell on bread and water.
111	J. P. . .	Ditto	2 days in cell on bread and water.
112	J. A. . .	Ditto	1 day in cell on bread and water.
113	R. B. . .	Gaming	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
114	J. H. . .	Noisy behaviour in punishment-cell.	1 day in dark cell on bread and water.
115	M. B. . .	Insolent behaviour to the police on their visit to the gaol.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
116	J. M. . .	Insolent behaviour to the chaplain.	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
117	G. H. . .	Misbehaviour in day-room	3 days in cell on bread and water.
118	W. J. . .	Ditto	1 day in dark cell on bread and water.
119	W. F. . .	Bad language	Ditto.
120	J. E. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	3 days in cell on bread and water.
121	S. H. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
122	E. W. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
123	J. E. . .	Wilfully throwing water on fellow-prisoner.	Ditto.
124	R. E. . . (Debtor).	Ditto	3 days' solitary confinement on bread and water.
125	C. C. . .	Bad language	2 days in cell on bread and water.
126	J. E. . .	Wilfully making a dirt in sleeping-cell.	Ditto.
127	G. W. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
128	J. M. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	Ditto.
129	G. R. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
130	M. H. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
131	M. L. . .	Ditto	1 day in cell on bread and water.
132	J. B. . .	Bad language	3 days in cell on bread and water.
133	J. D. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
134	G. F. C. .	Ditto	3 days in cell on bread and water.
135	T. E. . . (Debtor).	Drunkenness	3 days' solitary confinement on bread and water.
136	S. S. . .	Bad language	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
137	W. N. . .	Stealing food from a fellow-prisoner.	Ditto.
138	A. R. . .	Bad language	3 days in cell on bread and water.
139	M. W. .	Ditto	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
140	A. R. . .	Insolent behaviour to the police on their visit to the gaol.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
141	G. C. . .	Noisy behaviour in receiving-room.	2 days in cell on bread and water.
142	J. E. . .	Fighting	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
143	G. W. .	Ditto	Ditto.
144	C. C. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
145	W. A. . .	Noisy behaviour in receiving-room.	3 days in cell on bread and water.
146	G. S. . .	Ditto	2 days in cell on bread and water.
147	J. K. . .	Ditto	3 days in cell on bread and water.
148	T. L. . .	Ditto	2 days in cell on bread and water.
149	M. S. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	3 days in cell on bread and water.
150	M. B. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
151	W. J. . .	Insolent behaviour . .	2 days in cell on bread and water.
152	H. S. . . (convicted prisoner)	Idleness	1 day in cell on bread and water.
153	W. T. . . (convicted prisoner)	Ditto	Ditto.
154	G. C. . . (convicted prisoner)	Ditto	Ditto.
155	J. N. . . (convicted prisoner)	Ditto	Ditto.
156	P. R. . . (convicted prisoner)	Ditto	Ditto.

Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences within Horsemonger-lane Gaol, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Offence for which Punished.	Nature of the Punishment.
157	D. W. . (convicted prisoner)	Idleness	1 day in cell on bread and water.
158	C. V. . . (convicted prisoner)	Ditto	Ditto.
159	D. D. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	2 days in cell on bread and water.
160	J. R. . .	Bad language	1 day in cell on bread and water.
161	H. S. . . (Debtor).	Riotous and disorderly behaviour.	3 days' solitary confinement on bread and water.
162	J. J. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	3 days in cell on bread and water.
163	T. W. D.	Wilfully damaging county property.	Ditto.
164	H. C. . .	Ditto	2 days in cell on bread and water.
165	H. H. .	Idleness	1 day in cell on bread and water.
166	A. R. . .	Bad language	2 days in cell on bread and water.
167	W. H. .	Insolent behaviour to the chaplain.	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
168	G. W. .	Stealing from a fellow-prisoner.	Ditto.
169	R. B. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
170	H. C. . .	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
171	W. W. .	Insolent behaviour to a turnkey.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
172	G. M. . .	Assault upon a fellow-prisoner.	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
173	W. H. .	Noisy behaviour in sleeping-cell.	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
174	J. S. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
175	J. C. . .	Wilfully damaging county property.	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.
176	J. S. . .	Ditto	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
177	J. J. . .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
178	J. C. . .	Ditto	2 days in cell on bread and water.
179	J. J. . .	Noisy behaviour in punishment cell.	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
180	T. S. . .	Quarrelsome behaviour . .	2 days' solitary confinement on bread and water.
181	J. R. . .	Assaulting a fellow-prisoner	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.
182	J. W. . .	Quarrelsome behaviour. .	2 days in cell on bread and water.
183	E. W. .	Ditto	Ditto.
184	J. C. . .	Noisy behaviour	2 days in cell on bread and water.
185	W. D. . .	Irreverent conduct at chapel	3 days in cell on bread and water.
186	M. W. .	Bad language	2 days in cell on bread and water.
187	M. H. .	Noisy behaviour	Ditto.
188	W. G. .	Noisy behaviour in day-room.	1 day in cell on bread and water.
189	J. T. . .	Insolent behaviour in day-room.	Ditto.

IV.—RETURN of the Prisoners Employed in Horsemonger-lane Gaol in the Service of the Prison, 23rd June, 1838.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Nature of Employment.	Privileges.
1	J. C.	51	Convicted of assault	Wardsman.—Class 4	An Allowance of extra Food: viz., daily, ¾lb. of Bread, and on proper days, ½lb. of Beef.
2	H .	26	,, ,, ...	,, ,, 5	
3	S. B.	47	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties)	,, ,, 6	
4	T. P.	35	Charged with manslaughter . . .	,, ,, 7	
5	J. M'C.	20	Charged with stealing 2 pairs of trowsers	,, ,, 8	
6	R. W.	30	Charged with stealing 8 spoons . .	,, ,, 9	
7	G. W.	23	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties)	,, ,, 10	
8	J. J.	18	Convicted of an assault.	Cleaner at Lodge and Debtors' Wards.	
9	J. E.	19	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties)	Cleaner in Turnkeys'-Room and Debtors' Wards.	
10	H. W. (Debtor).	56	. . .	Infirmary Nurse . .	Meat daily.
11	A. B.	30	Breach of the peace (for want of sureties)	Infirmary Nurse . .	
12	A. L. (Transport).	21	Convicted of felony	Cook	

25th June, 1838. John Keene, *Governor.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Brixton House of Correction.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT BRIXTON.

Construction.

THIS prison was erected in the year 1820; the site, which is on the rise of Brixton Hill, is healthy. The form of the building is semioctagonal, having the chapel in the middle, with ten classes, ten airing-yards, and ten day-rooms. The class-walls converge towards, but do not continue home to, a centre, which is occupied by the Governor's residence, surrounded by a shed containing cook-house, bake-house, store-rooms, work-rooms, &c., and by a circular paved cart-road to the mill, separated by a low wall from another circular walk, affording communication with the different class-yards, by gates placed in lofty iron railways. The mill is in front of the chapel, and, with a yard which is between them, divides the whole space into two similar and equal proportions. The class-walls spring sometimes from the angles and sometimes from different points in the octagonal building. The yards are consequently dissimilar and irregular in form, being about 115 feet in length, differing considerably in breadth, and varying in area from about 1700 to about 4750 square feet.

There are two hospital buildings for each sex separate from the body of the prison, and from each other, having yards similar in character to the others, but shorter, being about 50 feet long in the middle.

Dimensions.

The following are the dimensions of the day-rooms and cells:—

	No.	Length.	Breadth	Height.
		ft. in.	ft.	ft.
Double cells, containing 3 bedsteads, on the upper and middle tiers	12	13 6	8	8
Single cells on the upper and middle tiers	96	8 0	6	8
Single cells, irregular in form, on the upper and middle tiers . .	16	..	..	8
Single cells on the ground	37	8 0	6	10
Total number of double and single cells	161			
Day-rooms on the ground floor	8	13 0	13	10
,, ,, ,, ...	2	20 6	13	10

The boundary wall is 17 feet from the surface of the ground, of solid brick-work to the coping, above which is three feet of open brick-work.

The prisoners in this House of Correction have all been summarily convicted by the magistrates. They are received from every part of the county, but the greater number of the commitments are from Union Hall.

The prisoners are divided into the following classes, each having a distinct yard:—

Males.

1. Prisoners convicted of felony and sentenced to hard labour.
2. Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors and sentenced to hard labour.
3. Prisoners convicted of being idle and disorderly, rogues and vagabonds, or reputed thieves, and adjudged to hard labour.
4. Prisoners convicted of offences under the Mutiny Act, and committed by courts-martial, and deserters.
5. Prisoners committed to hard labour under summary convictions of magistrates.
6. Prisoners convicted of any felony or misdemeanor for which solitary confinement may be awarded.

Females.

1. Prisoners convicted of felony and sentenced to hard labour.
2. Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors and sentenced to hard labour.
3. Prisoners summarily convicted of felony.
4. Prisoners summarily convicted of misdemeanors.
5. Prisoners convicted of vagrancy, or of the class of idle and disorderly.

Each class, excepting those under solitary confinement, has a distinct yard. The use of the day-rooms has long been discontinued. The cells are not warmed, and are not provided with privies. Some of them, as will be hereafter pointed out, are damp, and the ventilation is indifferent.

Discipline.

Able-bodied prisoners work on the tread-wheel; those who are unfit for hard labour are employed in picking oakum. The prisoners who work on the wheel, on leaving their cells in the morning, march at once to the wheel, and wash themselves as they get off in regular rotation. At eight o'clock they proceed, with their breakfasts, to their cells, where they remain until half-past eight, when the bell rings for chapel. The morning service generally occupies about half an hour, after which the prisoners are on the tread-wheel, with the usual intervals of rest, until ten minutes to one, when they take their dinners into their cells. Here they are locked up until two o'clock, when they return to the wheel and remain until the hour of locking up. The prisoners who pick oakum take their meals in the same manner, but are allowed, when they leave their cells in the morning, to walk in single files in the yards, for a quarter of an hour after breakfast,

and for the same period after dinner. There is but little, if any, variation in the ordinary routine of duties as performed by the male and female prisoners. The women who labour on the tread-wheel do not (as will be seen by reference to the Return No. I.) perform so much work thereon as the male prisoners. As in the case of the men, such women as are unfit for hard labour are employed in picking oakum.

Silence is strictly enjoined throughout the day and night in the cells, in the yards, on the tread-wheel, in the oakum-room, and in marching to and from the various parts of the prison, and the means employed to enforce it are such as are usually adopted in prisons conducted on the Silent System. The utter impracticability, however, of preventing communication between the prisoners will be apparent, when we consider that there are but 161 cells in this prison, and that there are occasionally as many as from 300 to 340 prisoners at one time in confinement. The prisoners, when not at labour, are constantly three or more in each cell, where they can easily converse so long as they do so in an under tone. Means are taken to prevent such conversation. During meal-times turnkeys perambulate the galleries in list shoes, and this is also the case, when the prisoners are locked up in their cells for the night, until half-past ten. From that hour until four in the morning an officer watches throughout the prison. From four until the time of unlocking three officers are on the watch. But these arrangements can effect little more than to prevent loud conversation. It is impossible that prisoners whispering to each other in the cells can be heard in the passages. The prohibition of communication on the wheel serves, in fact, but to stimulate the prisoners to talk more freely when, being shut up in their cells, they can do so with impunity.

In the maintenance of the discipline a certain number of the prisoners are employed as monitors and wardsmen. The principal prison offences consist of talking or communicating in any manner with each other, neglect of work, theft, riotous conduct, misbehaviour in marching to and from the cells, or at chapel. The punishments for offences against these and other rules of the prison consist of reduction in the allowance of food, and confinement in a dark cell. Whipping is seldom resorted to, and only in the case of very young boys. Irons are never used. All punishments are recorded. The number of punishments for offences against the prison rules in the year ending Michaelmas 1837, was, confinement in dark cells 1101; stoppages of diet 5515; making a total of 6616 punishments. This is a high amount, considering that the number of prisoners in confinement in the course of that period was only 3285.

Labour. The prisoners work ten hours per diem in summer, and as long as daylight will permit in winter. Those prisoners who pick oakum are allowed forty minutes per day for washing and exercise. The labour of the prisoners on the tread-wheel is applied to the grinding of corn for the public. The necessary visits to the miller on business are numerous, and, from the position of the mill, are attended with many inconveniences. The entrance of carts into the front yard and area disturbs the quiet which ought to prevail in a prison, and excites the attention of the prisoners, while it exposes them to the gaze of strangers. The profits arising from the productive labour of the prison, in the year ending Michaelmas 1837, was 272*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Twenty per cent. on the first 250*l.*, ten per cent. on the next 500*l.*, and five per cent. on the rest of the prisoners' earnings, is allowed to the Governor; the remainder is applied to the maintenance of the prison.

Diet. The male prisoners have weekly 10½ lbs., and the females 7 lbs. of bread, 1lb. of clods and stickings of beef, without bone, 3 lbs. of potatoes, 12 oz. split peas, 33 oz. of oatmeal, salt and pepper for soup. The cost of the diet for the males is 2*s.* 5½*d.*, and that for females 1*s.* 11*d.* per week.

Clothing and Bedding. The male prisoners are not allowed any article of clothing, save in case of actual destitution, except shirts and stockings during the winter, and shirts only in the summer. The women have a complete prison dress, varying with the season. The bedding consists of one rug, two blankets, a straw bed, and a straw mattress for each prisoner. There are no stated periods for washing the bedding, which is cleansed when required.

Cleanliness. There is a stated allowance of soap, towels, and combs. The prisoners are required to wash once a day in their respective yards. The apartments, cells, and walls of the passages are lime-washed once a year. The sleeping apartments and cells are swept daily by prisoners, and the floors are washed once a week.

Governor's Duties. Lieut. John Sibly, R.N., the Governor, has filled the situation for a period of six years. His salary and allowances will be seen by the annexed Return. He has no interest in, or advantage from the sale of any article supplied to any prisoner. He visits daily every ward, sees every prisoner, inspects every cell, and is invariably accompanied by a female officer when he visits the female prisoners. He keeps a journal, in which he records all punishments inflicted by his authority, or by that of the Visiting Justices, and all other occurrences of importance in the prison. He performs the several other duties prescribed by the Gaol Act. Mr. Sibley is a warm and decided advocate for the individual separation of prisoners. The cleanliness and general condition of the prison is creditable to his activity and vigilance.

Religious Instruction. The Rev. George Allan has officiated as chaplain since Midsummer 1837. Prayers selected from the Liturgy are read every morning by the chaplain, and the Scriptures are expounded three times a week in the summer, and once a week in the winter. The average daily attendance of the chaplain is from two hours to two hours and a half. Two full services are performed on the Sunday. The chaplain attends both schools on Sundays, and superintends them on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The school for boys is chiefly for those under sixteen; the female school is attended principally by adults. The chaplain also visits the sick in the infirmaries, male and female, sick prisoners who are in their cells, and prisoners in solitary confinement. He also visits, in special cases, prisoners confined in the dark cells for punishment. He superintends the dis-

I. Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Brixton House of Correction.

tribution of the books and tracts; is in the habit of privately conferring with any prisoner in whose case there is anything interesting; and of giving such admonition and instruction as the case may require. He is also in the practice of holding communication with the friends of prisoners about to be discharged, with a view of effecting a reconciliation, or of procuring for them situations.

A schoolmaster (not a prisoner) is appointed, who attends on Tuesdays and Thursdays from nine until a quarter past ten; on Sundays, from one to two, and in the evenings of the other days in the week, from six to seven o'clock. Writing is taught, but in a very limited way. The chapel is not sufficiently large when the prison is very full; on some occasions, as many as from twenty to thirty have been turned back, owing to the want of accommodation. Prisoners undergoing punishment in the dark cells do not attend chapel; but those in solitary confinement, pursuant to sentence, are permitted to do so. On the death of a prisoner, all the prisoners are assembled in the chapel, and a portion of the funeral service is read over to them. The chaplain considers that his administrations have been in general successful, and that by far the majority of those who have been in solitary confinement, have been favourably impressed and improved by the religious services of the prison. The chaplain is strongly in favour of the individual separation of the prisoners. In a Report which he has presented to the magistrates in Quarter Session, he states his firm conviction, that no rational hope can be entertained of the repentance and reformation of prisoners, while they are permitted to associate in any way, and under any circumstances, or have any kind of intercourse with characters of the same description as themselves. He proceeds to state, that "he might enlarge on the moral contamination to which prisoners are exposed by such intercourse, which is much greater than any one, who has not duly considered the subject, can well imagine; but that this having been frequently done by others, he forbears to record only his conviction that the most highly-coloured description of the evils of association, has been rather under than over-stated; that the Silent System is altogether inadequate to prevent these evils, and that nothing but entire separation, with enlarged means of religious instruction, can ever either deter others from crime, or work any amendment in the prisoners themselves."

Health.

Mr. William Gardner has been surgeon to the prison from the period of its erection. He resides at Streatham, and is in private practice. He visits the prison daily, and oftener, when occasion requires. He examines every prisoner before he is assigned to his ward; visits those who are in solitary confinement, and sees every prisoner twice a week. Every prisoner on admission is washed and bathed, and his clothes are fumigated, if necessary. The surgeon reports the health of the prisoners every Quarter Session, and keeps a journal agreeably to the requirements of the Gaol Act. There has been no prevalent disease in the prison in the last twelve months. In the year ending Michaelmas, 1837, there were but two deaths. The surgeon finds it necessary to watch particularly the health of the prisoners on their first commitment, lest they should sink under the restricted prison diet. In his judgment, any manifestation of cough under those circumstances, always requires serious attention. Inconvenience having been found from the want of means of separating patients afflicted with cutaneous complaints, from other prisoners requiring medical treatment, an apartment in the prison was some time since fitted up for the purpose.

Female Prisoners.

The female prisoners are under the care of a matron, and female officers. The female prisoners are not, however, excluded from the sight of the male turnkeys, nor even from the male prisoners. From several of the upper cell windows, the men may see the female prisoners in their yards, as may also the male prisoners who are employed in picking oakum, in going to, and returning from, their workshops. We submit that this is a violation of 4 Geo. IV, c. 64, s. 10, rule 6, which expressly enacts, that the male and female prisoners shall be confined in separate buildings, or parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse with each other. The female prisoners are also exposed to the sight of the turnkeys, and such male prisoners as are employed about the prison as cleaners. On a late inspection, we found some of the men whitewashing the yards and passages of the female prison. These prisoners had thus an opportunity of seeing the women as they cross and recross the yards, and also from the cell windows. Besides this, the female prisoners are exposed to the gaze of strangers, from another cause. The visitors to the matron, her tradesmen, and their servants, are permitted to enter the prison yard in which her apartments are situated, and may thus have an opportunity of seeing female prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners as Wardsmen, &c.

The very objectionable practice of employing prisoners in the discipline and management of the prison, prevails here. We found twenty-eight men, and twelve women, so employed, as monitors, wardsmen, cleaners, sweepers, &c. Upon referring to the Return, No. III, it will be seen, that there are among this number not less than twenty-one convicted felons. The monitors are rewarded for their services by an addition to the general allowance of food of $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb. of beef, $5\frac{1}{2}$ pints of gruel, and 3 pints of soup, weekly. Wardsmen, in addition to the general allowance, have weekly $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb. of beef, with soup and gruel as above. Wardswomen and monitresses have similar allowances, but cleaners have no additional food.

Darkened Cells.

The darkened cells used for punishing offences committed against the discipline of the prison, are exceedingly defective in ventilation. As there are no privies in the cells, they are at times in a very offensive state, and the absence of proper apertures for the admission of fresh, and escape of foul, air, must render confinement in these places for any number of days prejudicial to health. We are of opinion that the state of these cells calls for the immediate attention of the Magistrates. The yards are occasionally very damp, owing to the want of a free circulation of air. Some of the ordinary cells also are damp; and it was stated to us that at times, in the school-room, water is standing on the floor. The cells on the same floor with the school-room, and which have been occupied by sick prisoners, are particularly damp.

Visits to prisoners from their friends are limited to once a month, and are allowed on the production of a Magistrate's order. The male and female prisoners receive their visitors on separate days.

Visits.

Unobjectionable letters between husbands and wives, and parents and children are allowed to pass; but the Governor has authority to destroy all other letters addressed to prisoners, even from brothers and sisters, unless they contain matter with which it is important that the prisoner should be made acquainted. All books sent to them are subjected to the examination and approval of the Chaplain before they can be admitted.

Letters.

Newspapers, tobacco, beer, and provisions are strictly prohibited, and there is no reason to think they find admission.

Newspapers, Tobacco, Beer, Provisions.

The establishment of the prison consists of the

Governor.
Chaplain.
Surgeon.
Matron.
Principal Turnkey.
Lodge Turnkey.
Eight Male Turnkeys.
Three Female Turnkeys.
Schoolmaster.
Cook.
Miller.
Assistant Miller.
Baker.

The salary and allowances to each Officer are given in Return No. I.

Of the moral effects of imprisonment in this House of Correction, our opinion is extremely unfavourable. The extent to which the evils of association are carried, is unavoidably great. However active may be the means employed to enforce silence when the prisoners are on the wheels, in the work-shops, and in marching to and from the cells, the utmost vigilance will fail to prevent the prisoners from communicating, even in the presence of the officers. We admit, that in this prison there are not those strong motives to communicate during the hours of labour, which exist in those prisons in which each prisoner is provided with a separate sleeping-cell; as at Brixton, the prisoners being confined three or more in one cell, can communicate with ease, provided they do so in an under tone. Prisoners, however well disposed, have in fact no means of avoiding the contamination arising from the corrupt society of hardened characters, shut up with them as they are in their cells for so many hours.—We have reason to believe that the Magistrates are sensible of the necessity of taking some steps for the improvement of this prison. The mere provision of additional night-cells, or further sleeping accommodation, would not however remedy the evils of this prison. In deliberating upon the measures to be adopted for that purpose, we entreat them to consider the superior advantages which would arise from adopting the plan of individual separation by day as well as by night. We are persuaded that no substantial good will be effected by any mere additional number of night-cells; a measure which would leave the prisoners still exposed during the day to the evils of corrupt association and mutual debasement.

For information respecting the commitments, dietary, tread-wheel labour, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined Return, No. I.

Note.—Upon referring to Mr. Sibly for an explanation of the Table of punishments in his Return for the year 1837, we find that the entry of 55 males and 15 females, stated in our Digest of the Returns to be punished by the stoppage of diet, was intended by him for 5,515 punishments by stoppages of diet. As Mr. Sibly had not distinguished in his journal between males and females so punished, he entered the whole number together, but in such a manner that the 55 were entered under the column for males, and the 15 under the column for females; a circumstance which has led to an error in the statement relative to the whole number of punishments inflicted at this House of Correction.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Brixton House of Correction.

I.—RETURN from the County House of Correction at Brixton, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	105	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	24	..
Under the Revenue Laws	8	3
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	486	636
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	2	..
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	297	36
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	798	288
Total	1,721	963

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	199	81
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	1,721	963
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	247	74
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	2,167	1,118

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have or have not been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	49	20
Summary Convictions	141	54
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	190	74

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	250	95

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	7	..	20	10	27	4	31	16
3. Under Summary Convictions (including Soldiers)	269	315	459	309	607	254	273	59
4.* From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	95	28	65	13	2	3	247	74
3. Under Summary Convictions (including Soldiers)	101	24	11	..	1	..	1,721	963
4.* From the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The Terms of Confinement of many Prisoners in the Table are still unexpired; therefore, this Return cannot be filled up.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

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Brixton House of Correction.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

Nil.

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	78	16
12 Years and under 14	103	24
14 Years and under 17	341	65
17 Years and under 21	449	271
21 Years and under 30	400	306
30 Years and upwards	350	281
Total	1721	963

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

Nil.

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	727	464
Can read only	20	14
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	847	468
Can read and write well	127	17
Total	1721	963

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	323	108
Infirmary Cases	105	52
Greatest number of Sick at one time	37	8
Deaths	2	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been Committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	142	96
Twice	45	32
Thrice	18	13
Four times or more	41	125

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	2120	1108
Employment, not being Hard Labour	2	1
Not employed	45	9
Total	2167	1118

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Wholly Solitary	32	8
Partly ,,	42	7

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly Whipped	..	..
Privately ,,	32	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Irons	..	..
Whipping	..	..
Dark Cells	843	258
Solitary Cells	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	55 15	
Other Punishments	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

No regular allowance of Clothing is issued to the Males, except a weekly change of Shirts in Summer; or Shirts and Stockings in Winter.

The Females have a complete Dress, varying with the season of the year.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	1781	14	6
Male and Female Clothing	227	7	7
Bedding	47	5	0
Straw	3	17	6
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	18	18	4
Medicines	30	0	0
Beer and Spirits	2	9	6
Fuel	220	14	9
Soap	22	2	9
Candles and Oil	.	.	
Washing	.	.	
Cooking	.	.	
Stationery, Printing, and Books	31	5	2
Furniture	9	12	0
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	1871	19	6
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	.	.	
Removing Transported Convicts	.	.	
Sundries not mentioned, including Repairs	467	1	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	4734	7	11
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per Annum	332	2	2
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum * Males	6	6	9
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum * Females	4	19	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	19	6
Pensions to Retired Officers	.	.	

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week..

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.	Other Allowances.†
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168	12	3	9	16½	
Women	112	12	3	9	16½	
Boys	168	12	3	9	16½	

* The soup is made from half the liquor of the previous boiling of beef, with the addition of 2 ounces of split peas for each prisoner, and a few vegetables from the garden, seasoned with salt and pepper.

† Sixteen ounces of cooked beef, 5½ pints of gruel, and 3 pints of soup, weekly, to 17 prisoners employed as monitors; 4 ounces of cooked beef, with the same allowance of gruel and soup, to 12 prisoners as wardsmen.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

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No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
								Steps.		
January .	7½	126	7½ inches.	The maximum velocity is 48 steps per minute; but, as it is wholly regulated by the miller, it is kept rather under the maximum rate.	Males, ¼; Females, ½.	M. 10,125 F. 6,750	900	M. 16,200 F. 10,800	Not recorded.	To grinding corn, and pumping when necessary.
February .	8¾					M. 11,790 F. 7,860	1,050	M. 18,864 F. 12,576		
March . .	9¼					M. 13,140 F. 8,760	1,170	M. 21,024 F. 14,016		
April . .	10									
May . .	10									
June . .	10					M. 13,500 F. 9,000	1,200	M. 21,600 F. 14,400		
July . .	10									
August .	10									
September	10									
October .	9¾					M. 13,140 F. 8,760	1,170	M. 21,024 F. 14,016		
November .	8¾					M. 11,790 F. 7,860	1,050	M. 18,864 F. 12,576		
December .	7½					M. 10,125 F. 6,750	900	M. 16,200 F. 10,800		

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

No crank labour in this Prison.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
John Sibly . .	Governor . .	40	February, 1832	275	0	0	65	2	6	340	2	6	The emoluments here stated arise from a per-centage on the prisoners' earnings, and an allowance for travelling expenses. The Governor has also residence, coals, candles, washing, garden, and bread.
George Allan .	Chaplain . .	40	Lady-Day, 1837	200	0	0	..			200	0	0	
William Gardner	Surgeon* . .	56	Midsummer 1819	120	0	0	..			120	0	0	
W. F. Hope .	Secretary to the Visiting Justices	56	July, 1819	30	0	0	..			30	0	0	
Jannet Freeman	Matron & Schoolmistress . .	41	Lady-Day, 1837	80	0	0	7	16	0	87	16	0	The Matron receives 3s. per week as schoolmistress. Residence, coals, candles, washing, and bread.
W. B. Stiles .	Principal Turnkey	44	October, 1834	84	10	0	..			84	10	0	
Thomas Hodgson	Lodge Ditto .	38	September, 1821	58	10	0	4	0	0	62	10	0	The Lodge Turnkey receives 2s. 6d. each for whipping boys. Residence, coals, candles, and bread.
Susannah Twoart	Women's Ditto .	40	April, 1835	52	0	0	..			52	0	0	
Ann Spiller . .	Ditto . .	38	May, 1835	52	0	0	..			52	0	0	
Elizabeth Marks	Ditto . .	45	February, 1837	52	0	0	..			52	0	0	
Charles Martin	Men's Ditto .	39	July, 1823	58	10	0	..			58	10	0	
John Mason .	Ditto . .	67	November, 1825	58	10	0	..			58	10	0	
George Twoart .	Ditto . .	35	April, 1835	58	10	0	..			58	10	0	
John Langdon .	Ditto . .	42	December, 1832	58	10	0	..			58	10	0	
Thomas Sharpels	Ditto . .	45	August, 1832	58	10	0	..			58	10	0	
James Marks .	Ditto . .	43	June, 1835	58	10	0	..			58	10	0	
Bartley Ellis .	Ditto . .	35	June, 1835	58	10	0	..			58	10	0	
James Barker .	Ditto . .	51	February, 1837	52	0	0	..			52	0	0	
T. R. Bowker .	Ditto, and Schoolmaster . . .	46	January, 1835	58	10	0	7	16	0	66	6	0	3s. per week as schoolmaster.
William Cox .	Cook . . .	39	May, 1823	52	0	0	..			52	0	0	
James Manning	Miller . . .	49	October, 1821	62	8	0	..			62	8	0	
Samuel Marks .	Assistant to Ditto	13	May, 1837	13	0	0	..			13	0	0	
Richard Chalcroft	Baker . . .	32	May, 1822	54	12	0	..			54	12	0	
										1790	14	6	
All the above officers (except Chaplain, Surgeon, and Secretary) are allowed 1½ lb. of bread per day, which at the estimated price is										81	5	0	
			Total . . .							1871	19	6	

* £30 per annum for medicines, charged on the other side.

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	272	15	6
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	195	2	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . .	9	1	2
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children .	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . .	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total . . .	476	19	2

W. FLETCHER HOPE,
Secretary to the Visitors.

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year .	4734	7	11
Total Receipts of ditto . . £476 19 2	809	1	4
Repairs 332 2 2			
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions	3925	6	7

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day. Divide by 104,127 will give 9$\frac{1}{11}$*d.* per day nearly.

JOHN SIBLY, *Governor.*

II.—RETURN from the House of Correction at Brixton, of the Prisoners in Confinement, on the 27th day of June, 1838, according to the Yards and Cells in which they are Classed.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Brixton House of Correction.

No. of Cell.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Employment.
YARD No. 1.—*Convicted Misdemeanants.*—Total, 5.				
No. 1, Dark Cell				
2	W. E.	28	Convicted misdemeanant	At the tread-wheel.
	J. W.	24	Ditto	Ditto.
	T. J.	36	Ditto	Painter.
3	E. N.	28	Ditto	Lodgeman, to cleanse the newly-arrived prisoners, &c.
4	G. T.	42	Ditto	Monitor, 1st Class.
YARD No. 2.—*Convicted Felons.*—Total, 17.				
No. 1	J. H.	21	Convicted felon	At the wheel.
	H. C.	18	Ditto	Ditto.
	H. M.	19	Ditto	Picking oakum. Ruptured.
2	H. M.	28	Ditto	At the wheel.
	J. C.	20	Ditto	Picking oakum. Ruptured.
	R. K.	25	Ditto	At the wheel.
3	M. H.	20	Ditto	Ditto.
4, Dark Cell				
5	J. M.	31	Ditto	Ditto.
6, Unoccupied				
7	D. F.	19	Ditto	Picking oakum by Surgeon's orders, having lost much weight.
	J. C.	17	Ditto	At the wheel.
	J. A.	16	Ditto	Ditto.
8	J. F.	28	Ditto	Monitor of oakum-room.
9	J. S.	21	Ditto	Barber.
10	T. J.	21	Ditto	Monitor, 2nd Class.
11	E. J.	27	Ditto	Preparing junk.
12	J. H.	19	Ditto	At the wheel.
	J. J.	26	Ditto	In the itch-room.
YARD No. 3.—*Vagrants and Reputed Thieves.*—Total, 34.				
No. 1, Double Cell	J. M.	44	Leaving his family	Wardsman, 3rd Class.
	D. J.	29	Reputed thief	At the wheel.
	J. M'P.	20	Ditto	Ditto.
2, Dark Cell				
3	E. N.	16	Ditto	Ditto.
4	J. B.	37	Leaving his family	Working in garden.
	W. P.	18	Reputed thief	At the wheel.
	W. S.	19	Ditto	Picking oakum. Venereal disease.
5	W. B.	18	Ditto	At the wheel.
	T. B.	44	Vagrancy	Working in the garden.
	G. S.	21	Reputed thief	At the wheel.
6, Unoccupied				
7	T. B.	39	Vagrancy	Gardener.
8, Unoccupied				
9, Double Cell	D. B.	24	Reputed thief	Monitor, 3rd Class.
	R. H.	50	Vagrancy	At the wheel.
	J. S.	21	Ditto	Ditto.
10	G. W.	24	Reputed thief	Ditto.
	T. E.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
	G. L.	21	Ditto	Ditto.
11	J. W.	20	Ditto	Picking oakum.
	F. H.	18	Ditto	At the wheel.
	C. S.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
12	J. C.	16	Vagrancy	Ditto.
	G. B.	16	Reputed thief	Ditto.
	J. H.	26	Ditto	Ditto.
13	J. B.	17	Ditto	Ditto.
14	J. T.	21	Unlawfully enlisting	Working in garden.
	H. J.	22	Reputed thief	At the wheel.
	R. H.	18	Vagrancy	Ditto.
15	J. B.	15	Reputed thief	Ditto.
16	W. B.	18	Vagrancy	Ditto.
17	J. P.	24	Ditto	Picking oakum.
18	T. B.	32	Ditto	Ditto.
19	J. A.	33	Ditto	Preparing junk. Old.
	J. B.	16	Reputed thief	In the 2nd Class, dark cell.
	J. C.	15	Ditto	In the 1st Class, dark cell.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Brixton House of Correction.

Return from the House of Correction at Brixton, &c.—*continued.*

YARD No. 4.—*Convicted Felons.*—Total, 24.

No. of Cell.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Employment.
No. 1	W. N.	23	Convicted felon	Preparing junk.
2	J. F.	18	Ditto	At the wheel.
3	W. B.	24	Ditto	Sick in his cell.
4	J. D.	20	Ditto	At the wheel.
5, Dark Cell	J. C.	28	Ditto	Nearly an idiot. Picking oakum.
6, Double Cell	W. E.	20	Ditto	Wardsman, 4th Class.
	W. M.	24	Ditto	At the wheel.
7	W. T.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
8, Unoccupied				
9	S. S.	15	Ditto	Sick in his cell.
	W. M.	17	Ditto	At the wheel.
	C. R.	17	Ditto	Ditto.
10	J. S.	16	Ditto	Ditto.
11	J. S.	16	Ditto	Ditto.
12	J. B.	29	Ditto	Ditto.
13	T. H.	17	Ditto	Sick in his cell.
14, Double Cell	L. G.	44	Ditto	Monitor, 4th Class.
	S. B.	23	Ditto	Preparing junk.
	J. R.	36	Ditto	Tailor.
15	H. W.	19	Ditto	At the wheel.
16	E. P.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
17	W. S.	46	Ditto	Ditto.
18	J. W.	24	Ditto	Whitewashing.
19	W. A.	30	Ditto	Cook's assistant.
	W. C. J.	25	Ditto	Nurse in the hospital.

YARD No. 5.—*Summarily Convicted for Misdemeanors.*—Total, 40.

No. 1	A. B.	20	Pawning	At the wheel.
2	J. L.	18	Unlawful possession of a table-cloth	Ditto.
	T. H.	20	Unlawful possession of a handkerchief	Picking oakum.
	E. M.	14	Unlawful possession of a sack	At the wheel.
3	T. L.	25	Pawning leather	Ditto.
4	J. W.	15	Unlawful possession of a waistcoat	Ditto.
5	M. T.	17	Unlawful possession of wine.	Ditto.
6	W. J.	21	Disposing of a truck.	Ditto.
7	G. B.	17	Assaulting a young woman	Ditto.
8, Dark Cell	J. S.	28	Pawning a pall, scarfs, &c.	Confined for refusing to work.
9, Double Cell	S. T.	20	Unlawful possession of tippets	Wardsman, 5th Class.
	W. B.	31	Breaking glass	At the wheel.
	C. K.	25	Unlawful possession of glass	Picking oakum.
10	J. S.	15	Unlawful possession of a loaf	Ditto.
11	T. M'N.	13	Unlawful possession of a waistcoat	At the wheel.
12	H. R.	26	Unlawful possession of two chairs	Ditto.
13	W. T.	60	Unlawful possession of deal boards	An old man with bad leg, preparing junk.
14	J. T.	18	Unlawful possession of a sack	At the wheel.
	J. C.	16	Damaging a spinning-wheel.	Ditto.
	W. H.	16	Unlawful possession of gooseberries	Ditto.
15	H. C.	26	Wilful damage to a window	Sick in his cell.
16	B. M.	17	Unlawful possession of two coats	At the wheel.
	W. L.	14	Unlawful possession of mutton	Ditto.
	J. S.	17	Refractory apprentice	Ditto.
17	J. N.	15	Unlawful possession of coals	Ditto.
18	R. L.	16	Unlawful possession of bottles	Ditto.
19	T. F.	21	Unlawful possession of cabbages	Ditto.
20, Double Cell	C. W.	21	Unlawful possession of coals.	Monitor, 5th Class.
	W. W.	79	Bad conduct in Redhill Union Workhouse	A very old man, preparing junk.
	D. M.	20	Refractory apprentice	At the wheel.
21	G. V.	21	Unlawful possession of a shawl	Picking oakum. Sick.
22	G. S.	20	Pawning a pair of trowsers	Sick in cell.
23	G. S.	24	Refractory pauper	At the wheel.
24	J. B.	16	Unlawful possession of two coats	Ditto.

Return from the House of Correction at Brixton, &c.—*continued.*

Yard No. 5.—*Summarily Convicted for Misdemeanors.—continued.*

No. of Cell.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Employment.
No. 25	J. B.	15	Unlawful possession of a vice	At the wheel.
26	W. A.	24	Breaking glass	Ditto.
27	C. P.	42	Unlawful possession of money	Picking oakum.
	W. J.	20	Unlawful possession of a pair of boots	In 3rd Class, dark cell.
	W. S.	20	Unlawful possession of wine.	Sick in the hospital.
	R. W.	14	Unlawful possession of some brass	In the itch-room.

Yard No. 6.—*Vagrants and Reputed Thieves.*—Total, 37.

No. 1, Double Cell.	J. H.	24	Reputed thief.	Wardsman, 6th Class.
	T. G.	55	Leaving his family	At the wheel.
	W. P.	29	Exposing his person	Ditto.
2, Dark Cell	W. C.	15	Reputed thief.	Ditto, cell not darkened.
3	J. B.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
4	T. W.	19	Vagrancy	Ditto.
5	H. M.	17	Reputed thief.	Ditto.
6	J. S..	69	Vagrancy	Ditto, at ½ spells.
7	J. M.	13	Reputed thief.	Ditto.
8	M. C.	61	Vagrancy	Ditto.
9	R. K.	25	Reputed thief.	Ditto.
10	W. R.	17	Vagrancy	Ditto.
11	G. G.	37	Ditto	Ditto.
12, Double Cell.	G. L.	32	Reputed thief.	Monitor, 6th Class.
	J. R.	29	Vagrancy	At the wheel.
	A. C.	43	Leaving his family	Preparing junk. Ruptured.
13	T. B.	14	Vagrancy.	At the wheel.
	J. M.	18	Reputed thief	Sick in his cell.
	J. M.	16	Ditto	At the wheel.
14	R. C.	20	Ditto	Ditto.
	J. H.	13	Ditto	Ditto.
	E. T.	16	Vagrancy	Ditto.
15	J. D.	13	Reputed thief.	Ditto.
16	C. M.	20	Ditto	Ditto.
17	J. L.	19	Vagrancy	Ditto.
18	G. W.	16	Reputed thief	Ditto.
19	P. C.	16	Ditto	Ditto.
20	J. S..	33	Vagrancy	Sick in his cell.
21	J. W.	36	Ditto	At the wheel.
22	J. D. J.	58	Ditto	Picking oakum. Ruptured.
23	J. S..	28	Ditto	Do. Lame—uses a crutch.
24	W. W.	31	Ditto	Sick in his cell.
25	J. M.	48	Ditto	Preparing junk.
26	W. G.	44	Idle and disorderly person	At the wheel.
	G. M.	16	Vagrancy	In the itch-room.
	G. W.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
	J. C..	63	Ditto	Ditto.

Yard No. 7.—*Convicted Felons.*

No. 1, Double Cell.	T. B.	28	Convicted felon	Wardsman, 7th Class.
	J. W.	23	Ditto	At the wheel.
	R. D.	20	Ditto	Ditto.
2, Dark Cell				
3	C. S..	28	Ditto	Ditto.
4	J. D.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
5	B. E.	18	Ditto	Ditto.
6	S. L.	27	Ditto	Ditto.
7	J. C.	22	Ditto	In solitary confinement by sentence.
8, Unoccupied				
9, Double Cell.	H. T.	30	Ditto	Monitor, 7th Class.
	J. S..	40	Ditto	Whitewashing.
	R. S.	21	Ditto	At the wheel.
10	D. T.	24	Ditto	Shoemaker.
11	R. W.	21	Ditto	Turnkey's cook.
12	J. C.	16	Ditto	At the wheel.
13	A. G.	12	Ditto	Ditto.
14	J. C..	10	Ditto	Ditto.
15	T. E.	25	Ditto	Ditto.
16	H. R.	17	Ditto	Sick in his cell.
17	J. W.	16	Ditto	At the wheel.
18	A. C.	15	Ditto	Ditto.
19	P. N.	17	Ditto	Ditto.
	G. W.	19	Ditto	In itch room.
	P. L.	18	Ditto	Ditto.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Brixton House of Correction.

Return from the House of Correction at Brixton, &c.—*continued.*

FEMALES.—YARD No. 8.—*Vagrants, Reputed Thieves, and Disorderly.*—Total, 21.

No. of Cell.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Employment.
No. 1	M. K.	25	Disorderly	At the wheel.
2	H. P.	..	Ditto	At needle-work. Lame.
3	M. J.	39	Vagrancy	In the day-room.
	M. J.	An Infant	Ditto	
4	M. S.	34	Disorderly	At the wheel.
5	C. M.	49	Reputed thief	Ditto.
6, Double Cell	L. B.	24	Ditto	Monitress of 8th Class.
	E. W.	25	Vagrancy	At the wheel.
	M. S.	19	Disorderly	Ditto.
7	M. C.	34	Reputed thief	Picking oakum.
8	J. B.	27	Ditto	At the wheel.
	M. C.	60	Vagrancy	Ditto.
9	S. G.	28	Reputed thief	Picking oakum.
	E. W.	16	Vagrancy	At the wheel.
10	E. B.	60	Ditto	Picking oakum } 2 old women,
	C. B.	70	Ditto	Ditto } sisters.
11	J. T.	32	Ditto	Sick in her cell.
12, Double Cell	A. S.	19	Reputed thief	Wardswoman of 8th Class.
	L. P.	40	Disorderly	At the wheel.
	M. P.	24	Ditto	Ditto.
	S. S.	24	Reputed thief	Sick in the hospital.
13, Unoccupied				
14, Dark Cell				
15, 16, 17, 18, 19 Unoccupied, and Painting.				

FEMALES.—YARD No. 9.—*Convicted and Committed Misdemeanors.*—Total, 27.

No. 1, Dark Cell	M. B.	19	Unlawful possession of printed cotton	At the wheel } Cell not
	E. M.	21	Ditto	Ditto } darkened.
2	C. W.	19	Unlawful possession of pewter pots	Sick in cell.
	S. C. & child	16	Ditto	In the day-room, with infant.
3	C. P.	55	Pawning a shawl	At the wheel.
	C. W.	49	Breaking glass	Ditto.
4	H. H.	25	Pawning 2 shifts	At needle-work (*enciente*).
	A. H.	53	Pawning a bed, blankets, &c.	Picking oakum. Ruptured.
	H. S.	43	Pawning a sheet	At the wheel.
5	A. M.	21	Unlawful possession of 2 half-crowns	Picking oakum. Sick.
6	M. G.	56	An offence against the Excise Laws	Monitress of the 9th Class.
	M. C.	21	Convicted of a misdemeanor	At the wheel.
	R. W.	29	Ditto	Ditto.
	S. B.	18	Unlawful possession of a shirt	Ditto.
7	M. B.	42	Unlawful possession of a pair of stockings	Washing.
	C. P.	23	Convicted of a misdemeanor	At the wheel.
8	M. S.	54	Pawning a candlestick	Picking oakum. Lame.
	S. H.	37	Pawning 4 sheets, &c.	At the wheel.
9	E. C.	20	Convicted of a misdemeanor	Ditto.
	B. W.	13	Unlawful possession of iron	Ditto.
10	C. V.	28	Unlawful possession of a pair of scissors	Ditto.
	E. A.	33	Breaking glass	Ditto.
	A. B.	38	Pawning a pair of trowsers, &c.	Ditto.
11	M. A. L.	40	Disposing of a copper	Ditto.
	M. B.	22	Convicted of a misdemeanor	Ditto.
12	M. A. H.	16	Disposing of a dress	Ditto.
	H. C.	42	Breaking glass	Picking oakum.

Return from the House of Correction at Brixton, &c.—*continued.*

Females.—Yard No. 10.—*Convicted Felons.*—Total, 16.

No. of Cell.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Employment.
No. 1	F. B.	25	Convicted felon	Monitress of the 10th Class (*enciente*).
	E. G.	18	Ditto	At the wheel.
	E. L.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
2, Dark Cell	S. O'H.	16	Ditto	Under punishment for riotous conduct.
3	A. B.	19	Ditto	Picking oakum. Sick.
	M. B.	65	Ditto	Monitress in laundry.
	H. R.	46	Ditto	Ditto of wash-house. Ruptured.
4	A. G.	21	Ditto	At the wheel.
	J. P.	23	Ditto	Ditto.
	S. P.	25	Ditto	Ditto.
5	M. A. D.	31	Ditto	Monitress of the oakum and needlework.
	M. D.	21	Ditto	At the wheel.
	E. M.	17	Ditto	In the laundry.
6	E. E.	21	Ditto	At the wheel.
	M. C.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
	M. A. A.	31	Ditto	Hospital nurse and matron's servant.

Summary of the Manner in which the above Prisoners are employed.

Description of Labour or Employment.	No.	Description of Labour or Employment.	No.
MALES.		FEMALES.	
At the wheels	107	At the wheels	36
Preparing junk	8*	Monitress to classes	3
Picking oakum	15	Monitress to needlework, &c.	1
Sick in hospital	1	Monitress to laundry	1
Sick in cells	9	Wardswoman to wash-house	1
Monitors of classes	7	Wardswoman in 8th Class	1
Wardsmen of classes	5	Employed in wash-house and laundry	2
Monitor to oakum-room	1	Matron's servant and nurse	1
Shoemaker	1	Employed at needlework	2
Tailor	1	Picking oakum	9
In the gardens	4	Sick in cells	1
Turnkey's cook	1	Sick in the infirmary	1
Assistant in the general cook-house	1	Women having infants	2
Painter	1	Infant a prisoner	1
Whitewashers	2	Under punishment	1
Nurse in Men's infirmary	1		
Barber	1	Total Females	64
Assistant at the lodge to cleanse the prisoners, &c.	1	Males	179
Under punishment for offences in the prison	4	Total Number of Prisoners	243
In solitary confinement	1		
In the itch-room	7		
Total Males	179		

* Two very old men amongst these.

John Sibly, *Governor.*

1. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Brixton House of Correction.

III.—RETURN from the House of Correction at Brixton of the Prisoners employed as Monitors, Wardsmen, Cleaners, Sweepers, or in any other Capacity in the service of the Prison, June 27th, 1838.

Name.	Offence.	Employment.	Privileges.
G. T.	Convicted misdemeanant	Monitor of 1st Class	Monitors, in addition to the general allowance of food, have 1¼ pound of beef, 5½ pints of gruel, and 3 pints of soup weekly.
T. J.	Convicted felon	Ditto, 2nd do.	
D. B.	Reputed thief	Ditto, 3rd do.	
L. G.	Convicted felon	Ditto, 4th do.	
C. W.	Unlawful possession of coals	Ditto, 5th do.	
G. L.	Reputed thief	Ditto, 6th do.	
H. T.	Convicted felon	Ditto, 7th do.	
J. F.	Ditto	Ditto, oakum room	
T. B.	Vagrancy	Ditto, gardener	
E. N.	Convicted misdemeanant	Ditto, assistant, the lodge	
W. C. J.	Convicted felon	Ditto, hospital nurse	
J. M.	Leaving his family	Wardsman of 3rd Class	Wardsmen, in addition to the general allowance, have ⅓ pound of beef, with soup and gruel as above.
W. E.	Convicted felon	Ditto, 4th do.	
S. T.	Unlawful possession of tippets	Ditto, 5th do.	
J. H.	Reputed thief	Ditto, 6th do.	
J. B.	Convicted felon	Ditto, 7th do.	
R. W.	Ditto	Ditto, turnkey's cook	
W. A.	Ditto	Ditto, cook's assistant	
J. S.	Ditto	Ditto, barber	
W. N.	Ditto	Ditto, preparing junk	
D. T.	Ditto	Ditto, shoemaker	
J. W.	Ditto	Ditto, whitewasher	
J. R.	Ditto	Tailor	
T. J.	Convicted misdemeanant	Painter	No privilege.
J. B.	Leaving his family	Employed in garden	
T. B.	Vagrancy	Ditto	
J. T.	Unlawfully enlisting	Ditto	
J. S.	Convicted felon	Whitewashing	
L. B.	Reputed thief	Monitress of 8th Class	As monitors.
M. G.	Excise laws	Ditto, 9th do.	
F. B.	Convicted felon	Ditto, 10th do.	
M. B.	Ditto	Ditto, as laundress	
M. A. A.	Ditto	Ditto, as matron's servant and hospital nurse	
M. A. D.	Ditto	Ditto, in needlework and oakum-room	
H. R.	Ditto	Wardswoman of washhouse	As wardswomen.
A. S.	Reputed thief	Ditto, of 8th Class	
E. M.	Convicted felon	Washing	No privilege.
M. B.	Unlawful possession of a pair of stockings	Ditto	
H. P.	Disorderly	Needlework	
H. H.	Pawning 2 shifts	Ditto	

N.B.—Gardener takes coals in Winter daily to the entrance of the yard. Prisoners have been known to nod and to speak to each other.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

House of Correction, Kingston-upon-Thames.

FOR an account of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to page 410 of our last Report.

Since the date of our former Report, there has been an addition of four cells, to be used as occasion may require, for the reception or punishment of prisoners. A wash-house has also been built in the women's yard.

The two receiving cells are 7 feet 8 inches long, by 6 feet wide, and 9 feet high: the two punishment-cells are 7 feet 8 inches long, by 5 feet 8 inches wide, and 9 feet high.

The wash-house is 16 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 12 feet 6 inches high.

The practice of fumigating the prisoners' clothing is no longer continued.

Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour never refuse to work, in consideration of the additional allowance of food which is granted in that case.

The picking of coir has been introduced. The prisoners are required to pick 2 lbs. daily; the cutting of vent-pegs is continued, and mats are manufactured when orders can be procured for them.

There has been a better supply of Bibles and Prayer-books, since the date of our last Report.

It appears by the Governor's journal, that he frequently reads prayers for the Chaplain, at his request; the advanced age (86) of the Chaplain, and his consequent infirmities, rendering such assistance necessary. The Governor also always attends during the time the prisoners repeat their catechism, and assists the Chaplain on these occasions. We are of opinion that the performance of Divine worship, and the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners generally, should be more efficiently provided for than it is at present.

Whenever the Surgeon of the prison does not attend, his place is supplied by his assistant, who is a regularly qualified practitioner residing in Kingston.

Prison clothing is now provided for females in cases of necessity; there is now an ample supply of bedding generally throughout the prison.

For information respecting the commitments, dietary, health, clothing, bedding, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined Return No. I.

I.—RETURN from the County House of Correction at Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions. Felons.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	6	..	6	..
Convicted	2	..	2	..
Acquitted at the Bar.	4	..	4	..
No Bills found	..	..	..	..
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.	..	..	..	..
Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal.	..	..	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts-Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..
Under the Game Laws	1	..
Under the Revenue Laws	16	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	20	..
Under the Larceny Act	94	33
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act	7	..
For Assaults	45	52
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates.	10	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	53	11
Total	250	97

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 4*.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	12	8
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	208	95
Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	48	2
Total	268	105

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody whether the Prisoners so received have or have not, been in the custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Before Trial	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..
Summary Convictions	22	6
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	2	..
Total	24	6

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	30	13

No. 7—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under Summary Convictions	65	19	44	27	79	25	57	21	5	5	250	97
4.*From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual terms of Imprisonment, both before and after trial, of all the prisoners in the preceding Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

County House of Correction, Guildford.

COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT GUILDFORD.

FOR an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 418 of our last Report: there has been no recent alteration in the buildings or management of this prison.

Although there are 89 separate cells in this prison, the facilities of communication are so great as to render it easy to converse in a low tone from cell to cell, to say nothing of the walls and windows: the one of the two ventilators from each cell into the passage is but 5 feet 6 inches from the ventilator of the adjoining cell, and is 12 inches square.

The classification required by the Gaol Act is not observed, as untried prisoners are placed in the infirmary, where they associate with convict patients. When the infirmary is full, the untried male prisoners are placed during the day in the airing-yard of the convicted felons; when the prison is crowded, felons are mixed with misdemeanants and others summarily committed.

The facilities of communication between the male and female infirmaries, and the infirmaries and the garden, and the other opportunities which male and female prisoners have of seeing each other, which were pointed out in our last Report, continue to exist.

It is still the practice to employ prisoners in the garden outside the prison walls.

The duties of the respective officers described in our last Report continue to be performed: on Mondays prayers are read by the Governor, and not by the Chaplain.

There has been a slight alteration in the dietary: untried male prisoners have on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 24 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of beef, and a pint of soup; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the same quantity of bread, and a pint of soup or gruel; the untried female prisoners have the same quantities of meat, soup, and gruel, with 1 lb. of bread only.

The number of punishments in the last year has increased, arising from a desire to enforce the discipline with greater strictness; but the numerous opportunities which exist of evading the rule of silence, owing principally to the construction of the prison, render the rigid maintenance of the silent system quite impracticable.

The following are the most important entries in the Governor's journal in the last year:—

"1837. 13th June.—C. M. was this morning suspected by Shepherd the Turnkey of being absent from the wheel a longer period than the call of nature required, and went to the privy to look for him, and finding him not there, traced him to the chapel, where he found him in a state of nudity, excepting his shirt, standing up in the window with the sash-line tied round his neck, and before he could approach him he jumped from the window to the flooring inside of the pew, but in consequence of the window flying open by the falling of the cord, he came on the floor without receiving any injury."

"1837. 14th July.—C. M. confined in a dark cell for repeated talking and insolent behaviour; had been in the cell for half an hour, when he was visited by a Turnkey, for the purpose of removing him to his usual sleeping-cell, when he found him bleeding profusely from a wound he had inflicted on his arm with a part of the blade of a knife which he had secreted in his hat."

"1837. 23rd September.—J. C. took with him one of the razors to a privy, and inflicted a severe wound on his arm, alleging that the punishment was so severe that he could not endure it."*

For information respecting the number of commitments, dietary, health, bedding, clothing, punishments, expenses, and general statistics in this prison, we refer to the subjoined Return No. I.

* It was suspected that this prisoner did not intend to inflict on himself any serious injury, but committed the act to excite commiseration, and procure exemption from labour.

I.—RETURN from the County House of Correction at Guildford, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	ASSIZES.				SESSIONS.				TOTAL.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Trial	3	..	2	..	29	4	8	..	42	4
Convicted	..	..	..	..	12	3	4	..	*16	3
Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
No Bills Found	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Not Prosecuted	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be Committed in distant Places	2	..	2	..	13	1	3	..	20	1

* Two Transports.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	4	..
Under the Game Laws	23	..
Under the Revenue Laws	23	4
Under the Bastardy Laws	3	..
Under the Vagrant Act	76	21
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	18	5
Under the Larceny Act	27	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	31	26
For Assaults	2	..
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	84	6
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding classes	32	2
Total	324	64

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	93	10
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	345	67
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	50	13
Committed for Re-examination (one in Table No. 2 included)	21	1
Total	509	91

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	1	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	58	6
Summary Convictions	51	12
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	1
Total	110	19

4th Nov. 1837.

No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	135	22

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	23	1	5	..	8	2	2	..	3	1	1	..	42	4
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	3	..	5	1	14	3
3.* Under Summary Convictions	30	3	31	5	54	14	77	18	132	22	..	2	323	64
4 † From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The reason the Total in No. 3, Table No. 7, does not agree with the Total in Table No. 2, is in consequence of the one for re-examination in Table No. 2 being discharged at his re-examination. He was three days in custody.

† Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	3	1
17 Years and under 21	12	..
21 Years and under 30	16	2
30 Years and upwards	11	1
Total	42	4

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	5	..
12 Years and under 14	21	2
14 Years and under 17	54	5
17 Years and under 21	97	15
21 Years and under 30	71	13
30 Years and upwards	76	29
Total	324	64

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	17	1
Can read only	4	2
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	19	1
Can read and write well	2	..
Total	42	4

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	129	16
Can read only	53	22
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	120	25
Can read and write well	22	1
Total	324	64

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

County House of Correction, Guildford.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	..	..
Infirmary cases	57	15
Greatest number of Sick at one time	11	..
Deaths	3	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	52	5
Twice	13	2
Thrice	11	..
Four times or more	5	2

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	473	89
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..
Not employed	36	2
Total	509	91

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners	13	3

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	1	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	299	78	3	..
Solitary Cells	5	..	1	..
Stoppage of Diet	572	72	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	877	150	4	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Clothing is only supplied to such as stand in need of it. Each Prisoner is supplied with a Bed, two Blankets, and a Rug, except when the Prison is very full, and then some of the Males sleep three in one Bed, and Females two in one Bed.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	769	15	8
Male and Female Clothing	60	8	6
Bedding	42	10	2
Straw	3	4	0
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	14	17	5
Medicines	20	0	0
Beer and Spirits	4	2	8
Fuel	91	12	0
Soap	17	12	0
Candles and Oil	48	0	8
Gas	23	2	0
Washing	.	.	
Cooking	.	.	
Stationery and Printing	7	0	0
Books	4	17	6
Furniture	.	.	
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	902	13	2
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	.	.	
Removal of Prisoners after Trial from Assizes and Sessions	8	5	0
Removing Transported Convicts	.	.	
Paid Prisoners on Discharge	22	3	0
One Year's Taxes	9	7	9
Sundries not mentioned	48	18	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	2098	9	6
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum	66	19	5
Prison Diet, per head, per annum*	6	16	9
Ditto for Females	5	6	4
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	0	18	7¼
Pensions to Retired Officers	.	.	

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	pints.	
Men	168	12	5¼	9	12	Salt.
Women	112	12	3¼	9	12	
Boys	168	12	3¼	9	12	

* Soup made with Oatmeal, Scotch Barley, and Vegetables—2 ounces of Oatmeal and Scotch Barley together for each 1½ pint of Soup, to which is added Salt.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

County House of Correction, Guildford.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
								Feet.		
January	7½	68	7½ in.	48 steps	One-fourth.	13,500	900	10,125	No power of recording with precision.	To grinding of Corn, and, when a sufficient quantity of Corn is not sent to be ground, to working a fly-wheel.
February	8					14,400	960	10,800		
March	9					16,200	1,080	12,150		
April	9½					17,100	1,140	12,825		
May	9½					17,100	1,140	12,825		
June	9½					17,100	1,140	12,825		
July	9½					17,100	1,140	12,825		
August	9½					17,100	1,140	12,825		
September	9½					17,100	1,140	12,825		
October	9					16,200	1,080	12,150		
November	8					14,400	960	10,800		
December	7½					13,500	900	10,125		

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
William Keene	Governor	35	Easter Session, 1834	150 0 0	41 15 11	191 15 11	Share of Earnings, 22*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; allowed for attending Sessions, 15*l.*; Bread, 1½ lb. per day, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; Coals, Candles, and Soap not calculated.
John Richards	Chaplain	47	Michaelmas Session, 1822	125 0 0	. .	125 0 0	. .
J. H. Taylor	Surgeon	52	March, 1829	60 0 0	. .	60 0 0	. .
Elizabeth Keene	Matron	64	Epiphany Session, 1824	40 0 0	4 11 3	44 11 3	Bread, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*
J. M. Daykin	Secretary to the Visiting Justices	68	Easter Session, 1822	20 0 0	. .	20 0 0	. .
James Dallen	Miller	61	May, 1822	54 12 0	. .	54 12 0	Salary, 21*s.* per week.
John Selwood*	Turnkey and Schoolmaster	56	16th Mar., 1829	53 12 0	4 5 9	57 17 9	Salary, 3 weeks at 30*s.*, 46 ,, 22*s.*; Bread, 1½ lb. per day, 4*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*
James Whiten	Turnkey	59	15th June, 1829	47 2 0	4 11 3	51 13 3	Salary, 3 weeks at 16*s.*, 46 ,, 18*s.*, 3 ,, 22*s.*; Bread 1½ lb. per day, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*
George Keene	,,	25	22nd Aug., 1836	46 10 0	4 11 3	51 1 3	Salary, 3 weeks at 16*s.*, 49 ,, 18*s.*; Bread, 1½ lb. per day, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*
William Sheppard†	,,	29	18th Aug., 1836	43 16 0	4 5 9	48 1 9	Salary, 3 weeks at 16*s.*, 46 ,, 18*s.*; Bread, 1½ lb. per day, 4*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*
James Douglass	,,	37	31st Oct., 1836	42 6 0	4 2 3	46 8 3	Salary, 47 weeks at 18*s.*, Bread, 1½ per day, 4*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*
Robert Sparshott	Porter	69	6th Sept., 1825	46 10 0	4 11 3	51 3	Salary, 3 weeks at 16*s.*, 49 ,, 18*s.*; Bread, 1½ lb. per day, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*
Susan Lambert	Turnkey	46	1st Sept. 1834	38 17 0	4 11 3	43 8 3	Salary, 3 weeks at 14*s.*, 49 ,, 15*s.*; Bread, 1½ lb. per day, 4*l.* 11*s.* *d*
Charlotte Keene	,,	23	8th Aug., 1836	38 17 0	4 11 3	43 8 3	Salary, 3 weeks at 14*s.*, 49 ,, 15*s.*; Bread, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*
William Heath	,,	21	2nd Sept., 1837	2 14 0	0 5 3	2 19 3	Salary, 3 weeks at 18*s.*, Bread, 1½ lb. per day, 5*s.* 3*d.*
James Daws	,,	43	2nd Sept., 1837	2 14 0	0 5 3	2 19 3	Salary, 3 weeks at 18*s.*, Bread, 1½ lb. per day, 5*s.* 3*d.*
Matthew Netherclift‡	,,	..	20th July, 1829	3 16 6	0 8 0	4 4 6	. .
William Street	Assistant	..	Occasionally	3 4 0	0 7 0	3 11 0	Salary, 4 weeks at 16*s.*, Bread, 1½ lb. per day, 7*s.*
			Total	819 10 6	83 2 8	902 13 2	

* Discharged, 2nd September, 1837. † Resigned. ‡ Discharged, 26th October, 1836.

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	111 2 11
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1 4 0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	70 7 5
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	4 14 6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	. .
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	. .
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	. .
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	. .
Other Receipts	. .
Total	187 8 10

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.	2,098 9 6
Total Receipts of ditto	187 8 10
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	1,911 0 8

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

Answer: 10¾ *d.* and a fraction per day.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

County House of Correction, Guildford.

II.—RETURN of Prisoners in Custody of the Governor of the House of Correction at Guildford, on Saturday the 23rd of December, 1837.

Name.	Age.	OFFENCE.	SENTENCE.
W. S.	18	Felony	To hard labour and solitary confinement 6 calendar months.
R. H.	25	Misdemeanor	To hard labour 6 calendar months.
A. L.	33	Against the Excise Laws	To hard labour 3 calendar months.
J. T.	19	Vagrancy	To hard labour 1 month.
J. D.	14	Ditto	To hard labour 3 calendar months.
J. J.	26	Ditto	Ditto.
G. A.	18	Ditto	Ditto.
E. J.	22	Absconded from a workhouse	Ditto.
J. A.	18	Unlawfully stealing part of a live fence	To hard labour 14 days.
J. W.	25	Vagrancy	To hard labour 3 calendar months.
G. F.	16	Ditto	Ditto.
J. G.	16	Ditto	Ditto.
G. S.	35	Deserting his wife and children	Ditto.
G. C.	18	Vagrancy	Ditto.
A. L.	15	Ditto	To hard labour 2 calendar months.
M. M.	26	Deserting her two children	To hard labour 3 calendar months.
W. G.	11	Vagrancy	Ditto.
T. G.	16	Ditto	Ditto.
T. J.	20	Ditto	Ditto.
G. W.	18	Misdemeanor	To hard labour and solitary confinement 1 year.
J. M.D.	16	Unlawful possession of two coats	To hard labour 2 calendar months.
E. B. *alias* T.	49	Misdemeanor	To hard labour 2 years.
C. B.	36	Vagrancy	To hard labour 3 calendar months.
C. D.	31	Wilfully destroying divers shrubs	To hard labour 2 calendar months.
M. S.	56	Felony	To hard labour 6 calendar months.
J. A.	20	Ditto	Ditto.
T. R.	50	Vagrancy	To hard labour 3 calendar months.
J. H.	37	Deserting his wife and family	Ditto.
J. P.	11	Felony	To hard labour 6 calendar months.
J. M.	12	Vagrancy	To hard labour 3 calendar months.
T. P.	18	Ditto	Ditto.
G. C.	20	Ditto	Ditto.
J. S.	38	Ditto	Ditto.
J. C.	14	Ditto	Ditto.
D. B.	13	Ditto	Ditto.
S. C.	19	Absconded from a workhouse	To hard labour 2 calendar months.
J. G.	35	Stealing a quantity of holly	Ditto.
T. C.	17	Misdemeanor	To hard labour 18 calendar months.
J. C.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
T. M.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
A. H.	17	Vagrancy	To hard labour 2 calendar months.
T. D.	20	Ditto	To hard labour 3 calendar months.
S. C.	9	Ditto	Ditto.
H. C.	10	Ditto	Ditto.
C. S.	18	Ditto	To hard labour 2 calendar months.
D. C.	22	Against the Game Laws	To hard labour 3 calendar months, and find sureties.
J. H.	23	Unlawfully pawning	To hard labour 3 calendar months.
E. F.	22	Ditto	Ditto.
J. W.	21	Vagrancy	Ditto.
J. C.	20	Ditto	Ditto.
H. H.	18	Ditto	Ditto.
G. H.	23	Stealing apples from an orchard	Ditto.
E. L.	12	Vagrancy	Ditto.
E. W.	10	Ditto	Ditto.
G. L.	13	Ditto	Ditto.
M. C.	14	Ditto	Ditto.
T. P.	21	Felony	To hard labour 6 calendar months.
B. C.	19	Against the Game Laws	To hard labour 3 calendar months, and find sureties.
A. C.	14	Vagrancy	To hard labour 3 calendar months.
H. W.	14	Ditto	Ditto.
J. W.	15	Ditto	Ditto.
J. B.	15	Ditto	Ditto.
G. K.	18	Ditto	Ditto.
J. H.	21	Ditto	Ditto.
J. B.	18	Unlawfully pawning	Ditto.
M. N.	16	Vagrancy	Ditto.
W. H.	15	Ditto	Ditto.
J. D.	16	Ditto	Ditto.
W. C.	18	Ditto	Ditto.
C. B.	17	Ditto	Ditto.

Return of Prisoners in Custody of the Governor of the House of Correction at Guildford, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.
J. W. S.	18	Vagrancy	To hard labour 3 calendar months
G. H.	24	Deserting his wife and child	Ditto.
R. S.	21	Felony	To hard labour, &c. 1 year.
J. C.	21	Misdemeanor	Ditto.
J. L.	25	Ditto	Ditto.
J. H.	20	Ditto	Ditto.
C. N.	21	Ditto	To hard labour 9 calendar months.
D. C.	14	Felony	To hard labour 1 year.
E. J.	36	Ditto	To hard labour and solitary confinement 6 calendar months.
J. H.	36	Ditto	Ditto.
J. W.	32	Misdemeanor	To hard labour 6 calendar months.
E. P.	27	Felony	Ditto.
J. L.	38	Ditto	To hard labour 1 year.
E. T.	19	Misdemeanor	Ditto.
D. B.	20	Felony	To hard labour and solitary confinement 7 calendar months.
C. G.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
J. H.	13	Stealing apples from an orchard	To hard labour 6 calendar months.
W. S.	26	Felony	To hard labour and solitary confinement 1 year.
J. K.	33	Ditto	Ditto.
A. C. *alias* J. H.	18	Misdemeanor	Ditto.
W. G.	25	Felony	To hard labour 1 year.
R. T.	25	Misdemeanor	To hard labour 2 years.
W. W.	32	Felony	Ditto.
E. W.	35	Ditto	To hard labour 1 year.
H. R.	25	Ditto	Ditto.
W. S.	28	Ditto	Ditto.
J. F.	41	Ditto	Ditto.
E. K.	58	Misdemeanor	To hard labour 2 years.
H. V.	33	Ditto	Ditto.
W. H.	19	Ditto	To hard labour 1 year.
M. C.	68	Felony	Ditto.
N. W.	36	Ditto	To hard labour and solitary confinement 1 year.
T. S.	18	Misdemeanor	Ditto.
R. H.	20	Felony	Ditto.
A. L.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
G. P.	19	Misdemeanor	Ditto.
G. N.	65	Ditto	Ditto.
C. C.	19	Ditto	Ditto.
W. G.	11	Felony	Ditto.
W. R.	21	Ditto	To hard labour 1 year.
W. C.	32	Ditto	Ditto.
W. C.	23	Misdemeanor	To hard labour 18 calendar months.
B. N.	34	Felony	To hard labour 2 years.
N. H.	26	Ditto	Ditto.
M. R.	63	Misdemeanor	Ditto.
S. S.	15	Felony	To hard labour and solitary confinement 2 years.
A. P.	25	Dtto	To hard labour 2 years.
J. W.	26	Misdemeanor	To hard labour and solitary confinement 2 years.
T. H	27	Felony	Ditto.
J. S.	28	Charged with killing and slaying	For trial at the Assizes.
W. C.	22	Charged with felony	For trial at the Borough Session.
J. J.	23	Charged with assaulting Anthony Harden at Ripley.	For re-examination.
J. H.	23	Ditto	Ditto.

Male Prisoners 108
Female ditto . . . . . 15 and one child.

Total 123

WILLIAM KEENE, *Governor.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.
Horsham County Gaol.

HORSHAM.—COUNTY GAOL.

This prison is situated at Horsham, on the high road to Brighton, and on a site of about two acres. It is surrounded by a wall about 25 feet in height. The original building, some interesting particulars connected with which have been given in our Report, was completed in the year 1779. Several additions have subsequently been made; but, in the erection of the modern part, the principle of individual separation, on which the prison was originally constructed, was unfortunately abandoned. The gaol at present consists of an oblong building of three floors. A wall separates the buildings and yards which were formerly appropriated to criminal prisoners from those in which debtors are confined. Part of the building is constructed on arcades, which, with the exception of those on the debtors' side, have been enclosed.

The following are the numbers and dimensions of the several apartments and cells:—

Criminal Side.

4 cells, 14 ft. by 5 ft., and 9 ft. high.
12 ditto, 11½ ft. by 6½ ft., and 8 ft. high.
20 ditto, 10 ft. by 7 ft., and 9 ft high.
3 day-rooms, 29 ft. by 9 ft., and 9 ft. high.
2 ditto, 28 ft. by 12 ft., and 9 ft. high.
2 yards, about 120 ft. by 100 ft.
An infirmary (detached) for males, 25 ft. by 14 ft., and 9 ft. high.
Ditto, for females, of the same dimensions.

Debtors' Side.

22 cells, 10 ft. by 7 ft., and 9 ft. high;
2 day-rooms, 28 ft. by 12 ft., and 9 ft. high.
An infirmary for males, 25 ft. by 14 ft., and 9 ft. high.
Ditto, for females, of the same dimensions.
A yard, about 210 ft. by 120 ft.

The windows of the several cells are 3 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in.

The prison is indifferently ventilated, and, in winter, cold and damp. The cells are not warmed, and admit of great facility of communication from cell to cell. There is a fire-place in each of the day-rooms.

This prison is now appropriated to county debtors only and criminal prisoners while undergoing their trial at the Midsummer Sessions, which are held at Horsham. For some time past the magistrates of the county have been desirous to abolish this gaol, and in 1833 a committee was appointed to take into consideration the expediency of this measure. The committee reported in favour of its abandonment, and on the following grounds: That by making the houses of correction at Lewes and Petworth separate gaols for the Eastern and Western Divisions of the county, in preference to the continuance of Horsham Gaol, there would be a saving to the county in the maintenance of prisoners, besides a large reduction in the cost of conveying them; that the gaol at Horsham requires a very considerable outlay in order to render it an efficient place of confinement; that the amount of the outlay, and the value of the premises if sold, should be also taken into consideration in estimating the advantages to be derived from the discontinuance of the prison, since the cost of enlarging the prisons at Lewes and Petworth would probably be more than covered by the saving on either of these two heads; that the expediency of abolishing Horsham Gaol would become still more manifest should certain measures, then before Parliament for abolishing imprisonment for debt and empowering justices to commit all offenders for trial to houses of correction, become law; and that, although the last of these measures would have the immediate effect of removing one objection to Horsham Gaol, viz. the expense incurred for the conveyance of prisoners, yet that this circumstance would only furnish an additional argument against the continuance of that prison in the disproportioned cost of so large an establishment for the small number of prisoners which would, in that case, be confined there. This Report was received on 4th August 1835. It was then referred to the committee to suggest the means for making Lewes House of Correction the gaol for the Western Division of the county, with a view to the ultimate abolition of that at Horsham. In November following, the Court of Quarter Session resolved, that it was expedient to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Parliament to effect the object; that Horsham Gaol should, for the present, be appropriated to debtors, to prisoners committed for trial at the Horsham Sessions, and to criminals on whom sentence of death had been or should hereafter be passed. Impediments have, however, arisen in carrying this object into effect. On preparing a bill for the abolition of the gaol it was thought that a large proportion of the special clauses might be rendered unnecessary by referring to and adopting the existing laws on the subject of gaols; but a difficulty has occurred in apportioning the prisoners in civil process between the two divisions of the county, a legal opinion having been given that the general powers afforded by the Gaol Act could not, by mere reference, be made part of a private bill. It is, therefore, we believe, intended to await an opportunity of endeavouring to effect the abolition of the prison by means, if possible, of some public Act.

At the period of our last inspection we found seventeen male and two female debtors in custody. Each prisoner had a separate cell in which to sleep, and to which he might return at pleasure. There are also day-rooms to which they have access, and in which they cook their meals. The prisoners are locked up in these cells at nine o'clock in the evening, and the cells are unlocked at six o'clock in the summer and at day-light in the winter season. The prisoners are allowed to follow their own trades, when this can be done consistently with

the regulations of the prison. Their friends are allowed to visit them daily, except on Sundays, from nine in the morning until dusk.

The allowance of food furnished by the county to those debtors who do not subsist themselves is 2lbs. of bread daily. Of the 19 prisoners then in custody 13 received the county allowance. The prisoners have access to scales and weights. Each prisoner is provided with a straw mattress and three blankets. The governor sees every prisoner, and visits every cell once in the day. The chaplain performs Divine service twice on Sundays, and reads Prayers on Wednesdays. The attendance at chapel is not compulsory; and it is to be regretted that but few of the prisoners avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of attending. Of the 19 prisoners but five were in the habit of being present at chapel, and this number is said to be about the average proportion. The surgeon visits the prison once a fortnight for the purpose of seeing every prisoner; he also attends, when necessary, in cases of sickness.

The matron has filled the office for 15 years, and appears to be well adapted for its duties. She does not, however, reside in the prison, although close to it: it is, therefore, necessary to send out for her, if absent, when her services are required. One of the two female prisoners in custody was, at the period of this inspection, confined to her bed.

The governor is a respectable man, and we have no doubt that he would vigilantly guard against any irregularity to which the absence of the matron might give rise; but this circumstance does not render her non-residence the less improper. By the 2d rule of the 10th section of the 4th Geo. IV. c. 64, it is enacted that "a matron shall be appointed to every prison in which female prisoners shall be confined, who shall *reside* in the prison; and it shall be the duty of the matron constantly to superintend the female prisoners."

For information respecting the number of commitments, dietary, health, bedding, clothing, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to the subjoined Return.

RETURN from the County Gaol at Horsham, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process*	51	3
In Execution	49	..
Forfeitures of Recognisances, or on attachments for Contempt	1	..
Crown debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	101	3

* Those Prisoners, who, having been confined on Mesne Process, are afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	1	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Return	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	3	..
Total	5	1

* For corrections in Division No. 4. the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..
Summary Convictions	1	..
Debtors	31	1
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	32	1

No. 6.

	M.	F.
The greatest number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year	48	1

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

	Two Months and under Three Months	
	M.	F.
Under Summary Conviction	1	..

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1. Nil.

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
21 Years and under 30	1	..

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 1.

Nil.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Horsham County Gaol.

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	..	..
Can read only	1	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	..	..
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	1	..

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	2	1
Infirmary cases	1	1
Greatest number of sick at one time	2	0
Deaths	..	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

Nil.

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Employment, not being Hard Labour	1	1
Not employed	3	0

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year

Nil.

No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 17.——Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

Nil.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	128	10	7
Male and Female Clothing		.	.
Bedding		.	.
Straw	3	9	0
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	1	6	1
Medicines		.	.
Beer and Spirits		.	.
Fuel	50	8	0
Soap	0	1	7½
Candles and Oil	0	7	3
Washing		.	.
Cooking		.	.
Stationery and Printing	5	5	8
Books		.	.
Furniture		.	.
Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	521	7	0
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions		.	.
Removing Transported Convicts		.	.
Sundries not mentioned	18	0	4½
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	728	15	7
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum		.	.
Prison Diet, per head. per annum	5	15	1¼
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum*		.	.
Pensions to Retired Officers	100	0	0

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.
	ozs.
Men	224
Women	224
Boys	224

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Nil.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Nil.

No 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	..
Jackets	..	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	..	..
Shirts	..	..
Stockings	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	..	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	..
Flannel Ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	..
Beds	1	1
Blankets	3	3
Rugs	..	..
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	..	..
Infirmary Beds	2	2
,, Blankets	4	4
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Benjamin Dodswell	Governor .	50	1828	180 0 0	46 1 0	226 1 0	For Copies of Warrants, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per head for taking Insolvent Debtors up to Court, and for my expenses attending the Assizes and Sessions.
James Aldridge .	Chaplain .	30	1837	150 18 0	..	150 18 0	
Thomas Martin .	Surgeon . .	42	1828	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
James Summerfield	Turnkey .	63	1814	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
John Charlwood .	Turnkey .	61	1815	46 16 0	..	46 16 9	
Mary Tugwell. .	Matron .	35	1823	20 16 0	..	20 16 0	
						£521 7 0	

N. B. The Salary of the Chaplain and Surgeon at the above amounts were paid to Michaelmas 1837, they were then reduced, and the Salaries for the Year ending Michaelmas 1838 will be, for the Chaplain £100, and for the Surgeon £10.

No. 24.—Receipts.

Nil.

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year .	728	15	7
Total Receipts of ditto	0	0	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	728	15	7

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

Cost per head per day for each Prisoner 1*s.* 3¼*d.*

LEWES.—House of Correction.

County House of Correction at Lewes.

Site and Construction.

This prison is situated in the lower part of the town of Lewes. The older portion of the structure was built about 45 years ago; and in the year 1817 it was enlarged, by the erection of 23 additional cells and three day-rooms. The prison is of an oblong form, and consists of three floors. Along the middle of each floor runs a passage, on either side of which the cells are arranged, with their doors opening into it. The only passage into the prison is through the governor's house, which is situated in the centre of the building.

In the year 1822 a building, containing five solitary cells, was erected in the yard at the rear of the northern extremity of the old prison, running parallel with it, but quite detached from it.

There are three tread-wheels, with separate stalls for each prisoner, and separate stalls on the rest benches, opposite the wheels. The largest of these wheels has 15 stalls; the other two have nine stalls each. One of the smaller wheels was erected in 1824; the largest in 1825, and the third in 1833. The stalls (both for the prisoners on the wheel and for those who are off the wheel, at rest) have been added subsequently to the last-mentioned date. The action of these three wheels is communicated to a flour-mill outside the boundary wall, and is let to the miller for the sum of 30*l.* per annum.

In the year 1833 the prison was considerably enlarged. The boundary wall was extended; a cell-building for male prisoners, comprising 32 on two floors, was constructed on the western side of the old prison, at right angles with it, but quite detached from it. A new prison for females, with 20 cells, was also built at the southern extremity of the old building, but separated from it by an inner boundary wall. Besides these buildings, there were erected at the same time, a chapel, kitchen, wash-houses, matrons' and turnkeys' rooms. Two pump-houses, one for six male, the other for six female prisoners, with separate compartments for the prisoners at work at each, have also been erected; and the old day-rooms have been divided and formed into sleeping cells. There is a water-closet and washing-sink in each cell: those in the old prison were put up in 1814 or 1815; the others at the time when the cells were constructed.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

County House of Correction at Lewes.

The number of cells used for the confinement of prisoners is 138; namely :—

	Number of Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
		Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Old building	17	8 0	6 0	10 0
Ditto, second and third floors	40	8 0	6 0	9 0
Large cell	1	12 4	8 6	9 0
Part built in 1817.				
Lower floor	7	9 0	5 9	10 0
Second and third ditto	16	9 0	5 9	9 0
New range for males	32	9 3	5 7	9 0
Females' prison	20	9 6	5 7	9 0
Solitary cells	5	10 0	5 6	9 0
Total	138			

This accommodation falls short, by a great deal, of the wants of the prison, and does not enable the prison authorities to enforce their 19th regulation,—"That every prisoner be confined in a separate cell."

In 1836 the greatest number of prisoners in this prison at any one time was 185.
In 1837 ditto ditto 210.

There are two male and one female infirmaries, which are situated in the highest part of the prison buildings. Those in the males' prison are very inconvenient, being too cold in winter, and too warm in summer. The chimney in one of the males' infirmaries also smoked; and a consumptive patient complained that the smoke caused him to cough, and put him to great pain and inconvenience. There are three airing-yards for the male, and one for the female prisoners.

Manufactory.

There is a manufactory situated in the rear of the southern wing of the old prison; it contains four work-rooms, and was erected at the same time with that building. The trades carried on in it are,—

Making mats and mops.
List shoes.
Prison clothing.
Picking, carding, spinning, and warping wool for mops.
Sacks, and waggon tilts.

System of Discipline.

Silence is enjoined as the rule of the prison, and is enforced in the usual manner, and by the usual punishments. The rule, however, is constantly broken; as will be seen on referring to the list of punishments inflicted in this House of Correction for prison offences, for the six months ending 31st March, 1838, annexed to this Report. Out of 121 prisoners reported for various offences, 75 were for talking, and 46 for all other offences: and the governor and other officers stated, that it was impossible to prevent communication from being carried on, and more particularly from window to window, and in the manufactory.

Prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour, and who work on the tread-wheel, sleep in separate cells, take their meals in separate cells, sit in separate stalls when at school, work in separate stalls on the wheels and at the pump cranks, and sit in separate stalls when resting from the wheels: in passing from their cells to the tread-wheels, the chapel, and the airing-yards, they walk in single file with an interval between each prisoner, and under a rule of silence. The walking in the airing-yards is restricted to Sunday, when the same rules are observed in their walking, as to distance and silence: and whether in their cells, on the wheels, in chapel, at school, in the passages, or airing-yards, and in every situation throughout the day and night, silence is attempted to be rigidly enforced between prisoner and prisoner, and punishment follows every detected breach of it.

Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour sleep in their separate cells, and take their meals in their separate cells. They work together in the manufactory; but under a rule of silence. Untried prisoners sleep in their separate cells, and take their meals in their separate cells. They work together in the manufactory, but under a rule of silence. Such of the untried prisoners as refuse to work, are kept in their separate cells, with the exception of attending chapel, and one hour's exercise in the airing-yard.

In regard to the two preceding classes, viz., prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and untried prisoners, silence is attempted to be rigidly enforced, between prisoner and prisoner, in every situation throughout the day and night, and punishment follows every detected breach of it.

With reference to all classes of prisoners, the officers are forbidden to hold any communication with them, except on subjects connected with their duties.

When there are more prisoners than can be accommodated in separate cells, three are placed together in a cell, with three sleeping berths in each, beginning first with the vagrants, and next with convicted felons.

Hard Labour.

Such of the prisoners as are sentenced to hard labour are employed on the tread-wheels, or at the pump-cranks. Those whose health, according to the certificate of the surgeon, does

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

County House of Correction at Lewes.

not admit of their undergoing such labour, are employed in the manufactory; where likewise are occupied convicts sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour; as well as such of the untried prisoners as are willing to be employed. These last receive, at their discharge, one-fourth of their earnings, if capable of computation; or a penny a-day,—which is also paid on their discharge. The untried prisoners are never allowed to work in the same room with the convicted; but there are great facilities for their communicating from room to room; and, in fact, they often do so. The manufactory is superintended by one officer only, who has to teach the trades, keep the accounts, and attend to the discipline in the four rooms.

Employment for the Untried. Solitary Confinement.

Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement remain in their cells, during the whole term of their sentence, with the exception of one hour's exercise daily, and attendance at Divine service in the chapel on Sundays. They are allowed no work; but such as can read are permitted to have books. They are not required to rise until breakfast-time,—a quarter past eight o'clock. Their bedding is left in the cell, and they may lie down and sleep all day long, if they please. Their diet is 2 lbs. of bread per diem. These prisoners take their exercise, one at a time, in each airing-yard; these yards are contiguous to each other, without separation; and the means of communicating between the prisoners at this time are both easy and numerous. They can also, at exercising time, communicate with the other prisoners in solitary confinement; and with the prisoners in the manufactory, by means of the inspection holes, which are of a large size. No officer attends these prisoners during the hour of exercise; in fact, as they allege themselves, their other duties are too numerous to admit of their doing so.

We found much writing on the walls of the cells; and observed, that the printed papers, enjoining silence, which had been affixed to the doors of the cells by order of the magistrates, were in every instance defaced. Of this, however, no report had been made, nor notice taken.

Tread wheels.

Fifty-eight prisoners are employed at one time in the tread-wheel houses; 33 on the wheels, 22 at rest, and three wardsmen. Twenty-two prisoners change from the wheel to the rest-benches simultaneously, every ten minutes. The three wheels are superintended by one officer; but he is so stationed as to be unable to see any one prisoner, either on the wheel, or at rest; neither can he command a view of all the prisoners passing from the wheel to rest; so that he cannot be aware of any irregularities that may occur; but must, in a great measure, depend upon the wardsmen. Upon our noticing this to the governor, he remarked, that the situation of the wheels was such that it was utterly impossible to assign the superintendent a position from which he could command a view of the prisoners. It is manifest, therefore, that much communication may take place between the prisoners at the wheels; and we ourselves observed them talking at the time of changing. There are several marks and names about the seats and divisions on the tread-wheel and pump-houses; of these no report had ever been made to the governor; nor, as he stated to us, had he ever noticed them.

School-room.

There is a school-room fitted up with 10 separate stalls for the prisoners attending school, which is held for two hours daily. The schoolmaster is present during the whole of the time. The chaplain also frequently attends, and it is his office to select the prisoners who are to attend the school. The prisoners who work on the wheel do not attend, except at such times as there are more hard labour prisoners in the House of Correction than are required to man the wheels. Only one prisoner has ever been reported for misconduct at school-time; but we found much scribbling and writing on the divisions between the stalls, which are immediately under the eyes of the schoolmaster: these he had never remarked upon or reported.

The hour at which labour commences varies with the season of the year. The prisoners leave their cells and march in Indian file from the various parts of the prison to the wheel-houses: the length of the line of march is 120 yards at least, with many turnings and stair-cases. Four officers are in attendance at the removal of the prisoners to and from their cells; one locks and unlocks the cell doors, and three are stationed at various intervals in the line of march.

Routine of a day.

In summer the first bell rings at six o'clock: at half past six the prisoners march to the treadwheels; at eight o'clock they march from the wheel to the chapel. After chapel they return to their cells for breakfast; after breakfast they return in the same order to the tread-wheels. At one o'clock they return to their cells to dinner; after dinner they return to the wheels; and at six o'clock they return to their cells for supper and the night. Each remove, backwards and forwards, occupies either way about seven minutes; and there are seven journeys, occupying 49 minutes in the course of each day, in removing the hard labour prisoners to and from the treadwheels.

The same order is observed in taking the prisoners backwards and forwards to and from the pump-room and the manufactory; each journey occupying, in the former case, about two minutes, and in the latter about four minutes. The prisoners are not taken to the manufactory before breakfast. The governor is not certain whether the magistrates are aware of this: but the officer who superintends the manufactory is then required to prepare the breakfast.

One hour and 20 minutes, at least, is therefore daily occupied in these marchings and countermarchings; numerous opportunities are then afforded for communication, and much amusement and excitement is thereby occasioned. All this is subversive of the order and decorum which ought to be maintained in a prison, and tends greatly to impair the deterring influence of imprisonment, which is almost the only effect which confinement for short periods can be expected to produce; and most of the prisoners committed to a House of Correction are under short sentences.

Visitors.

Convicted prisoners are not allowed to receive letters or visits from their relations or friends

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during the first six months of their imprisonment. Prisoners for trial may see their friends twice a-week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of two and four; but their legal adviser may be admitted at all seasonable hours. There is a regular visiting-room adjoining the keeper's house, and all letters and parcels are inspected by him previous to their delivery to the prisoners.

Money.

No prisoners under sentence are allowed to retain any money in their possession. They are searched on their admission, and any money or other articles found on them are taken from them and entered in a book. All such things are restored to them on their discharge.

Untried prisoners are allowed to retain a few shillings for the purchase of plain articles of diet, but not more than sufficient for a day's sustenance. One of the turnkeys is allowed to procure for them bread, cheese, a quart of small beer daily, and other plain articles of diet. By rule 48 in the prison regulations it is directed that no prisoner shall receive the prison diet on the days he procures food for himself; but the governor states that he has not enforced this rule except in cases where the prisoner has regularly and entirely provided sustenance for himself.

Wardsmen.

In addition to the paid officers employed by the magistrates, prisoners are appointed as wardsmen to assist in maintaining the discipline, and in the service of the prison. The annexed Return exhibits the number, ages, crimes, and sentences of all prisoners who have been appointed to assist in the service or in maintaining the discipline of the prison from the 1st of January to the 31st of March 1838.

The governor states that he has no confidence in prisoners as wardsmen. He has found them the greatest violators of the prison regulations. When left in the wards to clean, they can and do communicate with such prisoners as are left in their cells, and there are no means of preventing it. They communicate with the untried, and traffic with them for the provisions and beer, which, as unconvicted prisoners, they are allowed to purchase. They barter their pocket-handkerchiefs and various articles of clothing for these things. The governor has known many instances of this, and has removed many prisoners from their office for such misconduct. He has not entered those discharges in his journal; but he states that he has made them known to the visiting justices. The wardsmen have other means and opportunities of communicating with the prisoners: they clean out the cells of those under solitary confinement; they shave such prisoners as are unable to shave themselves. The officer unlocks the door of the cell, and then leaves the wardsman with the prisoner until these offices are performed. In these various ways a regular and unchecked communication is kept up throughout the prison by means of the wardsmen.

Gaming.

Gaming is strictly prohibited; but the governor states that it may be carried on by the wardsmen, and by the prisoners when three of them are placed together in one cell.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

The chaplain attends every morning at eight o'clock to read prayers in chapel; and he afterwards devotes the remainder of the four hours, during which his attendance is daily required by the prison rules, to visiting the sick, the refractory, the prisoners in solitary confinement, the school, and the prisoners newly admitted or about to be discharged. He also performs two full services on Sundays; and generally devotes two hours before Divine service, and one hour after it, to catechising and admonishing the prisoners.

Surgeon.

The surgeon, or his assistant, visits the sick daily, and sees every patient in the infirmary, every prisoner in solitary confinement, and every refractory prisoner under punishment; but they do not see every prisoner, whether well or ill, twice a-week, as required by the 4th Geo. IV. c. 64.

The surgeon examines every prisoner on his or her admission, previous to their being passed to their cell, and he attends whenever he is sent for.

Ventilation.

We do not consider the ventilation of this prison to be good." We entered several cells, both in the old and new buildings, previous to their unlocking for the morning work, and we found them close and offensive, particularly the cell newly constructed somewhat upon the plan suggested by ourselves, and the cell with the closed window. These were very ill ventilated, and the prisoners who occupied them complained that they found them oppressive in the extreme, and that they made them feel sick. This is not to be wondered at, as the means for admitting fresh air are utterly inadequate to the wants of an individual inhabiting an apartment of such dimensions. We beg most distinctly to disavow all such partial adaptations which profess to be founded upon the plans suggested by us in our Report, under the head of "Prison Construction." The prison is very dry and well drained.

Cleanliness and General Discipline.

We regret being obliged to state that we observed in this prison a want of cleanliness. We found cobwebs and much dust in many of the cells; and the condition of several of them indicated a want of that attention which is necessary to the maintenance of good discipline. The walls are scribbled over in many places. In several of the cells we found the lids of the water-closets out of repair; in two, the pipes by which the water is laid on leaked, and the cells were, in consequence, wet; and in one cell this had been so for three days; in another, the cock which turned on the water was fixed, so that the privy could not be cleansed, and the atmosphere of the cell was thus rendered very offensive. The males' infirmary was very dirty; and at the bottom of the stairs leading up to it were several bundles of prisoners clothing carelessly thrown upon the ground, no place being provided for stowing them away.

Each cell is furnished with a towel, soap, and comb; and about six tubs are provided for washing the prisoners' feet.

Irons.

Irons are occasionally employed in the case of refractory prisoners. On referring to the Return of punishments annexed, it will be seen that on the 2d October, 1837, two women who continued refractory were chained by the leg to the gate of their cells.

Irons are also used in conveying prisoners to the Town Hall for trial. We examined them, and found those in use of the following weights: 3¼ lbs., 4½ lbs., 5 lbs., and 5½ lbs.

The female prisoners are handcuffed as well as the male; and, when taken to court for trial, they are unattended by any female officer.

The following officers are employed in this prison :—

Keeper.	Taskmaster.
Chaplain.	3 Male Turnkeys.
Surgeon.	2 Porters, or Watchmen.
Schoolmaster.	Matron.
Superintendent of Treadwheel.	2 Female Turnkeys.

The governor, however, states that, in order to maintain an efficient discipline, he ought to have six turnkeys more, supposing the employment of wardsmen to be retained; and ten more, if wardsmen are dispensed with.

Evidence of Mr. Thomas Ancell, Keeper.

States that he has been 13 years governor, and has no other employment; has 200*l.* per annum salary, but no fees, and has nothing to do with any contracts; is allowed, as emoluments in addition to his salary, house, coals, candles, and soap. States that he goes all round the prison, and visits every cell and apartment three or four times a-week; that, when visiting the females' prison, he is always attended by a female officer; that he has a key of the females' prison, and could go in alone, but would not do so; that he does not employ any prisoner in any way in his service. He has a garden; but cultivates it at his own expense. Admits that he has sometimes employed a prisoner, a wardsman, to dig the ground for him. States that female prisoners are not attended by a female officer when taken to the court for trial; but they are taken in a fly, apart from the male prisoners, and are placed in separate cells at the hall, but under the care of men.

Male prisoners go up to court handcuffed and in irons. If prisoners are acquitted, they are nevertheless taken back to prison during sessions, still ironed and handcuffed on their return. States that prisoners are not employed in the manufactory before breakfast; does not know whether the magistrates are aware of this. Is of opinion that he needs half a dozen more officers if wardsmen are retained, and ten more without them. Has no opinion of wardsmen; has found them the greatest aggressors; they exchange their handkerchiefs and articles of clothing with other prisoners for bread, beer, and provisions. Wardsmen can open the cell doors, and communicate with prisoners all day long; has known many instances of this, and has discharged many a wardsmen for such misconduct; has not entered these discharges in his journal, but has made them known to the visiting justices. Is not of opinion that one officer could look after 50 prisoners, even if the treadwheels and workshops were better arranged: the officers have so many duties to perform, and to visit so many different passages and wards in the prison, and are so occupied in receiving provisions and other things that are brought into the prison, that it is impossible for them to have an eye to everything. The manufactory is the worst place of all. He believes that much more communication takes place than comes to his knowledge.

Tobacco is sometimes thrown over the walls; some was thrown over a few months ago, and it was directed to a particular prisoner.

To his knowledge there is no gaming, but there are opportunities for it amongst the wardsmen, and when three prisoners are together in a cell.

The 68th rule about prison clothing has not been carried into effect. Only such clothing is supplied as prisoners, untried or convicted, stand in need of.

In his opinion, the prisoners, generally speaking, dislike solitary confinement more than any other system of discipline; now and then there may be one who does not mind it, but the generality decidedly do. Thinks the Separate System of discipline the best: it would deter from crime if anything would, and, generally speaking, it would have a good effect upon their morals. Does not think the Silent System would ever work well, or produce much good: it is, in a great measure, done away by prisoners being together. Prisoners do not much mind the treadwheel; some would rather do it than be idle.

Rev. T. A. Nott, Chaplain.

Rev. T. A. Nott states that he has been nearly 14 years chaplain. He has resigned his office, but still continues to perform the duties until next sessions.

He attends at the prison every morning at eight o'clock to read prayers in chapel; and from nine o'clock continues in the prison for the remainder of his four hours, unless prevented by indisposition.

He visits daily the prisoners in solitary confinement, each in his or her cell; he visits the sick in the infirmaries; he receives prisoners to admonish them, to read to them, and to hear them read; he has them up to his own room for this purpose, but not more than six at a time. His instructions have been very much limited to the unemployed, because he cannot have the people away from the treadwheel, where they are required to labour, not only in pursuance of sentence, but to keep up the requisite strength of the miller, who rents the labour at 30*l.* per annum, and for whom they are obliged to perform a certain amount of work, which cannot be accomplished without the requisite strength. If he had continued to hold his office of chaplain, he should have felt it his duty to remonstrate with the visiting justices on this subject, particularly with reference to the school. Unfortunately the numbers of the untried have, of late, been so great that he has had plenty to occupy his time with them.

On Sunday he performs two full services in chapel, and preaches two sermons; and is occupied with the prisoners both before and after service, two hours before the morning, and for one hour after the evening service.

He also sees and examines every new prisoner on his admission, and inquires whether he can read or write, and at what school he has been educated; and he furnishes them with books according to their attainments.

On Wednesday and Friday he generally delivers an exhortation after the Morning Prayer, and occasionally, about three or four times a-year, administers the Lord's Supper to such

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prisoners as in his opinion are in a fit state to receive it, and who are desirous to do so. He has found the prisoners to behave well on these occasions, and has never been obliged to reject any who have offered themselves as candidates for the Holy Communion.

He occasionally superintends the school; about twice a-week. He also generally goes over the whole prison once a-week. He is of opinion that a great deal of evil arises from the employment of wardsmen who are convicts; he has no doubt there is whispering and talking even while pretending to join in the responses at chapel; there have been reports of this lately; has no doubt that much communication takes place in the prison. Is decidedly of opinion that individual separation would produce the best effects, both to deter and reform, if employment and instruction could be given in the cells; has heard prisoners of a better kind say that they preferred separation, whilst bad ones would always complain of it, and would do anything rather than be locked up by themselves. He is not satisfied with the progress made by the prisoners in the school, in consequence of their not having the opportunity of attending it regularly: it is useless to send to the school those who are only in the prison for a few days, the untried, and the short sentences, and those who know more than the schoolmaster himself.

Mr. Turner, Surgeon.

Mr. Turner states that he has been 14 years surgeon to the Lewes House of Correction; either himself or his assistant visits the prison every day, and daily sees every prisoner confined to the infirmary, every prisoner in solitary confinement, and every prisoner under punishment in the refractory cells.

He sees all prisoners on their admission before they are passed to their wards; and, in addition to these duties, he attends at the prison whenever he is wanted or sent for; but he does not see every prisoner confined in the prison, whether well or ill, twice a-week, as required by the Gaol Act.

The situation of the prison is low, and it is frequently enveloped in fog and mist; but he considers it generally healthy,

The ventilation is deficient; certainly not so good as it ought to be.

He does not consider that any particular diseases are prevalent or peculiar to the prison diet, labour, or discipline; he has lost most prisoners by consumption. Rheumatism and colds are more prevalent than any other complaints.

Has never observed any bad consequences, either of body or mind, attend the solitary confinement. As they have no work, and are allowed their bedding all day, they wrap themselves up in their blankets and sleep away their time: many an idle fellow would prefer it. He does not consider that any serious result would attend the confinement of a prisoner in a solitary cell, of large size and well ventilated, with work and instruction; does not think that, with the ordinary periods of solitary confinement, the hour's exercise daily given is necessary, even in the cells at present in use.

In his opinion, speaking generally, he should prefer treating the sick in their separate cells rather than in the infirmaries, if proper arrangements were made for attendance on the sick. He now uses the cells, though they are small, in preference to the infirmaries, which are very bad—in summer they are very hot, in winter cold. But small cells would be very improper for the treatment of small-pox or any active disease in the summer time: there should be a large room for these cases.

Scurvy at one time prevailed in the prison: by an increase of the diet it disappeared. The diet was again diminished, and the scurvy again appeared. The diet was then permanently increased; the scurvy again disappeared, and has not since occurred.

He considers that very little dependence is to be placed in the wardsmen; he believes it is the fact that they are made the means of communication between the prisoners. A knowledge of everything that passes is obtained throughout the prison, which is a proof that communication takes place.

Separate Cells at the County Hall for Prisoners awaiting Trial.

It is highly to the credit of the magistrates of this division of the county that they have provided at the Court-house separate cells for the prisoners awaiting trial. There are 28 separate cells for males, and four, together with one large cell, for females. We inspected the whole, and found them very convenient and comfortable. This is a most important improvement upon the practice too generally prevalent of crowding prisoners together in small, dark, and ill-ventilated apartments whilst awaiting their trials: it deserves the consideration of the magistrates generally, and we trust so good an example will be followed.

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Extracts from the Governor's Journal.

Extracts from the Governor's Journal of all Passages relating to Punishments for Offences committed within the Prison, from the 1st October, 1837, to 31st March, 1838.

October 1st., 1837.—Shut up W. T. and H., felons for trial, on bread and water, for talking in their cells (two days). Reported by Wm. Shepherd.

October 2d.—Shut up E. B. and S. C., in refractory cells, for being noisy and disturbing the quiet of the prison. In consequence of their continuing refractory, chained them by the leg to the gate of their cells. Reported by the matron. Also shut up H. L., a felon for trial, for endeavouring to converse with a male prisoner (three days).

October 4th.—J. Hoper and R. Gear, Esqrs., called and inquired into the circumstance of E. B. and S. C., for refractory conduct in the prison, and ordered them to be kept in solitary confinement, on bread and water, for the remainder of their imprisonment.

October 6th.—The watch-clocks regular. The watchman reports J. A. and G. P., convicted felons, for talking in their cells in the night. Shut them up on bread and water for two days.

October 10th.—Deprived G. T. and C. D., convicted felons, of their supper for talking from the windows of their cells. Reported by Wm. Shepherd.

October 13th.—Shut up T. S., a vagrant, in a refractory cell, for improperly performing his work at the tread-wheel, and when spoken to by the superintendent, was very insolent (three days).

October 14th.—Put E. C., a vagrant, into a refractory cell, for misconduct when at the pump, and, when spoken to by the female turnkey, became insolent and noisy after being placed in her cell (three days).

October 15th.—Put J. W., a felon for trial, in irons, for making an attempt to escape from the prison. Directed by R. Gear and J. Richardson, Esqrs.

October 17th.—Deprived T. S., a vagrant, of his supper, for talking to another prisoner when going to the tread-wheel.

October 21st.—Shut up J. W. and H. H., felons for trial, on bread and water, for talking from the windows of their cells (one day). Reported by Wm. Shepherd.

October 24th.—Deprived J. A. and G. P., convicted felons, of their supper, for talking to each other from their cells. Reported by Wm. Shepherd.

October 26.—Deprived E. C., a vagrant, of his supper, for attempting to converse with another prisoner when in chapel.

October 30th.—Shut up C. H. and W. H., felons for trial, for repeatedly talking to each other from their cells (two days). Reported by Isaac Burrell.

October 31st.—Shut up G. H., a vagrant, on bread and water, for running from his cell when returned from chapel, from the south basement of the old prison to the new western prison, without leave of the officer on duty there, under a pretence of having his bread weighed (three days).

November 2d.—Shut up P. L., a vagrant, on bread and water, for irreverence at chapel (two days).

November 3d.—Shut up E. C., a vagrant, in a refractory cell, for refusing to work at the pump. Reported by the matron (three days).

November 8th.—Shut up W. H., a felon for trial, on bread and water, for repeatedly talking whilst at the manufactory (three days). Reported by the taskmaster.

November 14th.—Shut up T. J., a vagrant, two days, and M. N., a vagrant, three days, for repeatedly talking whilst at the tread-wheel. Reported by the superintendent.

November 17th.—The watchman reports W. H., C. H., and J. W., felons for trial, for talking in the night. Shut them up on bread and water for three days.

November 18th.—Shut up E. C., a vagrant, in a refractory cell, for abusive language to the matron (three days).

November 22d.—Shut up M. D., a convicted misdemeanant, in a refractory cell, for being insolent and committing an assault on the turnkey, Esther Breeds (three days).

November 25th.—Shut up J. J., a felon for trial, on bread and water, for talking from his cell to another prisoner (three days). Reported by Frederick Ancell. The other prisoner not answering him.

November 27th.—The watchman reports W. S., a convicted misdemeanant, for disturbing the quiet of the prison by singing in the night. Shut him up on bread and water for one day.

December 2d.—Shut up J. B., a felon for trial, in a refractory cell, for disturbing the quiet of the prison by calling from his cell to a female, named O. K. (three days.)

Shut up O. K. on bread and water, for the above offence (three days). Reported by Wm. Shepherd.

Shut up E. B., S. C., and T. K., in refractory cells, for being riotous in chapel when assembled for prayers.

December 3d.—The watchman reports J. S., J. N., and J. D., for talking in their cell at night. Deprived them of their supper, it being their first offence.

Deprived S. S., a convicted misdemeanant, of his supper, for talking when in chapel. Also deprived T. P. of his breakfast for the same offence, he not being allowed supper. Reported by Frederick Ancell.

December 5th.—The Earl of Chichester and R. Gear, Esq., inquired, upon oath, into the conduct of E. B., S. C., and T. K., and sentenced B. to remain in a refractory cell until her time expired—C. and K. until the 8th inst. and not to be allowed to attend chapel.

December 6th.—The watchman reports J. P., J. B., and C. Q., convicted felons, for talking in their cell, where they were confined. Deprived them of their supper.

December 8th.—Deprived J. B. and H. T., felons for trial, of their breakfast, for talking from their cells, they not being allowed supper. Reported by Henry Beeds.

December 9th.—Shut up O. K., a vagrant, on bread and water, for misbehaviour when at the pump (three days). Reported by the matron.

December 10th.—Deprived J. R., a convicted felon, of his supper, for talking from the window of his cell. Also deprived J. L. of his breakfast (a felon for trial), he not being allowed supper. Reported by Charles Lewis.

Shut up R. D., a vagrant, on bread and water, for defacing the walls of his cell and also his bedstead (three days). Reported by Wm. Shepherd.

December 15th.—Shut up J. R., a convicted felon, on bread and water, for repeated misconduct whilst at the tread-wheel. Reported by the superintendent (three days).

December 18th.—Shut up G. W., a felon for trial, for singing in his cell and disturbing the quiet of the prison (three days). Reported by Henry Breeds.

December 25th.—Shut up H. L., a felon for trial, on bread and water, for irreverent behaviour at chapel (two days).

December 26th.—Shut up G. W., a felon for trial, for calling from the window of his cell to a female. Reported by I. B. (two days.)

The watchman reports J. B. and H. T., felons for trial, for calling to each other from the windows of their cells in the night. Shut them up on bread and water for two days.

December 29th.—The watchman reports H. R., a misdemeanant, and C. J., a convicted felon, for calling to each other in the night. Shut them up on bread and water for two days. Also reported J. I., a felon for trial, for the like offence (one day).

December 30th.—Shut up W. H., T. S., and G. C., felons for trial, on bread and water, for misconduct whilst out airing, by talking. Reported by Henry Breeds (one day).

January 4th, 1838.—Shut up H. H., a felon for trial, on bread and water, for being noisy and disturbing the quiet of the prison (two days). Reported by Charles Lewis.

January 5th.—The watchman reports H. T., a convicted felon, and J. M., a convicted misde-

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meanant, for talking to each other from their cells in the night. Shut them up on bread and water—the former three days and the latter one day.

Shut up H. L., a felon for trial, and A. K., a transport, in the refractory cells, on bread and water, for being noisy in their cells and calling to the male prisoners (three days). Reported by the matron.

Shut up W. S., a soldier, in a refractory cell, for refusing to work and insulting one of the turnkeys (three days).

January 13th.—Shut up E. C., a convicted felon, for misconduct in the school. Reported by the schoolmaster (two days).

January 14th.—Shut up T. D., a convicted misdemeanant, on bread and water, for talking to another prisoner when in chapel, the other not answering him. Reported by Frederick Ancell (one day).

January 15th.—Shut up R. B., a convicted misdemeanant, on bread and water, for being noisy in his cell and ridiculing the chaplain (three days). Reported by Wm. Shepherd.

January 17th.—Shut up J. T., a convicted misdemeanant, on bread and water, for breaking the comb in his cell. Reported by Isaac Burrell (two days).

January 24th.—Shut up H. A., W. K., and G. G., felons for trial, on bread and water, for repeatedly talking from the doors of their cells immediately after prayers (two days). Reported by Frederick Ancell.

Shut up H. L., a convicted felon, on bread and water, for carrying rope-yarn out of the manufactory without the consent of the master manufacturer (three days). Reported by Frederick Ancell.

January 27th.—Shut up J. T., a convicted misdemeanant, on bread and water, for taking a knife out of the manufactory without the consent of the master manufacturer (three days). Reported by Frederick Ancell.

January 28th.—Shut up W. P., J. A., G. W., and J. S., convicted misdemeanants and vagrants, on bread and water, for neglect of duty at the tread-wheel, by getting off without the consent of the superintendent (two days).

January 29th.—Shut up R. N., a vagrant, on bread and water, for damaging his blanket (three days). Reported by Frederick Ancell.

February 8th.—Put T. W. and W. H., vagrants, into refractory cells, for refusing to work on the tread-wheel under a plea of weakness, arising from a restricted diet (three days).

February 10th.—Shut up T. T., a convicted felon, on bread and water, for attempting to dispose of a comb, belonging to the prison, to a prisoner about to be discharged (two days). Reported by Wm. Shepherd.

February 12th.—Shut up C. H. and G. W., felons for trial, on bread and water, for irreverence at chapel during divine service (three days). Reported by Henry Breeds.

February 16th.—Shut up C. H. and G. W., felons for trial, on bread and water, for talking in their cells and making threats towards Henry Breeds for reporting them as above (three days).

February 18th.—Shut up A. W., a felon for trial, J. F., and A. K., transports, on bread and water, for being noisy and disturbing the quiet of the prison, they being all in one of the large cells rubbing in for the itch (three days).

February 25th.—Deprived J. B., C. P., and W. L., felons for trial, of their breakfast, for talking from the windows of their cells, they not being allowed supper. Reported by Charles Lewes.

February .—Shut up W. C. and T. P., convicted felons, on bread and water, for talking whilst assembled in chapel for divine service (two days). Reported by Isaac Burrell.

March 1st.—Deprived W. S., a soldier, and W. C., a misdemeanant, of their supper, for talking to each other in chapel.

March 2d.—Shut up H. A. and W. T., felons for trial, on bread and water, for talking from the windows of their cells. Reported by Wm. Shepherd.

March 4th.—Shut up C. P., a felon for trial, on bread and water, for disturbing the quiet of the prison by dancing on his water-closet. Reported by Charles Lewis (three days).

March 8th.—Shut up E. B. and H. P., felons for trial, on bread and water, for making use of very indecent language (two days).

March 15th.—The watchman reports G. W. and S. S., felons for trial, for talking in the night from the windows of their cells. Shut them up on bread and water for one day.

March 16th.—Shut up E. B., a felon for trial, on bread and water, for disturbing the quiet of the prison by dancing on the lid of his water-closet (one day). Reported by Charles Lewis.

March 17th.—Shut up W. T. and E. H., felons for trial, on bread and water, for fighting in the manufactory (two days). Reported by the master manufacturer.

March 26th.—Shut up E. B., S. S., W. M., G. B., G. H., H. A., G. W., and W. K., convicted felons, on bread and water, for talking and disturbing the quiet of the prison (two days). Reported by Charles Lewis.

March 29th.—Shut up G. B., a transport, on bread and water, for singing in the night and disturbing the quiet of the prison (three days). Reported by the watchman.

March 30th.—Shut up in refractory cells J. E. and S. S., convicted felons, on bread and water, for refusing to work on the tread-wheel, the surgeon having decided they were fit for their labour (three days).

LEWES HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

RETURN of the Names, Ages, Crimes, Sentences, and date of Convictions, of all Prisoners appointed as Warders or Wardsmen, or in any other situation in the service or discipline of the Prison, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1838.

Names.	Warders or Wardsmen.	Ages.	Crimes.	Sentences.	Date of Conviction.
C. H. .	Wardsman.	70	Felony . .	2 years hard labour . .	2d January 1838.
H. M..	Ditto .	25	Felony . .	1 year hard labour, except last month solitary . .	21st February 1838.
G. H..	Ditto .	18	Misdemeanor.	6 cal. months hard labour.	2d January 1838.
D. A. .	Ditto .	30	Neglect family	2 cal. months hard labour.	22d February 1838.
H. B. .	Warder .	22	Felony . .	6 cal. months hard labour, except last 14 days solitary	2d January 1838.
J. H. .	Ditto .	31	Misdemeanor.	6 cal. months hard labour.	2d January 1838.
C. S. .	Ditto .	25	Felony . .	4 cal. months hard labour, except last 14 days solitary	2d January 1838.
B. H..	Ditto .	29	Night Poaching	4 cal. months hard labour, and find sureties for 1 year	26th December 1837.

RETURN from the COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION at LEWES, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	ASSIZES.				SESSIONS.				TOTAL.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before trial	60	4	2	..	164	28	23	1	249	33
,, Convicted	39	2	2	..	131	20	18	1	190	23
,, Acquitted at the Bar	8	..	..	..	22	6	..	..	30	6
,, No Bills found	7	..	..	..	10	2	1	..	18	2
,, Not Prosecuted	6	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	10	2
,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	Not accounted for as to Ages and State of Instruction.								36	6

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	22	..
Deserters awaiting a Route . .	7	..
Under the Game Laws . . .	87	..
Under the Revenue Laws . .	1	..
Under the Bastardy Laws . . .	5	..
Under the Vagrant Act . . .	215	91
Under the Malicious Trespass Act .	31	1
Under the Larceny Act . . .	46	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	11	..
For Assaults	33	5
For want of Sureties . . .	6	1
As known or reputed Thieves . .	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes .	74	22
Total . . .	538	120

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year. Nil.

No. 4.* See Note.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	85	17
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	774	151
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	13	2
Committed for Re-examination . .	36	6
Total . . .	908	176

* NOTE.—For correctness in Division No 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	9	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	49	6
Summary Convictions	44	10
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	1	..
Total	103	22

	M.	F.
No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year	189	21

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	88	14	78	8	48	4	8	1	13	..
2. Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors	12	..	44	6	24	4	15	2	37	2
3. Ditto ,, under Summary Convictions	42	9	215	68	125	22	69	12	77	9

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors)	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	29
2. Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors)	33	4	9	..	7	..	1	3	182	21
3. Ditto ,, under Summary Convictions	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	538	120

NOTE.—The Return No. 7 includes those sentenced to Transportation, the Day when they were sent to Portsmouth being considered the Day of their Discharge from this Prison.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	4	..
12 Years and under 14	4	..
14 Years and under 17	21	4
17 Years and under 21	55	10
21 Years and under 30	93	11
30 Years and upwards	72	8
Total	249	33

No. 9. Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	17	11
12 Years and under 14	17	7
14 Years and under 17	51	15
17 Years and under 21	113	19
21 Years and under 30	190	21
30 Years and upwards	150	47
Total	538	120

No. 10. State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	105	9
Can read only	53	11
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	29	7
Can read and write well	62	6
Total	249	33

No. 11. State of Instruction, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	190	62
Can read only	132	38
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	102	15
Can read and write well	114	5
Total	538	120

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	191	22
Infirmary Cases	6	..
Greatest number of sick at one time	6	..
Deaths	1	..

No. 13.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	130	23
Twice	39	3
Thrice	22	1
Four times or more	23	6

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No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	583	122
Employment, not being Hard Labour	139	14
Not employed	63	19

	M.	F.
No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	93	14

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly	..	..
Privately	3	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	2	1	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	8	2	2	..
Solitary Cells	103	17	26	..
Stoppage of Diet	30	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	141	21	29	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	1
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, ,, Blankets	2	2
,, ,, Sheets	2	2
,, ,, Pillow Cases	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of Prison diet	999	0	6¾
,, Male and female clothing	65	19	11
,, Bedding	41	18	7½
,, Straw	7	1	6
,, Extra allowances by order of the Surgeon	11	8	0¼
,, Medicines	150	0	0
,, Beer and Spirits	0	0	0
,, Fuel	106	19	11
,, Soap	20	7	0
,, Candles and Oil	31	8	9
,, Washing	0	0	0
,, Cooking	0	0	0
,, Stationery and Printing	50	12	3
,, Books	18	17	6½
,, Furniture	11	8	0
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	851	16	2
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	0	0	0
,, Removing Transported Convicts	79	19	7
,, Sundries not mentioned	69	11	0½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.	2516	8	10½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison during the year	564	12	3
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head, per annum	6	10	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head, per annum	2	10	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	0	0	0

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary.

Prisoners sentenced to hard Labour for first Offence after first Fourteen Days.	Ditto, second Offence, and during the first Fourteen Days for all Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour.	Prisoners in Solitary Confinement.	Prisoners before Trial and for Simple Imprisonment.	Prisoners in Refractory Cells.
Bread 1½ pounds. Gruel 3 ounces. Soup 1 pint. After 3 months. Potatoes 1 pound.	Bread 1½ pounds. Gruel 3 ounces.	Bread 2 pounds.	Bread 1½ pounds. Gruel 1½ ounces. Soup 1 pint.	Bread 1½ pounds.

NOTE.—The soup consists of three ounces of meat without bone, one ounce of meal for thickening, vegetables with salt.

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No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheel will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheel per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number Employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January..	7	33	7½ Inches.	58	3-4ths.	11,340	812	11,340 Feet.	Mance's Ergometer.	Grinding Corn.
February .	7			58	3-4ths.		812			
March . . .	8¾			58	3-5ths.		1,015			
April	10			51	3-5ths.		1,015			
May	10			51	3-5ths.		1,015			
June	10			51	3-5ths.		1,015			
July	10			51	3-5ths.		1,015			
August . .	10			51	3-5ths.		1,015			
September	10			51	3-5ths.		1,015			
October . .	8¾			58	3-5ths.		1,015			
November	7			58	3-4ths.		812			
December	7			58	3-4ths.		812			

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	7	Six Males and Six Females.	25	The Males work the whole of the time specified in the scale of tread wheel labour. The Females divide their time between pumping, washing, &c.	No means of recording.	Pumping water for the use of the Prison and clearing the Drains.
February .	7					
March . .	8¾					
April . . .	10					
May . . .	10					
June . . .	10					
July . . .	10					
August . .	10					
September .	10					
October . .	8¾					
November .	7					
December .	7					

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
Rev. Anthony Nott .	Chaplain	57	October 1824 .	200	0	0	
Richard Turner . .	Surgeon.	38	April 1824 . .	.	.	.	The surgeon has no fixed salary, but is paid a certain sum for each prisoner committed, not to exceed £150 per annum.
Thomas Ancell. . .	Keeper	68	July 1825 . .	200	0	0	
Hannah Jones . . .	Matron	62	October 1814 .	52	0	0	
Samuel Backett . .	Turnkey and superintendent at tread-wheel.	55	April 1830 . .	46	16	0	
William Shepherd . .	Turnkey and taskmaster	39	November 1831.	54	12	0	
Isaac Burrell . . .	Turnkey	51	January 1832 .	46	16	0	
Frederick Ancell . .	Ditto	32	July 1832 . .	52	0	0	
Charles Lewis . . .	Ditto	46	September 1835	52	0	0	
James Moore . . .	Porters and watchmen.	60	June 1835 . .	39	0	0	
Henry Breeds . . .		32	July 1835 . .	39	0	0	
Esther Breeds . . .	Turnkey	30	January 1836 .	31	4	0	
Harriet Pelling . .	Ditto	30	December 1836.	31	4	0	Actually paid £25. 9*s.* 2*d.* not being appointed at the commencement of the year
Edwin Osmant . . .	Schoolmaster . . .	..	April 1837 . .	32	0	0	Actually paid £12. 19*s.* not being appointed at the commencement of the year.

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison . . .	74	18	4¼
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners . . .	20	16	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . .	153	4	6
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate .	38	9	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..	..	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children.	..	..	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports .	..	..	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners . . .	..	..	..
Other Receipts { Western Prisoners For trial at Assizes }	19	0	0
Total	306	8	10¼

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year .	2,516	8	10½
Total Receipts of ditto . . .	306	8	10¼
Actual Cost to the County City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	2,210	0	0¼

Cost of each Prisoner per day, 9¾*d.* $\frac{30931}{33630}$

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

PETWORTH.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison is situated on a commanding elevation on the western side of the town of Petworth: it is erected on a rocky foundation, and is remarkably dry and well drained; and a more desirable site, both with respect to health and convenience, could no where be found. The prison is surrounded by a boundary wall 20 feet high, inclosing an area of about 250 feet square.

The old part of this prison was commenced in the year 1785, and was completed and occupied in 1788. It consisted of two floors, and was built on open arcades, according to a plan suggested by Mr. Howard, to avoid the inconvenience arising from damp, and for greater security against escapes. It contained thirty-two cells, two infirmary-rooms, two turnkeys'-rooms, and a chapel, with thirty-two separate stalls, the sides of which are so elevated that the prisoners cannot see one another, though they are all in the view of the chaplain. There can be no doubt that the prison was the earliest, in this or any other country, in which the separate system was introduced and maintained, with nearly all those regulations and arrangements which are necessary in order to give force and efficacy to its operation.

For a full account of the original construction and first establishment of this prison, we beg to refer to p. 43 of our Third Annual Report, and to Appendix A of the same, where will be found valuable extracts from the County Records relative to Petworth House of Correction, obligingly furnished us by W. V. Langridge, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sussex.

In the year 1816 the arcades were walled in, and a manufactory and day and store-rooms were constructed. Tread-wheels, a crank pump, and detached infirmaries, were subsequently erected in the rear of the prison. In 1835 very extensive additions were completed; consisting of 62 new cells for male prisoners, a separate prison for females, containing a wash-house, laundry, nine separate cells, and three cells of larger dimensions, with fire-places, for such female prisoners as have children with them.

The following is a brief description of this prison as it exists at the present time:—

The governor's house is situated in the centre of the western side of the prison, and is connected at either extremity with the boundary wall. Until the year 1835 the only entrance to the prison was through this house; but owing to the great inconvenience which arose from the necessity of carrying coals, and all other supplies for the prison and its manufactures, through the governor's dwelling, another entrance was formed in the boundary wall to the left of his house, and a porter's lodge was built immediately adjoining.

On passing through the governor's house there appears on either hand a range of buildings forming a passage to the prison; those on the one side consist of the cook-house, carpenter's shop, and paint shop; those on the other consist of the coal-house, the ash-house, and the receiving-room, with a bath.

The main building for male prisoners is of an oblong form, 200 feet long, by 40 wide, and consists of three floors. On the left of the entrance passage, which is near the centre of the building, is the manufactory, fitted up with looms for various kinds of weaving: on the right of the passage is the school-room, fitted up with separate stalls on three sides. A division runs down the middle of the room to prevent the prisoners on the opposite sides from seeing one another. The schoolmaster occupies an elevated position, from which he has a complete view of all that is going on. There are, besides, two taskmasters'-rooms, and two store-rooms on the ground floor, together with two staircases communicating with the upper floors. The remainder of this part of the prison is occupied with cells on either side of a passage which runs the whole length of the building, having their doors opening into it. The centre of the first and second floors is occupied by a chapel, in the body of which are 32 separate stalls. There is a gallery round it on three sides of the second floor. One side is occupied by the chaplain's reading desk, on each side of which is a pew for the governor and officers of the prison; the other two galleries are fitted up with seats for the prisoners, divided in such a manner as to render difficult any attempt to communicate with each other; but which do not as effectually separate them as the stalls in the body of the chapel. On each floor are two rooms, one of which is appropriated to the use of the chaplain, and the others to the turnkeys. Two of these rooms were originally infirmaries; but the use of them as such has been discontinued, the surgeon preferring to treat the patients in their own cells. The remaining portions of the first and second floors to the right and left of the chapel are occupied by cells on each side of the central passage running the whole length of the buildings. In the centre of the rear of the males' prison is the crank pump, which is worked by 30 prisoners in separate compartments, under the constant inspection of an officer. The cranks are spiral, and possess on that account a decided superiority over the common crank mills, inasmuch as the difficulty of communication between the prisoners is increased by the position in which each is obliged to work with relation to the rest. The power generated by these cranks is applied to the raising of water for the use of the prison, and there are two water regulators to apportion the labour to the number and strength of the prisoners employed. There is an Ergometer attached to the crank-pump, by which the quantity of labour performed is measured and recorded. On the left of the crank-house is the tread-wheel-house, containing two wheels, with eight divisions, or separate stalls, on each; and on the opposite side of the wheel-house are 10 separate stalls for such of the prisoners as are at rest. The taskmaster is stationed in the centre to preserve order and silence. The action of these wheels is not applied to any useful purpose; but is governed by fly-regulators; and the taskmaster regulates the velocity of the wheels by means of a steelyard-lever placed beside his station. Instead of the ordinary fixed hand-rail commonly attached to tread-wheels, there is here a revolving rail, so contrived that the prisoners on the wheels cannot relieve themselves from their labour

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by hanging on the rail, as is a general practice; but both legs and hands must move and work together. An Ergometer is attached to the tread-wheels, which measures and records the labour performed. The spiral cranks, the revolving rail, and the ergometer, are the inventions of Mr. Mance, the governor of this prison, and reflect great credit upon his talents and ingenuity. The ergometer, especially, is a most useful invention, and has been introduced into many prisons.

The females' prison is built in the south western angle of the prison inclosure. It is an oblong building, 45 feet by 25, and is three stories high. It contains three separate cells, and a large cell with a fire-place, on each floor. The wash-house is on the ground-floor, and the laundry and drying closet are on the first floor.

The following is a list of all the buildings, apartments, and cells, in Petworth House of Correction, together with their respective dimensions:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Height, To flat Ceiling.	To Spring of Arch.	To Crown of Arch.	Underside of pitch board.
KEEPER'S HOUSE.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Cellar	15 6	15 6	7 2	. .	. .	. .
Ditto	15 6	13 6	7 2	. .	. .	. .
Sitting room	16 0	15 0	10 0	. .	. .	. .
Ditto	15 6	13 6	10 0	. .	. .	. .
Kitchen	15 6	14 0	10 0	. .	. .	. .
Storeroom	15 10	7 7	10 0	. .	. .	. .
Pantry	15 10	6 0	10 0	. .	. .	. .
Four Bedrooms	16 0	15 9	9 0	. .	. .	. .
	16 0	15 9	9 0	. .	. .	. .
	16 0	14 0	9 0	. .	. .	. .
	15 9	13 10	9 0	. .	. .	. .
Closet	8 0	6 0	9 0	. .	. .	. .
Porter's lodge	12 0	9 10	8 6	. .	. .	. .
Cooking-room	16 0	11 3	. .	. .	. .	13 6
Carpenter's shop	11 3	7 8	9 3	. .	. .	. .
Paint shop	11 3	7 8	9 3	. .	. .	. .
Receiving-room, with bath	11 3	9 6	9 3	. .	. .	. .
Coal-house	16 0	11 3	. .	. .	. .	13 6
Ash-house	11 3	5 8	. .	. .	. .	13 6
MAIN BUILDING FOR MALES.						
Two lobbies, each	34 6	9 3	. .	5 7	9 2	. .
Manufactory	38 6	13 6	. .	5 6	9 2	. .
School-room	21 7	13 8	. .	5 7	9 1	. .
Store-room	15 2	10 10	8 8	. .	. .	. .
Ditto	15 2	7 8	8 8	. .	. .	. .
Four taskmasters' rooms, each	16 2	12 7	. .	6 6	9 6	. .
Two infirmaries	16 2	12 8	. .	6 1	9 1	. .
Two detached infirmaries	13 0	9 0	9 4	. .	. .	. .
Chapel with a gallery on the second floor	19 0	20 0	20 5	. .	. .	. .
Thirty-two cells, each	13 0	10 0	. .	5 4	9 0	. .
Sixty cells, each	9 0	6 0	9 2	. .	. .	. .
Two cells, each	13 7	10 4	. .	5 8	9 2	. .
Three cells, each	13 8	10 4	. .	5 8	9 2	. .
One cell	13 7	10 9	. .	5 8	9 2	. .
One cell	13 6	10 5	. .	5 8	9 2	. .
Treadwheel-house	37 0	14 0	. .	. .	. .	12 6
Pump-house	90 8	11 0	. .	. .	. .	10 0
Wool-house	12 0	10 0	. .	. .	. .	11 4
Boiler-house	19 0	6 0	. .	. .	. .	15 3
Coal-house	9 0	6 5	. .	. .	. .	14 0
FEMALE PRISON.						
Wash-house	24 0	16 8	14 0	. .	. .	. .
Laundry	24 0	18 0	14 2	. .	. .	. .
Three Day-rooms	13 0	9 0	8 6	. .	. .	. .
Nine cells	9 0	6 0	8 6	. .	. .	. .

There are 99 separate cells for males, and 12 for females.

The greatest number of prisoners at any one time in the course of the year 1836 was 108 males, 7 females; 1837, 80 males, 5 females.

The old cells are of ample size; but those which are of more recent construction are, in our opinion, too small for the confinement of prisoners by night and day, being only 9 feet by 6, and 9 feet 2 inches in height, containing about 490 cubic feet; which is not more than half the size which we deem requisite for the separate confinement of prisoners. The cells are

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well provided with all needful appendages for separate confinement. There are a water-closet and washing trough in each, with water laid on, the supply of which is regulated by a cock in the cell; so that the prisoner has an unlimited supply of water. In winter the cells are warmed by means of hot water pipes. Each cell is provided with the following articles:—a bedstead, a straw bed, inclosed in ticking, two blankets and a coverlid, a stool, broom, towel-roller and towel, soap-box, drinking horn, and wooden spoon. There is an inspection hole to each cell; it is formed in the wall next the passage, and commands a good view of the interior of the cell.

Manufactures.

There is a manufactory on the ground floor, in which the weaving of horse-cloths, blankets, sacking, cart-tilts, and various other articles, is carried on. Other manufactures are carried on in the separate cells; these consist of picking, carding, spinning, and warping wool for mops, making mats, shoes, and prison clothing.

System of discipline.

There is more of separate confinement in this prison than in any other in this country. Strict silence is also enjoined, and efforts are made to enforce it by a very vigilant superintendence, and by the usual punishment for its violation. That the rule is evaded, however, will be seen from the annexed Return of offences and punishments in the Petworth House of Correction for the six months ending 31st March 1838; from which statement it appears that out of 59 offences, 36 were for talking, or for attempting to communicate together.

The prisoners sentenced to hard labour, with the exception of those who are excused by the surgeon on the ground of ill health, are employed on the tread-wheels, or at the pump-cranks.

In winter the hours of labour are		7.
In spring	„	8½.
In summer	„	10.

But by regulating the velocity of the wheels the daily amount of labour performed by the prisoners is unvaried; namely, 11,340 feet of ascent on the tread-wheels, and 13,440 revolutions of the crank-wheel. During the winter quarter the prisoners are on the wheel 15 minutes, and at rest 5 minutes, throughout the hours of labour. In spring and summer they are on the wheel 15 minutes, and at rest 10 minutes. Those who work at the crank-pumps continue throughout the hours of labour without any intervals of rest.

Those prisoners respecting whom the surgeon certifies that their health will not admit of their undergoing such labour, as well as those who are sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, and such of the untried prisoners as are willing to work, are employed upon some one or other of the manufactures carried on in this prison; but each in his separate cell. Those last mentioned receive one-fourth of their earnings at their discharge, and their labour is valued at the price for which the same work could be done in the town.

Those prisoners sentenced to hard labour who understand the trades of carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, locksmiths, &c., are employed as they are wanted; such prisoners as are sentenced to hard labour are sometimes employed in painting and whitewashing.

Those prisoners sentenced to hard labour who work on the tread-wheels, or at the pump-cranks, sleep and take their meals in separate cells, sit in separate stalls in school and at chapel, work in separate stalls on the wheels, and at the crank, and sit in separate stalls when at rest from the wheels. In passing from their cells to the tread-wheel, the chapel, and the school, the prisoners walk in single files with an interval of two or more paces between each, and under a strict rule of silence. Prisoners who are kept at work on the tread-wheels, or at the crank labour, never exercise in the airing yards. And whether in their cells, on the wheel, at the cranks, in chapel, at school, or in the passages, and, in short, on all occasions throughout the day and night, silence between prisoner and prisoner is attempted to be rigidly enforced, and punishment invariably follows every detected violation of it.

The prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and such as are relieved therefrom by the surgeon's advice, work and sleep in their separate cells, and are allowed one hour's exercise daily in their airing yards, moving in single file, and in silence.

Untried prisoners sleep and take their meals in their separate cells, and, if they are willing to be employed, work in their separate cells, and are allowed one hour's exercise daily in their airing yards, moving in single file, and in silence. Such of both classes as desire it, attend school for an hour a day, and, while there, sit in separate stalls.

Every prisoner in health attends chapel daily; on week days for about three quarters of an hour; and on Sundays for two hours and three quarters, on an average.

Untried prisoners are allowed to see their friends twice a-week, and their legal adviser at all times: and, except while they are at chapel, in the airing yards, at school, or when so visited, they are in separate cells. And on every occasion, throughout the day and night, the enforcement of the strictest silence is attempted, and, as in the case of convicted prisoners, every detected violation of it is invariably punished.

It occasionally happens during the hours of labour that two or three prisoners are associated in the manufactory; and at such times an officer is constantly present, and silence is rigidly enforced.

In order more effectually to enforce the observance of silence throughout the prison by day and night, a turnkey is appointed during the day, and a watchman during the night, to perambulate the passages in cloth shoes.

No officer is permitted to hold communication with any prisoner whatsoever, except on subjects connected with his duties.

Solitary Confinement.

The prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement remain in their cells during the whole term of their sentence, except while attending Divine service in the chapel on Sundays. They are not allowed any work; but such as can read are supplied with books. They are daily visited by the governor and chaplain. Prisoners of this class frequently say to the

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Routine of a Day.

chaplain, "Cannot you give us something to do;—wool to pick, or something?" They are not allowed to lie upon their beds all day long, or to wrap themselves up in their blankets, and sleep away their time, as in the House of Correction at Lewes; but they must neatly fold up their bedding and put it away, at the same time and in the same manner as other prisoners.

The hours at which labour commences and terminates vary with the season of the year; in all other respects the routine of the day undergoes no change. In summer the officer unlocks the cell doors at half past five o'clock in the morning, and the prisoners proceed to work at the tread-wheels and crank-labour at six o'clock. The head turnkey unlocks the cells; the watchman stands on the stairs, the manufacturer at the foot of the stairs, to watch the prisoners as they descend, and to prevent them from holding any communication in their progress. One turnkey is stationed at the pump-cranks, and another at the wheel-house, to receive the prisoners, and to see that each proceeds in silence to his appointed station. When there are less than 30 hard labour prisoners, the cranks only are employed; when the number exceeds 30, the tread-wheels are brought into operation, and an extra turnkey is appointed. The marching from the cells to the crank-wheel houses occupies about ten minutes.

At half past eight o'clock, a. m., the prisoners return from the cranks and tread-wheels to their cells for breakfast. Each prisoner's breakfast portion is placed on a shelf in the lobby at the foot of the stairs, and he takes it with him as he passes along to his cell. The same officers, whom we mentioned as watching the prisoners in their progress to their work, now resume their former stations for the purpose of watching them on their return. This movement occupies from eight to ten minutes.

At nine o'clock, a. m., all the prisoners in health attend chapel. Two turnkeys are stationed on each floor, to direct this movement; one unlocks the cells, and the other watches the prisoners in their progress to their seats in the chapel. This also occupies about ten minutes. The chaplain and governor are always in their places before the prisoners begin to assemble.

When Divine service is over, the prisoners proceed to their respective occupations. Those who are employed in their separate cells leave the chapel first in order; and all the officers assist in locking them up. Next the hard labour prisoners proceed to the wheels and cranks, in the same manner as in the morning; the officers again occupying their former stations. About ten minutes are occupied in clearing the chapel and setting all the prisoners to work: the time, of course, varies with the numbers in the prison. The prisoners remain at work until one o'clock; they then return, in the same manner as in the morning, to their cells to dinner. This occupies from five to ten minutes, according to the number of prisoners. They remain in their cells for an hour: at two o'clock the bell rings for labour. The hard labour prisoners return in the same order to the wheel and crank labour, where they remain until their allotted portion of labour is completed; this in general occupies seven hours in winter; in spring and autumn, eight hours and three quarters; and ten hours in summer. If the prescribed amount of hard labour is not performed in the specified time, the prisoners are compelled to remain at work until it is completed. In summer this occupies the prisoners more than ten hours,—the period which, according to the 8th rule of the 10th sec. 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, is not to be exceeded by prisoners sentenced to hard labour. The marchings and countermarchings occupy from an hour to seventy minutes daily, exclusive of the time spent in exercising the prisoners in the airing-yards.

Wardsmen.

No prisoners are employed as wardsmen. Two sweepers, or cleaners, are selected from among the hard labour prisoners. Their business is to clean the prison; but they are always under the eye of an officer when so employed, to prevent them from communicating with any of the prisoners who are at work in their separate cells. One hard-labour prisoner is likewise employed in cooking and preparing the meals for the prisoners.

Diet.

All convicted prisoners are strictly limited to the prison diet (for an account of which, see the annexed Tables), except when extra diet is allowed by written order of the surgeon.

Untried prisoners are allowed to purchase, or to receive from their friends, any plain cooked victuals or food, but not more than is sufficient for one day's subsistence; and they are not allowed any prison diet on the days on which they purchase food or victuals. They are also allowed to purchase or receive one quart of table beer daily. The principal turnkey makes the purchases in the town, and generally at the shop that has the prison contract. None of the prison officers, or their wives, keep shops.

The untried prisoners are not allowed to spend the money which they earn in the prison; it is kept for them until the time of their discharge.

Female Prisoners.

The governor's wife is matron: she is the only regularly appointed and paid female officer; but her female servant assists her in the performance of her duties. She superintends the discipline in the females' prison, and enforces the regulations with reference to employment, order, and silence. The female prisoners are never put to work at the tread-wheel or crank labour. Those sentenced to hard labour are employed in washing and getting up the prison linen: but only one prisoner is employed in the wash-house or laundry at the same time. The rest of the female prisoners are employed at needle-work in their cells; and take an hour's exercise in their airing-yard daily. All the female prisoners in health attend chapel whenever Divine service is performed. The governor never enters the females' prison unless he is attended by the matron. The keys are different from those of the male prison, and are in the custody of the matron.

Visitors.

Convicted prisoners are not allowed to receive letters or visits from their relations and friends during the first six months of their imprisonment.

Prisoners before trial may see their friends on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the

hours of two and four in the afternoon, and their legal adviser at all reasonable hours. There is a regular visiting place adjoining the governor's house. The prisoners are separated from their friends by gratings, and the visits must always be made in the presence of an officer. All letters and parcels are inspected by the governor before they are delivered to the prisoners.

The use of tobacco in any form is prohibited; great, and we believe successful, care is taken to prevent it from being introduced into the prison.

Tobacco.

No gaming is allowed; and we believe it is entirely prevented.

Gaming.

The chaplain attends the prison every day: his prescribed period of attendance is four hours daily. He reads prayers in chapel every week-day at nine o'clock in the morning. On three mornings in the week there are prayers only; on two mornings there are prayers and a lecture; on one morning there are prayers and the reading of the Prison Regulations. On Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, there are two full services and two sermons. The chaplain also daily visits the sick, the prisoners in solitary confinement, and the prisoners under punishment. He also superintends the schools, sees the prisoners newly admitted, or about to be discharged; and occasionally visits from cell to cell. When he was first appointed, he began to keep a Character Book, in which he entered particulars relating to each prisoner, together with remarks from time to time as to the conduct, habits, disposition, and progressive improvement of the individual; but, we regret to say, that he soon discontinued this useful and necessary duty. On examining this book we found no entries in it after the first few months from his appointment. It is, however, due to him to record the statement of the governor, that "much good has been done by the labours of the present chaplain amongst the prisoners; a serious impression has been made upon their minds."

Religious and Moral Instruction.

Either the surgeon, or his assistant, visits the prison daily, and sees every prisoner before his or her admission to the wards. He himself sees daily every patient, every prisoner in solitary confinement, and under punishment. He sees every prisoner twice a-week, and he frequently examines the food, to see that it is of a good quality. He also attends whenever he is sent for, or needed.

Surgeon.

Every prisoner who needs it, is washed in the bath on his admission.

Cleaning.

The infirmaries have been disused, and all patients are treated in their separate cells.

Each cell is provided with soap, towels, and comb.

The ventilation of the prison is good, except in the new cells, which are too small; and when prisoners are employed in picking or carding wool in them, the atmosphere is unpleasant, and, we should think, unwholesome.

Irons are used occasionally with the refractory, and always when conveying prisoners to trial at Chichester or Lewes. The leg-irons are 10 lb. weight, worn by two prisoners. The body-iron, which is occasionally used with the refractory, is 4½ lbs. weight, is padlocked round the body, and the arms are handcuffed to the side.

Irons.

The following officers are employed in this prison:—

Governor.	Watchman.
Chaplain.	Porter.
Surgeon.	Manufacturer.
Schoolmaster.	Matron.
Three Turnkeys.	An additional Turnkey occasionally.

An excellent practice is adopted in this prison; the general rules for the maintenance of the discipline, and the regulations and instructions prescribing the duties of each turnkey, or other subordinate officer, are printed separately, and delivered to each officer. The routine of each man's duty is thus clearly defined and pointed out; and any neglect or omission must be wilful.

We feel much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the extreme cleanliness of this prison, both with reference to the apartments, cells, and yards, and to the persons of the prisoners. We found none of the cells or walls scribbled on, or otherwise defaced. The discipline is enforced with zeal, temper, and effect; more so whilst under our inspection than in any other prison that we have visited. We are bound, however, to remark, that the Governor and officers of this prison possess great facilities for securing the end at which a good system ought to aim; and that a state of discipline may be attained here which could not be arrived at in other prisons with an equal measure of zeal and intelligence on the part of the authorities. The prison is small; it is well constructed for inspection and control; there are no detached buildings for the confinement of prisoners; the passages are straight; the floors communicate with each other by convenient staircases, centrally situated. The chapel is in the centre of the prison, having four entrances to it from the two floors upon which the majority of the prisoners are confined. The building is sonorous; so that the watchman or turnkey on duty, patrolling the passages, can hear on one floor any talking or noise on either of the others. The prisoners are few in number;—on an average about 70. The governor is an experienced, intelligent, and active officer; and he has a sufficient number of officers to assist him in carrying out the discipline. The prisoners, for the most part, belong to the agricultural class—a more quiet and orderly class than are to be found in large towns, or manufacturing districts. It is obvious, therefore, under these circumstances, that in this prison the system pursued—a combination of the separate and silent systems—is capable of being carried out with a degree of efficacy and success, which it would be vain to hope for in the large prisons of the country or of the metropolis.

Cleanliness and General Discipline.

While, however, we gladly render the praise which is justly due to a zealous and judicious employment of the advantages existing in Petworth House of Correction, we beg distinctly to avow our persuasion that the evils inseparable, as we think, from the silent

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system, are to be found in operation here. There is much amusement and distraction of mind caused by the repeated daily transitions from the cell to the tread-wheel, and that with the worst class of prisoners; frequent opportunities for communication are afforded; and that the prisoners avail themselves, or seek to avail themselves, of them is demonstrably shown in the annexed Return of prison offences and punishments. We found that the majority of the prisoners whom we examined (and those were nearly the whole body) were recommittals, and, in many cases, prisoners who had been repeatedly committed. It ought also to be borne in mind, that the discipline of this prison owes its efficacy mainly to the prevalence of the system of separation.

Evidence of Mr. John Mance, Governor.

Mr. John Mance, Governor, states, that he has been 14 years governor of this prison, having received his present appointment in April, 1824. He has no other office, nor is he engaged in any trade or occupation. He is totally unconnected with the contracts for the supply of the prison. The visiting justices receive the tenders, and enter into the contracts.

He daily visits every cell and apartment, and sees every prisoner. He never enters the female prison unaccompanied by a female officer. He has no clerk, but himself keeps the prescribed books, journals, and all the accounts of the prison.

The male and female prisoners are confined in separate buildings, so that they cannot see, converse, or hold intercourse with each other.

The governor attends chapel whenever Divine service is performed, and is always in his place before any prisoner is brought into chapel. He has much pleasure in bearing testimony to the good effect produced by the labours of the present chaplain: a serious impression is made on the minds of the prisoners.

Provision is made for the instruction of the prisoners in reading and writing, by the employment of a schoolmaster, a paid officer, who attends the prison daily for two hours. The prisoners sit in separate stalls in school; and, in addition to the continued presence of the schoolmaster, a turnkey constantly assists in maintaining silence and order.

Prisoners newly arrived are not distributed to their respective wards until they have been examined by the surgeon. All prisoners, except those for trial, are stripped, and dressed in the prison clothing before they enter the prison; and those who need cleansing are washed in the bath.

No tobacco finds its way into the prison. Great efforts have been made to introduce it; but without success. In one instance, within the last two years, it was got into the prison; but it was discovered in the prisoner's cell. Before the alterations made in the discipline in 1835 and 1836, various prohibited articles used to be thrown over the walls for the prisoners. This never occurs now.

The governor declares himself to be favourably inclined to the system of discipline now in force in the Petworth House of Correction, which is an union of the separate and silent systems. Before he had tried this system he was an advocate for separate confinement; because he could not see how the evils arising from gaol association could be avoided, but by individual separation. He is now convinced, by the experience of the working of the present system, that the evils may be got rid of without resorting to the severe system of entire seclusion. He also considers that entire separation falls with equal severity upon the untried and convicted prisoner; for, although the untried are allowed to see their friends, and to receive or purchase provisions other than the prison allowance—a privilege denied to the convicted—yet few have friends to come and visit them; and those who do visit them are generally too poor to afford them either food or money. He considers it to be his duty to express this opinion, having previously advocated the separate system of prison discipline.

The Rev. T. W. Langshaw, Chaplain.

The Rev. T. W. Langshaw, Chaplain, was appointed to the office of chaplain in June, 1836. Has now resigned; having been appointed to a living in the county. He attends and performs Divine service daily: on Sundays he performs two full services. He visits the sick, and the prisoners in solitary confinement; he also occasionally visits the prisoners from cell to cell. He superintends the school; delivers a lecture in chapel twice a-week, and two sermons on Sundays. The regulations require that he should devote four hours daily to his duties in the prison: he has not done this since he has been appointed to his living.

He thinks that scarcely any other system of discipline could produce so good an effect as that at present in force in Petworth House of Correction. Is of opinion that the separate system does not exercise the moral faculties. States that the prisoners in solitary confinement are anxious for employment. They frequently say to him, "Cannot we have something to do; wool to pick, or something?" Thinks, that as the system becomes more known among the criminal population, it rather produces a dread of the prison than otherwise; though many say they would as soon be here as in the workhouse. Prisoners in the separate cells learn large portions of Scripture by heart. Fifty prisoners had committed 10,000 passages of Scripture to memory, besides whole chapters and psalms. He states, that prisoners who are subjected to the tread-wheel labour for more than three months manifestly suffer in their health; they become exceedingly emaciated, and have been affected with scurvy. Generally speaking, he believes that this effect is produced rather by tread-wheel labour than by separate confinement.

H. Jackson, Esq. Surgeon.

Henry Jackson, Esq., Surgeon, states, that he has been surgeon to the Petworth House of Correction about a year and a half; but having been assistant and partner to the late surgeon many years, he has had at least 17 years' experience of the prison. His duties are the following:—he sees every prisoner on his or her admission; and every prisoner, whether well or ill, twice a-week. He sees daily every patient, solitary or refractory prisoner, when there are any such. Either himself, or his assistant, visits the prison daily.

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The general health of the prisoners are very good; no particular disease is prevalent, or imputable to the discipline; except, perhaps, constipation of the bowels from diet. He has observed much diminution of strength in the prisoners employed on the tread-wheel; much emaciation of power, generally speaking, at the end of three months. Has, in consequence, been obliged to order an increase of diet—usually ¼ lb. of meat and 1 lb. potatoes daily. Has also had occasion to increase the diet of the prisoners not at hard labour: he attributes the necessity of this, almost exclusively, to the lowness of the prison diet. He is of opinion that without employment and instruction, solitary confinement would be still more injurious. He attributes the illness of John Pearce, not to the discipline, but exclusively to the diet. This man came in almost famished; he gave him daily ¼ lb. of meat, 1 lb. potatoes, and a pint of small beer. His treatment has not been altered; and there can be no doubt that his improved state of health is owing to his better diet. Has abandoned the use of the infirmary, and has treated all cases in their cells. Has had a prisoner in the cell as a nurse in a particular case. Does not think a general infirmary at all necessary. Has known many instances of prisoners feigning illness, in order to escape from the wheel or pump-crank; but no case of this sort, so far as he remembers, from amongst those employed in their separate cells.

Van for the conveyance of Prisoners, with separate stalls.

The Magistrates of the Western Division of the County have effected a very important improvement in the vehicle for the conveyance of prisoners to Chichester and Lewes for trial, or to Portsmouth with the transports. They have had a van constructed with eighteen separate stalls, nine on each side of a central passage running the length of the carriage. The dimensions of this vehicle are as follows:—Length 14 feet 2 inches, breadth 6 feet 2 inches, height 6 feet 1 inch, breadth of centre passage 1 foot 8 inches, breadth of stall 1 foot 7 inches, length of stall 2 feet 1 inch. The cost of the van was £120. Although this is a great improvement upon the common vans, and introduces the important principle of separation where formerly prisoners were injuriously crowded together, still this van is very cumbersome and incomplete in its construction. The ventilators open on the side looking outwards, and serve as means for enabling the prisoners to see what is passing without; a serious imperfection in a vehicle destined for such a purpose, especially when passing through towns, when prisoners may thus easily call out to the passengers, and receive in small articles. This carriage is decidedly inferior to the French vans, with separate stalls, which were in use several months before this vehicle was constructed. It is also inferior to those vans with separate stalls which have been provided for the conveyance of prisoners to and from the metropolitan police offices and prisons. The Sussex magistrates have ordered a second van to be prepared with less numerous and larger stalls, and altogether of a lighter and more improved construction. It is very gratifying to observe that the magistrates of the county of Sussex are actuated by such a spirit of improvement in the various departments of prison discipline; and it is much to the honour of those noblemen and gentlemen who evince so laudable an anxiety to improve the condition and morals of the criminal members of the community, and who devote so large a portion of their valuable time to the investigation and adoption of the likeliest means for attaining so important an end. We trust that the success which must attend their humane and judicious exertions for the repression of crime, will encourage them to proceed in their course, to estimate, by the test of experience, the comparative merits of rival systems, and to incite others to similar efforts by the force of their estimable example.

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A RETURN of Offences committed within the Petworth House of

Number.	Names of Prisoners.	Date.	Offences.								
			Refusing or neglecting to work.	Damaging or defacing the Prison or Prison Property.	Insolence to Officers, &c.	Speaking to each other.	Speaking with intent to converse.	Singing, Whistling, &c.	Making Signs by looks or otherwise.	Dirty Cells or disorderly Bedding.	Other offences.
		1837.									
1	M. G.	October 1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	C. E.	,, 1	..	..	..	1					
3	N. C.	,, 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	J. S.	,, 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	J. H.	,, 8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	I. F.	,, 17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	B. H.	,, 17	..	..	..	1					
8	W. K.	,, 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	W. H.	,, 22	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10	W. H.	,, 22	..	..	..	1					
11	J. B.	,, 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
12	G. F.	,, 27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	W. K.	,, 28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Ditto	,, 31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	H. W.	November 7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	J. P.	,, 10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
17	J. H.	,, 10	..	..	..	1					
18	T. H.	,, 14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	J. D.	,, 20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	H. W.	,, 25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	T. H.	,, 25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	J. H.	,, 30	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23	W. J.	,, 30	..	..	..	1					
24	J. B.	December 1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
25	G. B.	,, 4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	D. C.	,, 9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
27	W. D.	,, 11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28	W. M.	,, 11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
29	E. B.	,, 15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30	T. M.	,, 23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	J. J.	,, 25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	D. C.	,, 25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1838.									
33	G. A.	January 3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
34	G. H.	,, 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
35	E. B.	,, 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
36	E. L.	,, 11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	A. B.	,, 14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	E. L.	,, 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
39	E. L.	,, 18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	T. P.	,, 20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	J. F.	,, 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
42	J. B.	,, 29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
43	W. A.	February 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
44	W. N.	,, 25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	D. P.	,, 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
46	G. D.	,, 27	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
47	J. S.	,, 27	..	..	..	1					
48	C. G.	,, 27	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
49	C. W.	,, 28	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
50	H. T.	,, 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
51	T. V.	March 1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	D. P.	,, 13	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
53	J. G.	,, 18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
54	W. R.	,, 18	..	..	..	1					
55	G. A.	,, 26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	W. N.	,, 26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
57	J. W.	,, 26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
58	W. T.	,, 26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
59	H. C.	,, 26	..	..	..	1					
		Total .	8	10	1	20	7	2	7	..	4

Correction, from 1st October, 1837, to 31st March, 1838.

Reports.	Punishments.			
	Whipping.	Refractory Cells, &c.	Solitary Confinement.	Stoppages of Food.
Speaking to each other from a cell window	..	..	1	
	..	..	1	
Being in bed after the watchman directed him to get up in the morning	..	..	..	1
Ditto	..	..	..	1
Speaking with intent to converse as he passed along the passage	..	..	..	1
Speaking to each other through the old water closets	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	1
Being in bed in the morning after hours	..	..	..	1
Speaking to each other from the cell windows	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	1
Making signs with intent to converse	..	..	..	1
Idleness at work, and insolence to the turnkey	..	1		
Defacing the paint work in the treadwheel box	..	..	..	1
Refusing to work	..	1		
Ditto	..	1		
Speaking to each other in the crank house	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	1
Refusing to work, and insolent to the turnkey	..	1		
Defacing the paint work in his cell	..	..	..	1
Speaking with intent to converse in the crank-house	..	1		
Idleness at crank-labour	..	1		
Speaking to each other in the crank-house	..	1		
	..	..	..	1
Speaking with intent to converse	..	..	..	1
Defacing a breakfast tin	..	..	..	1
Speaking with intent to converse (passing up stairs)	..	..	..	1
Speaking to each other from the cell windows	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	1
Singing in the laundry	..	..	..	1
Defacing the breakfast tin	..	..	..	1
Ditto	..	..	..	1
Ditto	..	..	..	1
Singing in his cell	..	..	..	1
Being in bed before the bed-bell rung	..	..	..	1
Moving an inspection iron as she passed another female's cell	..	..	..	1
Refusing to perform treadwheel labour	..	1		
Defacing the paint work in his cell	..	..	..	1
Disobedience of orders in the treadwheel house	..	..	..	1
Persisting in his refusal to perform treadwheel labour	1			
Defacing a breakfast tin	..	..	..	1
Making signs with intent to converse as he passed from labour to his cell	..	..	..	1
Speaking with intent to converse in the crank-house	..	..	..	1
Making signs with intent to converse in treadwheel-house	..	..	..	1
Damaging a stocking belonging to the county	..	..	..	1
Making signs with intent to converse	..	..	..	1
Speaking to each from a cell window	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	1
Speaking with intent to converse	..	..	..	1
Speaking with intent to converse in the chapel	..	..	..	1
Making signs with intent to converse in the chapel	..	..	..	1
Defacing the walls of his cell	..	..	..	1
Idleness at crank labour	..	1		
Speaking to each other through the inspection iron	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	1
Idleness at crank labour, and other misconduct	..	1		
Speaking to each other through the old water closets	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	1
Speaking to each other in the school-room	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	1
	1	10	2	46

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.
County House of Correction at Petworth.

RETURN from the House of Correction at Petworth, in the county of Sussex, for the year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	SESSIONS. Felons. M.	Felons. F.	Misdemeanants. M.	Misdemeanants. F.	TOTAL. M.	TOTAL. F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	86	6	8	2	94	8
,, Convicted	55	5	5	..	60	5
,, Acquitted at the Bar	16	1	..	..	16	1
,, No Bills found	9	..	..	..	9	..
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	2	2	2	2
,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	1	..	1	..
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	5	..	..	..	5	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..
Under the Game Laws	63	..
Under the Revenue Laws	8	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	35	3
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	9	1
Under the Larceny Act	25	1
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	16	4
For want of Sureties	2	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	17	4
Total	177	13

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the year.
Nil.

No. 4.* See Note. Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year; exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	46	6
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	271	21
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	18	1
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	335	28

* NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	13	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	..
Summary Convictions	10	..
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	29	1

	M.	F.
No. 6.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	80	5

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days. M.	Under 14 Days. F.	14 Days, and under 1 Month. M.	14 Days, and under 1 Month. F.	1 Month, and under 2 Months. M.	1 Month, and under 2 Months. F.	2 Months, and under 3 Months. M.	2 Months, and under 3 Months. F.	3 Months, and under 6 Months. M.	3 Months, and under 6 Months. F.	6 Months, and under 1 Year. M.	6 Months, and under 1 Year. F.	1 Year, and under 2 Years. M.	1 Year, and under 2 Years. F.	2 Years, and under 3 Years. M.	2 Years, and under 3 Years. F.	3 Years, and upwards. M.	3 Years, and upwards. F.	TOTAL. M.	TOTAL. F.
Terms of Imprisonment:—																				
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	19	3	22	.	29	5	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94	8
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	2	1	5	1	10	1	10	2	15	1	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	51	6
3. Under Summary Convictions	3	.	36	7	60	2	38	2	31	2	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	177	13

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.
County House of Correction at Petworth.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	1	..
12 Years and under 14	2	..
14 Years and under 17	7	1
17 Years and under 21	28	3
21 Years and under 30	40	3
30 Years and upwards	34	2
Total	112	9

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	7	..
14 Years and under 17	17	1
17 Years and under 21	43	1
21 Years and under 30	53	8
30 Years and upwards	57	3
Total	177	13

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	34	3
Can read only	39	6
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	31	..
Can read and write well	8	..
Total	112	9

No. 11.—State of Instruction comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	67	5
Can read only	53	7
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	43	1
Can read and write well	14	..
Total	177	13

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	5	..
Infirmary Cases	67	7
Greatest number of Sick at one time	17	..
Deaths	1	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	54	1
Twice	25	1
Thrice	15	2
Four times or more	25	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	224	16
Employment, not being Hard Labour	100	12
Not employed	11	..

	M.	F.
No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year,	29	2

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately	7	..

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	28	..	7	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	5	2
Stoppage of Diet	109	3	57	1
Other Punishments	3	..	..	..
Total	140	3	69	3

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	..
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, ,, Blankets	2	2
,, ,, Sheets	2	2
,, ,, Pillow Cases	1	1

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.
County House of Correction at Petworth.

No. 19.—Total Cost *per Annum* under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	297	19	5¼
,, Male and Female Clothing	91	11	3¼
,, Bedding	12	8	5
,, Straw	3	6	0
,, Extra allowances by order of the Surgeon	41	12	3¾
,, Medicines	..		
,, Beer and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	96	17	6
,, Soap	10	10	4
,, Candles and Oil	19	19	9½
,, Washing	0	5	0
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	10	18	1
,, Books	6	12	4
,, Furniture	0	1	6
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	759	10	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	31	12	3
,, Removing Transported Convicts	32	6	7½
,, Sundries not mentioned	35	12	9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the year	1,451	3	7¾
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum	220	10	7¼
*See Note.—Prison Diet, per head per annum.	5	9	11½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	0	5	10$\frac{339}{365}$
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	*(Note) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men, Women, Boys	168	..	..	..	..	14 (8 oz. of best flour to each pint.)	..	..	..

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January, February	7	..	..	48 steps.	One-fourth.	..	840	15,120	By Mance's Ergometer.	Fly Regulator.
March.	8¾	..	..	48 ,,	Two-fifths.	..	1,050	18,900		
April, May, June, July, August, September	10	16	9 inches.	42 ,,	Two-fifths.	11,340	1,050	18,900		
October.	8¾	..	..	48 ,,	Two-fifths.	..	1,050	18,900		
November, December.	7	..	..	48 ,,	One-fourth.	..	840	15,120		

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments.	The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January February	7	..	32		By Mance's Ergometer.	Supplies the prison with water, and works two water regulators, and also a fly regulator.
March	8¾	..	24			
April May June July August. September.	10	30	22	13,440 revolutions.		
October	8¾	..	24			
November December	7	..	32			

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Mance	Keeper	45	April 1824	180 0 0	180 0 0	
J. W. Langshaw	Chaplain	31	June 1836	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Henry Jackson	Surgeon	31	January 1837	100 0 0	100 0 0	
George Jackson	Schoolmaster	70	October 1837	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Sarah Mance	Matron	49	April 1824	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Thomas Hall	First Turnkey	26	October 1835	52 0 0	52 0 0	
Thomas Biggs	Second Turnkey	57	April 1828	46 16 0	46 16 0	
James Peacock	Third Turnkey.	31	May 1836	46 16 0	46 16 0	
George Pannell	Porter	35	,, 1836	39 0 0	39 0 0	
William Boulding	Watchman	36	,, 1836	39 0 0	39 0 0	
James Bradburn	Master-manufacturer.	68	October 1831	..	..	This officer's salary of £46. 16*s.* is not paid out of the county rate, but from the profits of the manufactory, and not included in the amount of salaries in Table 19.
George Pannell*	discharged off the establishment as Turnkey.	..	..	45 18 0	45 18 0	

* Note.—One Turnkey in addition to the above Officers, was discharged from the Establishment at Michaelmas, in consequence of the reduction in the Number of Commitments to the Prison.

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	25	0	0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	13	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	97	4	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	.	.	
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	.	.	
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	.	.	
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports.	.	.	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	65	6	0
Other receipts	0	15	2
Total	188	18	2

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	1,451	3	7¾
Total Receipts of ditto	188	18	2
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	1,262	5	5¾

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

Cost of each Prisoner per Day, 1*s.* 2¾*d.* $\frac{14024}{30501}$.

County House of Correction at Battle.

County House of Correction at Battle.

This prison is situated on the south-eastern side of the town of Battle; the site is low and damp. The prison is not surrounded by a boundary wall. The front is occupied by the keeper's house, the rear by the cell building; the two structures being united by a wall at either extremity, enclosing an area of 44 ft. by 39. This area is divided by an intermediate wall, thus forming two airing yards, one for the male, the other for the female, prisoners. Each yard is 39 ft. by 22.

The keeper's house consists of two floors.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.
County House of Correction at Battle.

		Length.	Breadth.	Height.
		ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
The ground floor comprises	One magistrate's room	12 8	10 0	7 0
	Kitchen	15 8	11 0	7 0
	Wash-house	11 0	9 9	7 0
	Store-room	8 6	8 0	7 0
	Pantry	7 6	8 0	7 0
The first floor comprises	Bed-room	17 8	8 0	6 8
	Ditto	14 3	8 0	6 8
	Ditto	14 0	13 0	6 8
	Ditto	13 0	13 0	6 8

The cell building is of two floors, and is of an oblong form, 46 ft. long and 16 ft. wide. It is equally divided into two portions, one of which is appropriated to the male, the other to the female, prisoners. Each division contains four cells and two day-rooms. On the top of the building is an infirmary, which, however, is not used for the purpose for which it was designed. At the time of our visit it was used as a store-room for prison clothing and extra bedding.

On each floor there are two cells and a day-room. The dimensions of the cells and day-rooms are as follows:—

		Length.	Breadth.	Height.
		ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Males' prison	Two cells	14 6	5 4	9 9
	Ditto	11 0	5 4	9 9
	Two day-rooms	14 6	8 0	9 9
Females' prison	Two cells	14 6	5 4	9 9
	Ditto	11 0	5 4	9 9
	Two-day-rooms	14 6	8 0	9 9

The ground-floor of the prison is very damp, which is chiefly owing to the upper part of the yard, adjoining the keeper's house, being higher than the ground-floor of the cell building.

There is a water closet and washing trough in each cell. In the males' prison there are three tiers of berths for the prisoners to sleep in. In the females' prison there is a barrack bedstead along the floor. The floors of the day-rooms and passages, and the staircases, are of wood; but the floors of the cells are of stone.

The manner in which this prison is constructed is liable to many grave objections. The contiguity of the males' and females' prisons affords great facility for communication. Their windows (which open) are not more than four or five feet apart. The male and female prisoners can also converse with each other over the partition wall in the yards, and can throw letters, notes, and other articles, from one to another, and by means of a door, which is in the partition wall between the yards, they are enabled to carry on conversation almost in a whisper.

In consequence of there being no boundary-wall to this prison, it is greatly exposed from without; the cell building is, therefore, obviously insecure as a place of safe custody. There is no stronger obstacle here to a prisoner's liberty than the 18 inch brick-wall of his cell; when he has overcome that, he is free: and as the public can approach the prison from the outside, an associate or two could, without much exertion, and in a very short time, liberate the whole body of prisoners, especially as the side of the prison which is most exposed, is that which is furthest from the keeper's house, and least open to public observation. The north-side of the prison lies open to the gardens attached to a row of 10 cottages, inhabited by a low and bad class of people. The occupier of one of these cottages was in Lewes gaol at the time of our inspection of this prison, under a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment. He had been twice tried before, and once convicted of felony. Independently of the danger of escape arising from such neighbours having access to the very walls of the cells, many other inconveniences continually arise. Tobacco and other prohibited articles are constantly thrown over the wall into the yard. The week before our inspection the keeper found a pack of cards and some tobacco in one of the cells. There is a pump in the yard, with the handle of which the prisoners telegraph signals to their associates on the outside, letting them know when the keeper is out of the way, and when they may safely throw anything over the wall; their associates, also, not unfrequently call over to them from the outside. At one time five prisoners were committed for re-examination under a charge for serious and extensive depredations. It being feared by their associates that one of the five would turn evidence against the gang, they cheered them from the outside; and the keeper heard some persons calling to the prisoners and bidding them "stand to their stuff," signifying that they should be firm and betray nothing.

This prison is used for the confinement of prisoners from the neighbouring county district, and from the borough of Hastings, under sentence of one month's imprisonment and under, and for those who are committed for re-examination. Prisoners whose terms of confinement exceed a month, or who are fully committed for trial, are sent to the House of Correction at Lewes, a distance of 24 miles from Battle and 32 from Hastings. Still the numbers committed to this House of Correction are considerable. In the last two years there have been 172 prisoners.

The greatest number at any one time in confinement was, in the year 1836, 13; in the year 1837, 13.

The keeper states, that he never inflicts any punishments, as he has no means of doing so.

There is no prison dress; but, in cases of necessity, articles of clothing are given to prisoners, at the keeper's discretion. At the time of our visit to this House of Correction, there were only two prisoners in it—brothers—under a sentence of one month's confinement for poaching.

The keeper employs the prisoners in cleaning his shoes and knives and forks.

The prison was far from clean when we visited it, and while we were making inquiries of the keeper before going over the prison, the prisoners were ordered to wash down the upper floor and the stairs, in order to give it a better appearance.

The only resident officers are the keeper and his wife, who is matron. The dean of Battle is the chaplain.

This prison is so decidedly objectionable in its present condition, and so utterly incapable of being improved without entire re-construction, that we have no hesitation in recommending the magistrates to get rid of it as speedily as possible. A new prison is greatly needed at Hastings, as we stated in our account of the prison of that borough in our Second Annual Report, page 43; and if the county were to unite with Hastings in building and maintaining an efficient prison, the House of Correction at Battle would be no longer wanted.

The House of Correction at Lewes, as we have shown in our report thereof, has not nearly sufficient accommodation for the prisoners confined there, and the excess of the number of prisoners beyond that for which the prison can provide room, is mainly owing to the numbers committed to it from the borough and rape of Hastings. We are happy to learn that it is in contemplation to build a new prison at Hastings; and one of ourselves, by direction of the Secretary of State, attended a meeting of the town council, in order to afford all the assistance and information in our power upon that subject. We trust that the magistrates of the county and borough will shortly carry this intention into effect. They will then be enabled to suppress the two wretched prisons of Hastings and Battle, which are a great discredit to them; and they will also be enabled to introduce improvements into the House of Correction, at Lewes, which its present crowded state does not admit of.

RETURN from the House of Correction at Battel, Sussex, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	21	1	..	..	21	1
,, Convicted	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places.	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the Course of the Year.

	M.	F.
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..
Under the Game Laws	17	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	6	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	3	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	16	..
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	14	9
Total	57	9

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Nil.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

House of Correction at Battle.

No. 4.* See Note.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	57	9
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	21	1
Total	80	11

* NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	M.	F.
Prisoners before Trial	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..
Summary Convictions	9	..
Debtors	..	..
Committed for Re-examination	..	..
Total	9	..

	M.	F.
No. 6.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year.	13	..

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment:—								
No. 1. Before Trial (except Debtors)	16	1	5	..	..	..	21	1
2. After Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under Summary Convictions	22	5	26	4	9	..	57	9
*4. From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE. Return No. 4, in Table No. 7, should include the actual Terms of Imprisonment, both before and after Trial, of all the Prisoners in the preceding Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same Table.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	2	..
17 Years and under 21	5	..
21 Years and under 30	5	..
30 Years and upwards	9	1
Total	21	1

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	4	..
14 Years and under 17	8	..
17 Years and under 21	15	5
21 Years and under 30	19	2
30 Years and upwards	11	2
Total	57	9

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

No Account has been kept, the Governor not having been instructed to do so.

No. 11.—State of Instruction, comprised in Table No. 2.

No Account has been kept, the Governor not having been instructed to do so.

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	3	..
Infirmary Cases	..	..
Greatest number of Sick at one time	1	..
Deaths	..	..

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	4	..
Twice	..	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	..	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..
Not employed	80	11

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year. Nil.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Nil.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.
County House of Correction at Battle.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	24	8	0½
,, Male and Female Clothing, Bedding, Straw	3	16	8½
,, Extra allowances by order of the Surgeon	..		
,, Medicines	..		
,, Beer and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	8	2	0
,, Soap	1	8	6
,, Candles and Oil	..		
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	0	14	9
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments	62	4	0
,, Chaplain	25	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	..		
,, Removing Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	0	10.	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	126	4	0
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum	22	7	1½
*See Note.—Prison Diet, per head per annum	6	8	11
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	0	0	10⅛
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner, *consuming that Diet for one whole Year.*

No. 20.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.
	ozs.
Men	16
Women	16
Boys	16

No. 21.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 22.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.
				£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Samuel Cooke	Governor	51	1823	60 0 0	..	60 0 0
Elizabeth Cooke	Matron	..	..	2 4 0	..	2 4 0
Rev. J. Littler	Chaplain	..	1836	25 0 0	..	25 0 0
				87 4 0	..	87 4 0

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	.	.	
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	7	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	.	.	
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	.	.	
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	.	.	
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	-	.	
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	.	.	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	.	.	
Other Receipts	.	.	
Total	0	7	6

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	126	4	0
Total Receipts of ditto	0	7	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	125	16	6

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

1*s.* 9¼*d.*

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